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IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES;

EMBRACING RECENT CHANGES IN COUNTIES, DIOCESES, PARISHES, AND BOROUGHES: GENERAL
STATISTICS: POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS: RAILWAY SYSTEMS, &c.;

AND FORMING

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

BY

JOHN MARIUS WILSON,

AUTHOR OF TOPOGRAPHICAL GAZETTEERS OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
SCOTTISH GUIDE, &c., &c.

VOL. III.

GRASMOOR—LEES.

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cese of Carlisle. Value, £199.* Patron, General Le Fleming. The church is ancient; consists of nave, with aisles, chancel, and S porch; and has a square embattled tower. The churchyard contains the graves of Wordsworth and Hartley Coleridge. The p. curacies of Langdale, Rydal, and Ambleside are separate benefices. There are a national school, and charities £36.

GRASMOOR, a mountain in Cumberland; on the E side of Crummock-water, 6½ miles SW of Keswick.

GRASSBY. See GRASSY.

GRASSENDALE, a chapelry in Childwall parish, Lancashire; near the Liverpool and Manchester railway, 4 miles E of Liverpool. It was constituted in 1855; and it has a post-office under Liverpool. Rated property, £28,695. Pop., 912. Houses, 137. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, not reported. Patrons, Trustees. The church is good.

GRASS-GARTH, a hamlet in Hugil chapelry, Westmoreland; 6½ miles SE of Ambleside.

GRASSINGTON, a township and a sub-district in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township is in Linton parish; lies on the river Wharfe, 3½ miles N of Skipton town and r. station; and has a post-office under Skipton, a worsted mill, a weekly market on Wednesday, and fairs on 4 March, 24 April, 29 June, and 26 Sept. Acres, 5,714. Real property, £15,665; of which £10,180 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,138; in 1861, 1,015. Houses, 240. The decrease of pop. was occasioned by reduction of employment at a cotton factory. Grassington House is a chief residence. Grassington Moor is rich in minerals; and a ton of lead ore there sometimes yields 1,000 lbs. of lead, but is poor in silver. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, national schools, and a mechanics' institute. —The sub-district includes three other townships of Linton parish, and five of Burnsall. Acres, 27,571. Pop., 2,764. Houses, 620.

GRASSTHORPE, a township in Marnham parish, Notts; near the river Trent, 4½ miles SE by E of Tuxford. Acres, 510. Real property, £1,336. Pop., 75. Houses, 21.

GRATELEY, a parish in Andover district, Hants; on the London, Yeovil, and Exeter railway, near the boundary with Wilts, 6½ miles WSW of Andover. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Andover. Acres, 1,541. Real property, with Quarney, £2,522. Rated property of G. alone, £1,229. Pop., 176. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. A village once stood here which dated from the Saxon times, was the place of a witenagemote under Athelstane, and is traditionally said to have had five churches. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £284. Patron, the Rev. Baron Paravicini. The church is early English and good; and has some fragments of very fine early English stained glass, the rest of which was removed to Salisbury cathedral. There are a free school, and charities £40.

GRATTON, a hamlet in Youlgreave parish, Derby; 4½ miles SSW of Bakewell. Real property, £243. Pop., 35. Houses, 5.

GRATWICH, a parish in Utttoxeter district, Stafford; on an affluent of the river Trent, 2½ miles WSW of Bromshall r. station, and 4½ W by S of Utttoxeter. Post-town, Utttoxeter, under Stoke-on-Trent. Acres, 856. Real property, £1,270. Pop., 101. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £123. Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church is good.

GRAVEL, a place near the boundary between Salop and Wales; 7 miles SW of Minsterley, and 16 SW of Shrewsbury. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury.

GRAVELEY, a parish in the district of St. Neots and county of Cambridge; contiguous to Hunts, 3½ miles SE of Offord r. station, and 5 NE of St. Neots. It has a post-office under Huntingdon. Acres, 1,558. Real property, £1,549. Pop., 301. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £312.* Patron, Jesus' College,

Cambridge. The church is good; and there are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £48.

GRAVELEY, a parish in Hitchin district, Herts; on the Roman road to Verulam, 2 miles N by E of Stevenage, and 3 ESE of Hitchin r. station. Post-town, Stevenage. Acres, 1,817. Real property, £3,057. Pop., 422. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Chivesfield, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £391.* Patron, the Rev. T. F. Green. The church is ancient but good, and has an embattled tower.

GRAVELLY HILL, a place in Aston parish, Warwick; on the Birmingham and Sutton-Coldfield railway, 2½ miles NE by N of Birmingham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Birmingham.

GRAVELTHORPE. See GREWELTHORPE.

GRAVENEY, a parish in Faversham district, Kent; on the North Kent railway, and thence to the river Swale, 2 miles ENE of Faversham. Post-town, Faversham. Acres, 3,722; of which 1,720 are water. Real property, £4,636; of which £10 are in fisheries. Pop., 234. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, from 811, to the Archbishops of Canterbury; and figured, at Domesday, as theirs. The living is a vicarage, united to the vicarage of Goodnestone, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church is early English, with interesting features; and has a decorated English altar-tomb, and a very fine brass of 1436. Charities, £11.

GRAVENHANGER, a township in Macclesstone parish, Salop; adjacent to Staffordshire and Cheshire, 6½ miles NE of Market-Drayton. Pop., 148.

GRAVENHURST (LOWER), a parish in Amptill district, Beds; 3½ miles SW of Shefford r. station, and 5½ ESE of Amptill. Post-town, Silsoe, under Amptill. Acres, 1,240. Real property, with Upper Gravenhurst, £2,340. Rated property of L. G. alone, £613. Pop., 60. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. There are extensive brick-works. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £243.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt, in 1400, by R. de Bilhemore; has a brass of him; and is good.

GRAVENHURST (UPPER), a parish in Amptill district, Beds; 3 miles SW of Shefford r. station, and 5½ E by S of Amptill. Post-town, Silsoe, under Amptill. Acres, 335. Real property, with Lower Gravenhurst, £2,340. Pop., 337. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £50. Patrons, the Parishioners. The church is good.

GRAVESEND, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Kent. The town stands on the river Thames, on Watling-street, and on the North Kent railway, opposite Tilbury fort, 22½ miles E by S of London. The Thames here is more than ¼ mile wide, and has a depth, at low water, of about 45 feet; and it begins to expand below, forming there the Hope, the last of its many reaches; yet it is supposed, by some writers, for reasons of merely fancied changes of depth of channel, to have been forded at Higham, about a mile lower down, in the year 43, by Aulus Plautius, the lieutenant of Claudius. A rising-ground occupied by the town is the nearest one to the sea on the river's bank, and, to some extent, commands the passage. Only a hythe, or landing-place, was here at Domesday; but this bore the name of Gravesham, or the town of the grave, graef, or chief magistrate. —seemingly in allusion to its being at the extremity of the jurisdiction of the chief magistrate of London; and that name has become corrupted into the modern one, Gravesend. The place belonged to Bishop Odo; and passed to successively the Cremilles, the Uffords, St. Mary's abbey, and the Earls of Darnley. A town of some consequence appears to have risen soon after the Conquest. The watermen of Gravesend, so early as 1293, possessed exclusive right of ferry between this place and London. The French and Spaniards, in 1380, burned and plundered the town, and carried off most of its inhabitants; and a grant of increased privileges of ferry was given to it by Richard II., to enable it to retrieve its losses. Outward

bound ships, from about the 15th century, lay here to complete their cargoes; early voyagers, as Sebastian Cabot, in 1533, and Martin Frobisher, in 1576, assembled here their little fleets; and the magistrates and city companies of London received here all distinguished strangers arriving by water, and conducted them hence in state up the river. William III. embarked here for Holland, in 1691; and George I. landed here.

The town suffered much damage by fire in 1727, and again, to the estimated amount of £100,000, in 1856. But the rebuildings which followed, and especially extensions and ornamental consequent on great influx of visitors and residents from London, have wonderfully improved its appearance. The aspect of it, as seen from the river, is varied and pleasing; and the aspect within, after the interior has been seen, is not disappointing. The lower part, indeed, consists chiefly of narrow dirty streets; but the upper part, on Windmill-hill, has fine ranges of houses; and the exterior parts, especially in the direction of Milton, have handsome squares and terraces. Windmill-hill takes name from a pristine mill, erected on it in the time of Edward III.; and commands a magnificent and extensive view. The Terrace gardens, on the site of what was called the Blockhouse fort, and formed at a cost of about £20,000, comprise beautiful walks and shrubberies, and are a favourite promenade. The Rosherville gardens, on what was previously a barren tract of chalk-pits, on the estate of an enterprising person of the name of Jeremiah Roshier, are highly picturesque grounds of about 18 acres, constantly open for a small admission fee, and possessing a rich combination of attractions, variously natural and artificial. Tea-gardens, taverns, archery-grounds, gipsy-tents, abundant lodging-houses, salubrious air, cheap living, good bathing appliances, the stir on the river, fine rambling grounds in the neighbourhood, and ready communication by steamer and by railway with London, also draw hither a great and constant concourse of visitors. The town is full of these during all the summer months, and absolutely swarms with them on Sundays.

The town-hall, in High-street, was built in 1836; is a substantial Doric edifice; and has a market-place beneath. The assembly-rooms, in Harmer-street, were built in 1842, at a cost of £3,000; and have a fine Ionic portico. The theatre is modern, small, and plain. The Baths, a little W of the town, are an extensive range of building, and contain hot, cold, and vapour baths. Three piers are at Rosherville, the town, and the terrace; and they seem fully required to accommodate the crowded passenger traffic with the steamers. The town pier was formed in 1834; leads up to High-street; belongs to the corporation; consists of cast-iron; and was covered in and altered, in 1854, for the uses of the Tilbury railway ferry. The terrace pier connects with Harmer-street and Windmill-hill; was erected in 1845, at a cost of £9,200, by a joint-stock company; and projects, on twenty-two cast-iron columns, 250 feet into the river. Extensive docks were projected in 1849, at an estimated cost of about £2,000,000; but they belong rather to Northfleet, and will be noticed in our article on that place. A tunnel, under the bed of the Thames, to Tilbury, capacious enough for all purposes of land commerce, was projected in 1793; but did not proceed far till it was relinquished in consequence of the bursting in of water; and was again the subject of a recent project, which failed for want of requisite funds. The Thames and Medway canal, or Gravesend and Rochester canal, 7½ miles long, and completed in 1824, began in the Thames at Gravesend, and terminated in the Medway near Rochester bridge; was designed to shorten the navigation to the Medway, very greatly, for small craft; but proved unsuccessful, was eventually purchased by the North Kent railway company, and was, in part, adopted for their line of railway, yet in part still remains open. A battery or fort, with sixteen guns, is on the E side of the town. An addition to the Hut barracks, comprising officers' quarters, offices, an hospital, stores, and workshops, was erected near the end of 1861, at a cost of £14,493. The parish church was twice burnt

down; and the present one was built in 1731, at a cost of £5,000, and is a plain brick edifice, with stone groins. St. James' church, in London road, is a Gothic structure of 1851. Holy Trinity church was built in 1845, at a cost of £4,539. Milton parish church is late decorated English; has a fine square tower; and contains well-designed sedilia, and interesting corbels of the original roof. Christ's church, Milton, is a Gothic edifice of 1854. The Independent chapel in Prince's street dates from 1717, but has been restored. The Roman Catholic chapel, in Milton-road, was built in 1834, at a cost of £7,000. There are chapels also for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Latter Day Saints. Varchell's free school, founded previous to 1703, and endowed with £85, was rebuilt in 1835, and then united to national schools. The ragged schools were built in 1864, and are a substantial brick structure of two storeys, 55 feet long and 23 feet wide. There is a literary institute, with a library. Pinnock's almshouses were founded in 1824, and rebuilt, in the Tudor style, in 1836; and have an endowed income of £72. Other charities have £92.

The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, a banking-office, and a number of hotels and inns; is a polling-place, a coast-guard station, and a sub-port to London, whose jurisdiction ends here; and publishes four newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and a fair on 24th Oct. The chief trade arises from intercourse with London by steamer and railway; but business is done also in ship-building, rope-making, iron-founding, soap-making, and brewing. Coal and timber are largely imported; and chalk lime, from neighbouring quarries, is exported. Fisheries also employ many men and vessels; and enormous quantities of shrimps are both consumed in the town and sent to London. Pilots are taken in here by vessels entering or leaving the Thames; and vessels, which have to undergo examination by the custom-house officials, wait here to undergo it. The Thames, therefore, while gay and bustling everywhere between London and the sea, is especially gay and bustling at Gravesend. The town was chartered by Elizabeth; and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The borough boundaries include the entire parish of Gravesend, and the entire parish of Milton. Real property in 1860, £86,469; of which £1,000 were in quarries, and £550 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 16,633; in 1861, 18,732. Houses, 3,062.

The parish comprises 568 acres of land, and 115 of water. Real property, £31,888. Pop. in 1851, 6,706; in 1861, 7,885. Houses, 1,220. The rural part is fertile; and is partly disposed in market-gardens. The parochial living is a rectory, and St. James' is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Rochester. Value of the former, £307; of the latter, not reported. Patron of the former, the Lord Chancellor; of the latter, the Rector.—The sub-district and the district are conterminous with the borough. Poor-rates in 1863, £6,335. Marriages in 1862, 176; births, 605,—of which 27 were illegitimate; deaths, 466,—of which 164 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851—60, 1,243; births, 5,945; deaths, 4,010. The places of worship, in 1851, were 4 of the Church of England, with 3,350 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 1,101 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 970 s.; 1 of Wesleyans, with 860 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 180 s.; 1 undefined, with 50 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 21 s. The schools were six public day schools, with 1,288 scholars; 41 private day schools, with 925 s.; and 7 Sunday schools, with 1,334 s.—Gravesend gave name to an ancient family, one of whom, Sir Stephen de Gravesend, accompanied Edward I. to Scotland. The celebrated French mathematician Gravesende is commonly supposed to have been a descendant of this family, but was of Gravensand in Holland. Bishop Rich was a native.

GRAVESEND, a seat of Lord Graves, on the E verge of Cornwall; on the Hamoaze, near Davenport.

GRAVESHIP (NETHER), a township in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; 1 mile S of Kendal. Real property, £2,935. Pop., 441. Houses, 96.

GRAYINGHAM, a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, near Ermine-street, 2 miles S of Kirtou-Lindsey r. station, and 9 NE by E of Gainsborough. Post-town, Kirtou-Lindsey. Acres, 1,675. Real property, £2,558. Pop., 135. Houses, 28. The property is all in one estate. The parish is a meet for the Brocksley bounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £501.* Patron, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. The church is good.

GRAYRIGG, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Kendal district, Westmoreland. The township lies adjacent to the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, near the source of the river Mint, 5 miles NE of Kendal; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Kendal. Real property, £1,996. Pop., 251. Houses, 49. The manor belonged to the Windsors and the Ducketts; and passed to the Lowthers. Grayrigg Hall is in ruins. Part of the surface is Grayrigg forest.—The chapelry includes the township, but is much more extensive; and is in Kendal parish. Rated property, £10,198. Pop., 877. The property is much subdivided. The land is partly mountainous, and is overhung by Whin-fell beacon. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £152.* Patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The church is modern; and there are a Quakers' chapel, an endowed school with £30, and other charities with £16.—The sub-district contains fifteen townships of Kendal parish, and one of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Pop., 4,026. Houses, 704.

GRAYS, a sub-district in Orsett district, Essex; containing Grays-Thurrock parish, and six other parishes. Acres, 15,982. Pop., 6,361. Houses, 1,129.

GRAYS-INN, an extra-parochial place, in Holborn district, Middlesex; in the metropolis, on the N side of Holborn, 1 mile NW of St. Paul's. Acres, 13. Real property, £14,373. Pop., 308. Houses, 56. The Inn of Court here, Grays-Inn, is named after Lord Gray of Wilton, of the time of Henry VII. The hall was built in 1560; is plain Tudor; and has a carved oak roof, a rich screen, and a great window full of armorial bearings. The Gardens, or Inn-Walks, were planted about 1600; and, in Charles II.'s time, and the times of the Tatler and the Spectator, were a fashionable promenade. The chief entrance from Holborn was then elegant, but is now a squalid habitation of the poor. The great Lord Burleigh and the great Lord Bacon lived in Grays-Inn; and a remarkable number of distinguished noblemen, prelates, and judges have been among its inmates.

GRAYS-INN-LANE, two chapelries, and a sub-district, in St. Pancras parish and district, Middlesex. The chapelries are St. Bartholomew and St. Jude; they lie around Grays-Inn-Lane or Grays-Inn-Road, in London, about 1½ mile NW of St. Paul's; and the former was constituted in 1860, the latter, subsequently. Pop. of St. B., 5,318. Houses, 605. Pop. of St. J., 8,427. Houses, 889. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of London. Value of St. B., not reported; of St. J., £150. Patrons of St. B., Trustees; of St. J., alternately the Crown and the Bishop. St. Jude's church was built in 1864, at a cost of £6,000; is a brick structure, of nave, aisles, and deep chancel; and has a picturesque but foreign-looking façade, and a lofty tower.—The sub-district is bounded, on the N, by the New Road; on the W, by a line in front of the E of Burton Crescent; on other sides, by the parishes of Clerkenwell, St. Giles, and St. George-Bloomsbury. Acres, 155. Pop., 27,808. Houses, 2,887.

GRAYS-INN-ROAD, a chapelry in St. Andrew-Holborn parish, Middlesex; adjacent to Grays-Inn, in London, 1 mile NW of St. Paul's. It was constituted in 1839. Pop., 13,662. Houses, 1,319. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of St. Andrew-Holborn.

GRAYSOUTHEN, a township in Brigham parish, Cumberland; near the river Derwent, and the Cocker-mouth and Workington railway, 3½ miles WSW of Cocker-mouth. It has a post-office under Carlisle. Real property, £5,051; of which £1,801 are in mines. Pop., 758. Houses, 136. There are an agricultural imple-

ment manufactory, a flax-mill, a Quakers' chapel, and a Wesleyan chapel.

GRAYS-THURROCK, or GRAYS, a small town and a parish in Orsett district, Essex. The town stands on the Thames, and on the London and Southend railway, between Fiddler's Reach and Northfleet Hope, 3 miles WNW of Tilbury Fort, and 10 SE of Romford; consists chiefly of one street, irregularly built, extending along a small creek; contains many new houses; was given, in 1194, by Richard I. to Henry de Grey; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a station on the railway, a post-office, of the name of Grays, under Romford, London E, and a pier 400 feet long. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs are held on 23 May and 20 Oct.; and a large trade is carried on in the export of bricks to London. The parish comprises 1,374 acres of land, and 260 of water. Real property, £6,389. Pop. in 1851, 1,713; in 1861, 2,209. Houses, 400. The increase of pop. arose from the influence of the railway, and from the establishment of a chemical manufactory. The property is not much divided. Belmont Castle, about a mile from the town, the seat of R. Webb, Esq., is a modern Gothic edifice, and stands on an eminence, amid fine grounds. A whale, 58 feet long, came ashore at the parish in Oct. 1849. Brick-making, and chalk-lime-burning are largely carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £250.* Patron, James Theobald, Esq. The church is cruciform and good; and has a tower, with a recent low spire. There are a national school, a free grammar-school, and some charities.

GRAZELEY, a chapelry in the parishes of Shinfield, Sulhamstead-Abbots, and Sulhamstead-Bannister, Berks; near the Reading and Basingstoke railway, 4 miles SSW of Reading. It was constituted in 1854; and its post-town is Shinfield, under Reading. Pop., 648. Houses, 131. Pop. of the Shinfield portion, 462. Houses, 92. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £35.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

GREASBROUGH, a village and a chapelry, in Rotherham parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence above two brooks, near the North Midland railway, 2 miles N by W of Rotherham; and has a post-office under Rotherham. The chapelry includes also Cinder-Bridge hamlet, and parts of Lower Haugh and Parkgate hamlets. Acres, 2,329. Real property, £10,245; of which £94 are in quarries, £2,450 in mines, and £1,002 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,017; in 1861, 2,937. Houses, 608. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Gresbrocs; belonged in the early part of the 14th century, to William de Tinsley; and passed to the Wentworths. Coal and slate are extensively worked. There seems to have been a Roman settlement; and there are ruins of an ancient monastery. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £179. Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church was built in 1823, at a cost of £4,750; is in the pointed style; and has a tower. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Free Methodists, a national school, and charities £33.

GREASBY, a township in West Kirby and Thurston parishes, Cheshire; 5½ miles WSW of Birkenhead. It has a post-office under Birkenhead. Acres, 742. Real property, £1,236. Pop., 204. Houses, 34.

GREASLEY, a hamlet, a parish, and a sub-district, in Basford district, Notts. The hamlet was formerly called Greasley-Moor-Green,—is now called simply Moor-Green; lies 2½ miles E of Langley-Mill r. station, and 7 NW by N of Nottingham; and has a post-office, of the name of Moor-Green, under Nottingham. The parish includes also the hamlets of Brinsley, Kimberley, Newthorpe, Watnall-Cantelope and Watnall-Chaworth. Acres, 8,010. Real property, £21,852; of which £7,516 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 5,284; in 1861, 6,230. Houses, 1,303. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal-mining. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Cantilupes; and belongs now to Lady Palmerston. Some re-

mains exist of Qreasley Castle, or ancient manor-house, and of Beau-Vale abbey. See **BEAU-VALE**. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £134.* Patron, Viscount Palmerston. The church is a good stone edifice, with a handsome tower. The p. curacies of Brinsley and Kimbrey are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, and Free Methodists. There are also a national school, a British school, and charities £62.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes in Notts, and one and part of another in Derby. Pop. 18,023. Houses, 3,619.

GREATA (THE). See **GRETA (THE)**.

GREAT ABINGTON, &c. See **ABINGTON, &c.**

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY, a railway from London, through intermediate counties, to Cambridge and Norfolk. It was constituted in Aug. 1862, by the amalgamation of the Eastern Counties railway, the Norfolk, the Eastern Union, the East Anglian, and the East Suffolk, inclusive of the previous amalgamations and parts of these; it acquired additional powers in July 1863; it has some relations with the Great Northern, and with the London and Blackwall; and it works the Tottenham and Hampstead junction, the London and South End, the Lynn and Hunstanton, and the Tendring Hundred. The miles of railway worked by it, at June 30, 1863, were 730½. See **EASTERN COUNTIES, &c.**

GREATFORD, OR GRETFORD, a township and a parish in Stamford district, Lincoln. The township lies on the river Glen, 2½ miles N by E of Tallington r. station, and 6 NE of Stamford; includes a well-built village of its own name; and has a post-office under Stamford. Real property, £2,683. Pop., 219. Houses, 40. The parish contains also the township of Wilsthorpe, and comprises 1,540 acres. Real property, £4,184. Pop., 280. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Chesham. Greatford Hall is the seat of W. Peacock, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Wilsthorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £525.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good, and has a tower and spire. Charities, £17.

GREAT FRANSHAM, &c. See **FRANSHAM, &c.**

GREATHAM, a village, a township, and a parish in Stockton district, Durham. The village stands adjacent to the Clarence and Hartlepool railway, near the coast, 8½ miles NNE of Stockton-on-Tees; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stockton-on-Tees. The township comprises 1,870 acres of land, and 1,440 of water. Real property, £4,451. Pop., 724. Houses, 153. The parish includes also the township of Claxton, and comprises 4,176 acres. Real property, £5,423. Pop., 779. Houses, 161. The property is subdivided. Brine springs were formerly worked here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £179.* Patron, the Master of Greatham Hospital. The church was rebuilt near the end of last century, and was recently enlarged. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Free Methodists, and two national schools. Greatham hospital was founded, in 1272, by Stichell, bishop of Durham, for five poor priests, two clerks, and forty poor brethren; was reformed, in 1610, by James I., for thirteen poor unmarried men; was rebuilt, in 1803-9, after designs by Wyatt; retains, in the chapel, three old gravestones, and two crosses, relics of the original building; was, in 1865, about to be so enlarged as to admit 40 aged lay brethren and 10 aged clerical brethren; and has an endowed income of £1,482. Parkhurst's alms-houses, for six poor widows, have £110; and other charities have £26.

GREATHAM, a parish in Petersfield district, Hants; on the east verge of the county, 3½ miles W of Liphook r. station, and 5 NNE of Petersfield. Post-town, Liss, under Petersfield. Acres, 2,123. Real property, £1,633. Pop., 238. Houses, 48. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £275.* Patron, the Rev. T. A. Holland. The church consists of nave and chancel, with north porch; and is good.

GREATHAM, a parish in Chichester district, Sussex; on the river Arun, 2 miles S of Pulborough r. station, and 6 NNE of Arundel. Post-town, Pulborough, under Petworth. Acres, 769. Real property, £781. Pop., 51. Houses, 12. The living is a rectory, annexed to rectory of Wiggonholt, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is early English.

GREAT HAMLET, a hamlet in Hayfield chapelry, Derby; 3 miles NW by W of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Real property, £9,105; of which £30 are in gas-works. Pop., 929.

GREAT HAMPDEN, &c. See **HAMPDEN, &c.**

GREAT HOUSE, a farm-house at Colyton, Devon; formerly the chief residence of the Yonge family, who were baronets from 1661 to 1812, but are now extinct. A bedroom in it has curious carving; and the garden has an antique summer-house.

GREAT HUCKLOW, &c. See **HUCKLOW, &c.**

GREATLAW, a village in Kirkharle township and parish, Northumberland; 12 miles NNE of Hexham. Pop., 25.

GREAT LEIGHS, &c. See **LEIGHS, &c.**

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, a railway from London to York, with branches. It is an amalgamation of the London and York and the Direct Northern; goes by way of Peterborough, Newark, and Retford; has a loop-line from Peterborough, through Boston and Lincoln, to the main line at Retford; has branches to St. Albans, Hertford, Hatfield, Sutton, Spalding, and the Isle of Axholme; possesses parliamentary powers for 335½ miles, but had, in 1863, only 283 miles; and has connexions with the Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable, the Edgware, Highgate, and London, the Metropolitan Junction, the Nottingham and Grantham, the Leeds, Brentford, and Halifax, the York and North Midland, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, the Garston and Liverpool, and four lines in Cheshire. The original line was authorized in 1846.

GREAT OAKLEY, &c. See **OAKLEY, &c.**

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, a railway from London to Bristol, to the south-western counties of England, and to South Wales. It comprises the Great Western, the West Midland, and the South Wales systems, amalgamated in 1863. The Great Western system includes the Great Western-proper, authorized in 1835, from London to Bristol, 118½ miles, with branches of 2½ miles from West Drayton to Uxbridge, 3 from Slough to Windsor, 4½ from Twyford to Henley, and 10 from Didcot to Oxford; the Berks and Hants from Reading to Basingstoke, with fork to Hungerford, 38½ miles; the Cheltenham Union, from Swindon to Gloucester, 37 miles, with a branch of 4 miles to Cirencester, and one of 7½ miles from Gloucester to Cheltenham; the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, from Chippenham to Melksham, Devizes, Bradford, Bathampton, Trowbridge, Warminster, Salisbury, Frome, Yeovil, and Weymouth, 123 miles; the Gloucester and Dean Forest, from Gloucester to Grange-Court; 7½ miles; the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester, from Grange-Court into junction with the Shrewsbury and Hereford, 7 miles; and the Yeovil, a short branch near Yeovil for connexion with the South-western. This system has also connexions with the West London, the Metropolitan, the Abingdon, the Birmingham and Oxford, the Birmingham and Wolverhampton, the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, the Shrewsbury and Chester, the Stratford-on-Avon, the South Devon, the Plymouth Docks, the Bridport, the East Somerset, the Cornwall, the Great Western and Brentford, the London, Chatham, and Dover, the London and North-western, the Birkenhead, the Llangollen, and the Shrewsbury and Hereford. The West Midland system is an amalgamation of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, the Chipping-Norton, the Severn Valley, the Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford, and the Worcester and Hereford. The South Wales system includes a main line along the coast of the Bristol channel to Pembrokeshire, with a branch from Newport to Monmouth; and has connexions with the Vale of Neath, Briton Ferry, and Swansea Harbour. The Great Western-proper adopted

the broad gauge of 7 feet; and has 9 tunnels of aggregate 22,911 feet, 13 viaducts of aggregate 7,659 feet, and 295 bridges.

GREAT WESTERN AND BRENTFORD RAILWAY, a railway in Middlesex; from the Great Western at Southall to Brentford. It was authorized in 1855; is on the broad gauge, and 4½ miles long; and has connexion with a dock at the Brentford terminus.

GREAT WESTERN CANAL. See **GRAND WESTERN CANAL**.

GREAT WHELNETHAM, &c. See **WHELNETHAM, &c.**

GREATWORTH, a parish in Brackley district, Northampton; 2½ miles NNE of Farthinghoe r. station, and 4½ NW by N of Brackley. Post-town, Farthinghoe, under Brackley. Acres, 863. Real property, £2,243. Pop., 157. Houses, 39. The manor belongs to William Pulsford, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £291. Patron, Mr. Beechey. The church consists of nave and chancel, with an embattled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, with £22 from endowment, and charities £24.

GREAT WRATTING, &c. See **WRATTING, &c.**

GREAT YATE. See **CROXDEN**.

GREAT YELDHAM. See **YELDHAM**.

GREAVE, a hamlet in Netherthong township, Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles S of Huddersfield. Pop., 119.

GREBBY, a hamlet in Scremby parish, Lincoln; 3½ miles NE of Spilsby. Pop., 57. Grebby Hall belonged to the Dymokes, and passed to the Welles.

GREBER HEAD, a promontory in Cornwall; 2 miles W of Fowey.

GREDDINGTON HALL, the seat of Lord Kenyon, in Flint; 7½ miles WSW of Whitechurch. It is the birthplace of Chancellor Kenyon; and has portraits of him and Thurlow.

GREEBAH, a mountain in the Isle of Man; 6 miles NW of Douglas. It has an altitude of 1,382 feet above sea-level; and it is connected, on the NW, with Slieve Colder, which have altitudes of 1,591 and 1,600 feet.

GREEN, a village in Bradfield chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of Sheffield.

GREEN, a hamlet in Bolsterstone chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile NW of Bolsterstone village.

GREEN, Middlesex. See **BETHNAL-GREEN**.

GREENALEIGH, a promontory in Somerset; overhanging Minehead. It terminates a range of wild hills extending from Porlock; and is 690 feet high.

GREENALGH (or **GREENHALGH**) **WITH-THISTLETON**, a township in Kirkham parish, Lancashire; near the Fleetwood railway, 3 miles NW of Kirkham. It includes Esprick hamlet; and has ruins of a castle, said to have been built by the first Earl of Derby, and seeming to have comprised seven or eight towers of much height and strength. Acres, 1,321. Real property, £4,082. Pop., 383. Houses, 75. There is an Independent chapel.

GREENACRES-MOOR, a chapelry in Prestwich parish; suburban to Oldham. It was constituted recently; and it has a post-office under Oldham, and contains one of the new Oldham cemeteries. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £200. Patron, the Rector of Prestwich. The church is a new stone edifice, in the Gothic style. A new Wesleyan chapel, in lieu of a previous one, was built in 1864.

GREEN BANK, a village in Strickland-Kettle township, Kendal parish, Westmoreland; 3½ miles W of Kendal.

GREENCROFT, a township in Lancaster parish, Durham; 1 mile N of Lancaster. Acres, 3,050. Real property, £2,908; of which £400 are in mines. Pop., 717. Houses, 151. Greencroft Park is the seat of Sir W. A. Clavering, Bart.; and was the place where Lady Catherine Graye, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, was arrested in 1598. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

GREENDALE TARN, an alpine pond in Cumber-

land; on Middle Fell, 1½ mile N of the central part of West Water.

GREEN END, a hamlet in Little Munden parish, Herts; 5½ miles NNW of Ware.

GREEN END, a hamlet in Sandon parish, Herts; 3½ miles NW of Buntingford.

GREENFIELD, a hamlet in Aby parish, Lincoln; 2 miles NW of Alford r. station. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here, in 1153, by Eudo de Greines; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Suffolk. Remains of it were converted into a farm-house.

GREENFIELD, a township in Holywell parish, Flint; near Holywell. Real property, £7,391; of which £265 are in quarries, £1,200 in mines, £241 in railways, and £250 in gas-works. Pop., 2,112.

GREENFIELD, a liberty in Watlington parish, Oxford; 3½ miles SE of Watlington.

GREENFIELD, a village in Wolstanton parish, Stafford; 1 mile NNW of Burslem.

GREENFIELD-COMMON, a place in Laleham parish, Middlesex; 2 miles SSE of Staines. Two ancient camps were here; the one about 450 feet by 400; the other about 290 feet by 240.

GREENFORD (GREAT), a village and a parish in Brentford district, Middlesex. The village stands near the river Brent and the Paddington canal, 1½ mile N by W of Hanwell r. station, and 4 NW by N of Brentford; was known to the Saxons as Greneford; is a long, straggling place; and has a post-office, of the name of Greenford, under Hanwell, London W. The parish comprises 2,009 acres. Real property, £5,426. Pop., 557. Houses, 114. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given by King Etheldred to Westminster Abbey, and belongs now to the bishop of London. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £700. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, of flint, and good; and contains some tombs and brasses. A school has £214 from endowment; and other charities have £35.

GREENFORD-GREEN, a hamlet in Middlesex; near the Paddington canal, 1 mile S of Harrow, and 1½ N of Great Greenford. It has a post-office under Sudbury, London NW.

GREENFORD (LITTLE). See **FERRIVALE**.

GREENGATE. See **SALFORD**.

GREEN-GROVE, a hamlet in Kirkburton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SE of Huddersfield.

GREENHALGH. See **GREENALGH**.

GREENHALL, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomery; near Llanfyllin. Pop., 30.

GREENHAM, a village, a tything, and a chapelry, in Thatcham parish, Berks. The village stands on the S border of the county, near the river Kennet, the Kennet canal, and the Reading and Hungerford railway, 1½ mile SE of Newbury; and is practically, for trade and industry, suburban to Newbury. The tything includes the village and extends into the country. Post-town, Newbury. Real property, £5,180. Pop., 1,167. Houses, 272. The manor was given by Maud, Countess of Clare, in the time of Henry VI., to the Knights Hospitallers; and it had a preceptory of these knights. The chapelry is less extensive than the tything, and was constituted in 1857. Rated property, £3,809. Pop., 593. Houses, 135. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £130. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is ancient, and was enlarged in 1825. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

GREENHAM, a tything in Ashbrittle parish, Somerset; 5½ miles SW of Milverton. Pop., 143.

GREENHAM, a tything, conjoint with Laymore, in Crewkerne parish, Somerset.

GREEN-HAMMERTON. See **HAMMERTON (GREEN.)**

GREENHEAD, a village and a chapelry in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland. The village stands on the Tippal burn, adjacent to the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, near the Roman wall, 3½ miles W by N of Haltwhistle; and has a station on the railway, and a

post-office under Carlisle. The chapelry includes the village, but does not seem to have definite limits. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £90. Patron, J. Hope Wallace, Esq. The church is modern.

GREENHEAD-GILL, a ravine on the mutual border of Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the E side of Dunmail Raise, 9 miles SSE of Keswick. It is the scene of Wordsworth's fine pastoral poem of "Michael."

GREENHILL, an extra-parochial tract in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; 4½ miles NNE of Gainsborough. Acres, 250. Pop., 12. House, 1.

GREENHILL, a hamlet in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, Middlesex; adjacent to the North Western railway, 1 mile N by E of Harrow.

GREENHILL, a township, conjoint with Elson, in Ellesmere parish, Salop.

GREENHILL, a village in Norton parish, Derby; on the N border of the county, 4 miles S of Sheffield. It has a post-office under Sheffield, a national school, and a manufacture of files.

GREENHILL, a place in the neighbourhood of Evesham, Worcestershire; with a post-office under Evesham.

GREENHILL-LANE, a township in Alfreton parish, Derby; 2½ miles SSE of Alfreton. It has a post-office under Alfreton. An urn containing about 300 Roman coins, was found here in 1749.

GREENHITHE, a hamlet in Swanscombe parish, and a chapelry in Swanscombe and Stone-near-Dartford parishes, Kent. The hamlet lies on the river Thames, and on the North Kent railway, 3 miles E by N of Dartford; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under Dartford, and a good pier for passenger-traffic by the steamers on the river. A number of villa residences are in it, and have recently been increased; and a handsome row of them, semi-detached and in the Italian style, forms a picturesque terrace, and commands a charming view. Ingress-House—on an eminence originally called Ince-Grice, and once belonging to the Dartford nunn—is an elegant mansion, in the Tudor style; was built, by the late Alderman Harmer, with materials from Old London bridge; passed into the possession of S. C. Umfreville, Esq.; and stands amid tastefully disposed grounds. Cliff House, the residence of the Rev. Fuller Russell, contains a choice collection of Italian and German pictures of the early Christian school. Market-gardening, the making of Roman cement, and the working of chalk and lime are carried on. The chalk pits are very extensive; and some of them have depths of from 100 to 150 feet. The Erebus and Terror, under Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier, sailed on their well-known fatal expedition, in 1845, from Greenhithe.—The chapelry was constituted in 1856. Pop., 1,039. Houses, 207. Pop. of the Swanscombe portion 850. Houses, 176. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £250. Patron, Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge. The church was built in 1856, and is in the decorated English style. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and an infant school.

GREENHOE (North), a hundred in Norfolk; in the N of the county; containing Barney parish and eighteen other es. Acres, 40,034. Pop. in 1851, 10,375; in 1861, 10,268. Houses, 2,369.

GREENHOE (South), a hundred in Norfolk; in the SW of the county; containing Bodney parish, twenty-five other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 62,401. Pop. in 1851, 11,332; in 1861, 10,756. Houses, 2,324.

GREENHOLM, a hamlet in Orton parish, Westmoreland; near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 2 miles SW of Orton.

GREENHOW, a township in Ingleby-Greenhow parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SE by E of Stokesley. Real property, £1,830; of which £100 are in mines. Pop. 155. Houses, 23.

GREENHOW HILL, a village in Ripon, Burnsall parishes, and a chapelry in Ripon, Burnsall, and Hamps-thwaite parishes, N. R. Yorkshire. The village is in Bewerley and Appletreewick townships, and stands near Pateley-Bridge town and r. station. The chapelry was

constituted in 1860; and its post-town is Pateley-Bridge, under Leeds. Pop., 743. Houses, 164. Pop. of the Ripon portion, 657. Houses, 144. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £117.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. The church was built in 1857; is in the modern Gothic style; and has a square tower.

GREENHYTHE. See **GREENHITHE**.

GREENLAND, a hamlet in Cowick township, Snaith parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Goole canal, 2 miles SE of Snaith.

GREENLAND DOCK. See **ROTHERHITHE**.

GREENLAND HOUSE, a seat on the S border of Bucks; 2 miles NNE of Henley-on-Thames. It belonged to Lady Talbot, and passed to E. Majoribanks, Esq. A previous seat near it belonged to the D'Oyleys; sustained a siege of six months by the parliamentary forces, in 1644; and was then almost wholly demolished. Traces of the defensive works raised during the siege, are still visible.

GREENLANDS-FOOT, a projection of the coast, or small headland, near Ilfracombe, in Somerset. It commands a good close view of the neighbouring reaches of rugged coast.

GREENLEIGHTON, a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles SSW of Rothbury. It is noted for its fine green hill, and its excellent limestone; and it has an oval camp, encompassed by a fosse. Acres, 1,572. Pop., 29. Houses, 4.

GREENOAK, a hamlet in Bellasize township, East-riding parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles E of Howden.

GREENODD, a village in Egton-cum-Newland chapelry, Ulverstone parish, Lancashire; on the Leven estuary, 3½ miles NNE of Ulverstone. It has a post-office under Newton-in-Cartmel; has also a wharf and timber and coal yards.

GREENOSIDE, or **GRENOSIDE**, a large village in Ecclesfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Wadley r. station, and 4½ N by W of Sheffield. It has a post-office under Sheffield, schools, and a workhouse; and it carries on extensive industry in the cutlery trade, in iron-founding, and in stone-quarrying. Greno House and Greno Wood are in the vicinity.

GREEN ROAD, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway, adjacent to the Duddon estuary and the boundary with Lancashire, 4½ miles SSW of Broughton-in-Furness.

GREENS AND GLANTLEES, a township in Felton parish, Northumberland; 6 miles NE of Rothbury. Acres, 979. Pop., 22. Houses, 5.

GREENSCHELES-CLEUGH, a place on the SW border of Northumberland; on the South Tyne river, 3½ miles S of Haltwhistle. It was the scene of a remarkable murder in 1530, which gave rise to the fictitious ballad of "Surtees," inserted by Sir Walter Scott in his "Border Minstrelsy."

GREENSFIELD, a hamlet in Alnwick parish, Northumberland; near Alnwick.

GREENSHAWHILL, a township conjoint with Ingram and Linhope, in Ingram parish, Northumberland; 7½ miles S of Wooller.

GREENSIDE, a place, with lead mines, in Cumberland; in Glenridding, under Great Dodd fell, between Helvellyn and Ullswater.

GREENS-NORTON, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Northampton. The village stands on Watling-street, near the river Tove, 2 miles WNW of Towcester, and 6 WSW of Blisworth r. station; was formerly called Norton-Davy, but took its present name from the Green family, who long held the manor; and it has a post-office under Towcester. The parish includes also the hamlets of Duncote and Field-Barcote. Acres, 2,490. Real property, £4,590. Pop., 903. Houses, 207. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Grafton. There is a mineral spring. Many of the inhabitants are shoemakers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £650.* Patron, the Crown. The church is chiefly decorated English; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and S porch,

with western tower and spire; and is in very good condition. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £14. Catherine Parr is said to have been a native.—The hundred contains also ten other parishes. Acres, 22,042. Pop., 5,444. Houses, 1,294.

GREENSTEAD, a parish in Ongar district, Essex; near the river Roding, 1 mile W by N of Ongar, and 8 NNW of Brentwood r. station. Post-town, Ongar. Acres, 1,498. Real property, £1,209. Pop., 125. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £230.* Patron, the Bishop of London in Trust. The church is one of the most ancient in England; was thoroughly restored in 1843; has a nave formed of half trunks of oaks, set upright, and close to one another, and supposed to have been erected as a temporary shrine for the body of St. Edmund; contains monuments to the Smyths, the Cleeves, and the Ords; and was found, at its restoration in 1843, to have a well-preserved ancient piscina.

GREENSTEAD, a parish in Colchester district, Essex; on the river Colne, 1 mile S of Colchester. It contains the Hythe r. station, and has a post-office under Colchester. Real property, £3,422. Pop., 789. Houses, 178. The property mostly belongs to two owners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £293.* Patron, the Crown. The church is very good; and the new church of St. John the Evangelist also is here.

GREENSTEAD-GREEN, a chapelry in Halstead parish, Essex; 2 miles S of Halstead town and r. station. It was constituted in 1845; and it has a post-office under Halstead. Pop., 659. Houses, 101. There is a paper mill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church was built in 1845; and is a handsome structure, with tower and spire. There are a national school, a servants' training institution, and a lecture-hall.

GREEN-STREET, a hamlet in East Ham parish, Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of East Ham village. An old house here, belonging to the Morleys, is said to have been a residence of Anne Boleyn.

GREEN-STREET, a large village in Linstead parish, Kent; 1 mile SSW of Teynham r. station, and 3 ESE of Sittingbourne. It has a post-office under Sittingbourne, and a fair on 1 May.

GREEN-STREET-GREEN, a village in Darenth parish, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Northfleet. It has a post-office under Dartford, and a curious old inn.

GREEN-STREET-GREEN, a hamlet in Farnborough and Chelsfield parishes, Kent; 1 mile S by E of Farnborough. It has a large brewery and a national school.

GREENUP, a mountain glen in Cumberland; descending toward the head of Borrowdale.

GREENWAY, a place $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ledbury, on the E border of Hereford. It has a post-office under Ledbury.

GREENWAY COURT, an old seat in Harrietsham parish, Kent; under chalk hills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Harrietsham village. It belonged to the Culpepers; passed to the Fairfaxes; and is now a farm-house.

GREENWAY HOUSE, a seat in Devon; on the river Dart, 2 miles N of Dartmouth. It belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh; and passed to the Eltons and the Harveys.

GREEN (WEST). See **WEST GREEN**.

GREENWICH, a town, a parish, and a district, in Kent. The town is suburban to London, within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police and the Central Criminal court; is separated from Deptford only by the river Ravensbourne; and stands on the Thames, opposite the Isle of Dogs, at the terminus of the Greenwich railway, adjacent to a sweep of the North Kent railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by rail, and 5 by water, SE by E of London Bridge. The railways give it communication with all parts of the kingdom; and numerous steamboats give it a profuse traffic on the Thames.

History.—Greenwich was known to the Saxons as Grenawic, signifying "Green-town," and seems to have taken that name from the verdure of its site, or of its

environs, as seen from the Thames. Eltruda, niece of King Alfred, gave it, along with Deptford and Lewisham, about the year 900, to the abbey of St. Peter at Ghent. The Danes took possession of it in 1011, and other years; made camps on the high-grounds above it, at Blackheath; and slew, on the site of its parish church, Archbishop Alphege, whom they had brought from Canterbury. It figured at Domesday as Grenviz; and belonged then to Bishop Odo. It appears to have soon, by royal grant, reverted to Ghent abbey; it was held by that establishment till the suppression of alien monasteries by Henry V.; it then reverted to the Crown, but was soon given to the Carthusian priory of Skene; and, at the Reformation, it again came back to the Crown. Yet a part of it, apparently from the time of the royal grant to Ghent abbey, was always reserved by the Crown; and that part, together with the rest, after the Reformation, owing to the pleasantness of the locality and the salubrity of the air, was a favourite residence of the kings and queens of England; and it has ever since been rich in historical associations. Edward I. and some of his successors made it their occasional abode. A splendid tournament was held here in 1217. Henry IV. resided much here; and, in 1408, he dated his will from it. Henry V. gave it for life to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter; on whose death, in 1417, it passed to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Henry VI. That duke, in 1433, rebuilt or enlarged the manor house, called it Placentia, raised round it some fortifications, enclosed the park, and erected a tower on the site of the present observatory. Edward IV. re-enlarged the palace, and founded, in its vicinity, a minorite friary. Henry VII. made the palace his favourite residence. Henry VIII. was born in it; was baptized in the parish church; married here Catherine of Arragon and Anne of Cleves; kept here his Christmas in 1521, 1525, 1527, 1537, and 1543; held here a series of tournaments and gorgeous spectacles; received here, in 1527, a splendid embassy from France; celebrated here, in 1536, the festival at which Anne Boleyn was arrested; and generally, throughout his reign, maintained here a surpassing display of luxury and magnificence. His daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, were born here. Edward VI. died here. Elizabeth, as figured by Shakespeare, was baptized here in the "Friar's church;" as figured by Sir Walter Scott, went here through the scene of Raleigh's first interview, and of his mudded cloak; resided in the palace here during most of her reign; was entertained in the park, in 1539, by the city of London; received here, in 1585, the Dutch deputies, offering her the Crown of the Low Countries; received here, in 1586 and 1597, embassies from Denmark and Poland; was seen here, in 1598, in all her magnificence of costume, by Hentzner the traveller; and watched, from the windows of the palace here, the vessels of her adventurous seamen, as they floated past on their way to fresh discoveries in the new world. James I. resided a considerable time here; and his queen, Anne of Denmark, improved the palace, walled in the park, and laid the foundation of "the House of Delight." Their daughter, the Princess Mary, was baptized here with great pomp in 1606. Charles I., previous to the civil war, often resided here; and his queen, Henrietta Maria, completed Queen Anne's "House of Delight." Charles II., after the Restoration, occasionally resided here, ordered the demolition of the decaying palace, and commenced the building of a new one on a most splendid scale, but was not able to erect more of it than what now forms a portion of the western wing of the present royal hospital. Queen Mary, in 1688, also George I., likewise the mother of George III., landed at Greenwich. Lord Nelson's body was brought here, in 1805-6, from Trafalgar. George IV. embarked here, amid a vast display of magnificence, in 1822, for Scotland. Sir W. Boreham, of the time of Charles II., resided in an old carved house near Crawley's wharf. Dr. Johnson, in 1737, "struck with the seat that gave Eliza birth," lodged in the house in Church-street next the "Golden Hart;" and, during walks in the park, composed great part of his "Irene." Lord Chesterfield lived in what became the Ranger's

house. Vanbrugh built, on Maize-hill, a residence after the model of the Bastille, and called Vanbrugh House. Dr. Burney had a school in Stockwell-street; and Dr. Crombie, near Maize-hill chapel. Admirals Lawson and Leske also were residents; and Ducares, the antiquary, Goddard, the Gresham professor, and Munro, the physician, were natives.—Greenwich gave the title of Duke to the great Argyle.

Environns and Streets.—The park and Blackheath on one side, and the Thames on the other, give Greenwich very fine environs. See BLACKHEATH. The approach by the Thames is eminently striking. Its highest attraction is the magnificent hospital, presenting to the river an imposing range of beautiful though unadorned Grecian buildings, extending for several hundred feet along its side, and divided into two wings by a noble lawn, with a terrace and handsome approach by steps to the river. The ever-green verdure of the lawn forms a very striking and pleasing relief to the massive pillars and porticoes with which it is surrounded. Each wing recedes to a considerable distance from the river, and is crowned in its retreat by a lofty dome; behind all which rise the hills of the park, their verdure broken into various shades by its groves of elm, pine, and chestnut, and the summit adorned by the Royal observatory. The older parts of the town are very irregularly built; but they have splendid ornament in their highly important public establishments. Most of their streets are narrow, and have insignificant houses; yet some modern parts, with a spacious street leading from the parish church to the Royal hospital, and with a continuation of the road beyond the hospital to the lower Woolwich road, are great improvements. A new town also, with pleasing features, and of agreeable character, has arisen in the east. Numerous elegant villas likewise are on the outskirts, in the vicinity of Blackheath.

Public Buildings.—The market-house was rebuilt in 1831. The court-house, in Burney-street, is a place of county courts for Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Kidbrook, Eltham, and Mottingham. The police-office is in the R. division of police, and attended by two magistrates. The theatre was built in 1864, and is a plain edifice. The public baths and wash-houses, in London-street, were built in 1851, and are a neat structure in the Jacobean style. The lecture-hall, on the Royal-hill, is connected with the Greenwich society for the diffusion of useful knowledge; which has upwards of 1,000 members, and a library of about 8,000 volumes. The monument to Lieut. Bellot, the Arctic navigator, stands in front of the left wing of the Royal hospital; was erected by public subscription; and is an obelisk of red granite, inscribed simply with Bellot's name. The other noticeable public structures are mostly of far higher mark, and will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

Churches.—The livings within Greenwich parish are St. Alphege, St. Mary, Trinity, Christchurch, and St. John-Blackheath; and the first is a vicarage, the others p. curacies, in the diocese of London. St. Alphege is united with St. Mary. Value, £1,013. Patron, the Crown. Value of the others, not reported. Patron of Trinity and Christchurch, the Vicar of St. Alphege; of St. John-Blackheath, W. Angerstein, Esq. The old church of St. Alphege was ancient; had a chantry, belonging to a guild of the Holy Cross; contained a portrait on glass of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; contained also a monument to the antiquary Lambard, which was removed to Sevenoaks; contained likewise several other monuments and brasses, one of which was to Thomas Tallis, king's musician in the time of Henry VIII., and became ruinous in 1710. The present church was built in 1718; was one of Queen Anne's fifty new churches; is a large edifice, in poor, mixed, Grecian style; has a square tower, with cupola, and small spire; and contains portraits of Charles I., Queen Anne, and George I. There were buried, in the churchyard, Admiral Stainer, who was famous during the protectorate, General Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, the duchess of Bolton, the original "Polly Peachum" of Gay's opera, Lord Aylmer, Sir C. Hardy, and the author Newcourt.

Christchurch was built in 1849; and is an edifice of rag-stone, in the pointed style. A Presbyterian chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel are handsome recent structures. There are also three Independent chapels, two Baptist, one Wesleyan, a mission church, and a mission chapel.

The Royal Hospital.—The new palace founded by Charles II., and forming the west wing of the present hospital, was begun in 1664, after designs by Webb, and completed in 1693, under the direction of Wren. The edifice was converted, by William and Mary, into an asylum for disabled seamen of the royal navy; was grandly extended in their reign and in that of Anne; was first opened for the reception of "pensioners" in 1705; and was much enlarged in the time of George IV. The style is Ionic; the general design is the original one by Webb; colonnades, cupolas, and the features of the great hall are by Wren; and brick buildings to the west are by Vanbrugh. A terrace in front, on the river, is 875 feet long; and a great quadrangle is a square of 273 feet. A statue of George II., by Rysbrach, is in the centre of the quadrangle; and was cut from a block of marble, weighing 11 tons, taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. The buildings form four great masses or courts;—the western one, near the river, King Charles'; the eastern one, near the river, Queen Anne's; the north-western one, King William's; the north-eastern one, Queen Mary's. The great hall is in King William's building; measures 106 feet in length, 58 feet in width, and 50 feet in height; is well-proportioned and artistic; has emblematic paintings over the ceiling and the side walls, executed by Sir James Thornhill, between 1708 and 1727, at a cost of £6,685, and occasioning it to be often called the painted hall; and contains pictures of illustrious admirals and famous battles, collected chiefly through the exertions of Edward H. Locker, Esq., memorials of Nelson exhibited in a glass case, and a marble statue of Captain Sir William Peel, erected by his brother, the Hon. Frederick Peel, in 1861. The chapel is in Queen Mary's building; has the same dimensions as the great hall; was rebuilt, after a destructive fire, in 1789, under direction of "Athenian Stewart;" and contains an altar-piece of the shipwreck of St. Paul, by West, a monument to Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats, by Chantrey, and a monument to Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, by Behnes. A library, for the use of the pensioners, is in King Charles' building; and has a bust of Dibdin, the author of the famous naval songs. The income of the hospital includes an annual parliamentary grant of £20,000, the proceeds of the large estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, forfeited in 1715, and the proceeds of various private bequests, including particularly one of £20,000 by Robert Osbaldeston; and amounts to upwards of £130,000 a-year. The number of in-pensioners is about 2,700, attended by 170 nurses; and the number of out-pensioners is so great as about 32,000. The hospital has apartments for governor, lieutenant-governor, four captains, eight lieutenants, and other officers; two infirmaries for respectively 250 patients and 120 helpless pensioners; extensive victualling and brewing establishments, and a surgery, a dispensary, a medical library, and other appurtenances. The great hall and the chapel are open to the public, free on Mondays and Fridays, and for 3d. on other days.

The Royal Naval School.—This institution was incorporated with the royal hospital in 1825. The building stands between the hospital and the park; includes, at its centre, the edifice which was called the "House of Delight," which was the residence of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., and which, next to Whitehall banqueting-house, is the best extant memorial of the palaces of the Stuarts; consists of two wings, each 146 feet long, connected by a colonnade 180 feet long; serves for the training of the sons of seamen to the sea service; is arranged into two schools, upper and lower, with 400 boys in each; and has good play-grounds, gymnastic apparatus, a rigged ship for instruction and exercise, and a small observatory.

The Park.—This extends from the Royal hospital to the high ground of Blackheath down; comprises about

188 acres; is agreeably diversified with height and hollow; presents within itself very pleasing scenery; and commands, from two eminences, most charming views. One of these eminences is that surmounted by the Observatory, and looks away over London and the Thames; and the other bears the name of the One-Tree Hill, is situated near the E border, and looks away so far as to Windsor Castle. "Would you believe," said Walpole to Bentley, in 1755, "I had never been in Greenwich park! I never had, and am transported. Even the glories of Richmond and Twickenham hide their diminished beads." The park, as it now exists, is only about one-half of the original one connected with the royal palace; and it was laid out, in the time of Charles II., by the famous Le Notre, who presided over the gardens of Versailles. The elms in it are said by Evelyn to have been planted in 1664; but the Spanish chestnuts, though arranged in regular avenues similarly to the elms, appear to be of greater age. The park is open to the public, and has an average of about 80,000 visitors on fine Sundays. Greenwich fair, notable for frolic, was held in it, during Whitsun week, till 1856; and was then abolished. Numerous tumuli, containing spear-heads, human bones, and other relics, were within the park.

The Royal Observatory.—This stands on an eminence in the park, about 300 feet above the level of the Thames. Its site was occupied by a tower called Mire-dur, built by Duke Humphrey, and said to have been the original of the Tower of Miradores figuring in "Amadis de Gaul." The older part of the observatory was erected in 1675, after designs by Wren; the lower part is the residence of the astronomer-royal. The parts in sight are little used for any operations; but two turrets on the leads are in constant active service. One of them has an anemometer, for hourly registering the direction and force of the wind; and the other has a time-ball, about 6 feet in diameter, which drops at one o'clock, notes the time to the shipping on the Thames, and telegraphs it to time-balls and signal-guns at distant stations. Meridional observations of the sun, the moon, and the stars are regularly made, to the aggregate of upwards of 5,000 in the year; magnetic observations also are made; the choicest instruments of the London chronometer-makers are brought hither to be tested; and all English charts and maps reckon from this point the degrees of longitude, E and W. The first astronomer-royal appointed for the observatory was Flamsteed; and others have been Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, and Airy. The cost of maintaining the observatory is about £4,000 a-year; and the salary of the astronomer-royal is £800.

Schools and Charities.—The proprietary school was established in 1849; gives a first-class education, at moderate expense; and has an average attendance of 150 pupils. Roan's grey-coat school was founded in 1643; educates and clothes poor native boys of Greenwich parish; and has an income of £753. Boreman's green-coat school was founded in 1672; educates and supports sons of native seamen, watermen, or fishermen; and has an income of £626. The blue-coat school was founded in 1752; educates and supports poor native girls; and has an income of £254. National schools are at Church-passage and Blackheath-hill; British schools, at Grove-place, Park-street, and Lewisham-road; industrial schools, at East Greenwich and Blackheath-hill; infant schools at East-street, Lamb-lane, and Blackheath-hill; and a mission-school for girls, at Trafalgar-road.—Queen Elizabeth's college was founded, by Lambard, the antiquary, in 1558; had originally an income of £104, devoted to the maintenance of 24 men and their wives; has acquired additional income from bequests; underwent recent enlargement, by the erection of tenements for aged persons; and gives an allowance of £20 to each almsman. Trinity hospital, commonly called Norfolk college, was founded in 1613, by the Earl of Northampton; has a square central tower; gives support to poor men of Greenwich and Shottesham parishes; and has an income of £660. The Jubilee almshouses accommodate 15 aged women, and give each of them £10 a-year. The

total amount of charities is about £4,464. The Dreadnought ninety-gun ship lies moored off Greenwich; serves as an hospital for seamen of all nations; and has usually about 185 patients.

Trade, &c.—Greenwich has a post-office under London, SE, a telegraph station, a banking-office, and numerous hotels and taverns; and publishes three newspapers. Large support accrues to it from the visits of pleasure-parties from London, especially during the white-bait season; much, to the lower classes, accrues from employment on the river; and much, to the operative classes, from roperies, a spinning flax factory, iron foundries, iron steamboat works, engineering establishments, and some extensive factories for the supply of materials connected with shipping. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs were formerly held, but have been discontinued.

Parish and Borough.—Greenwich parish is divided into two parts, E and W. Acres of E. G., 1,687; of which 262 are water. Real property, £64,912. Pop. in 1851, 16,228; in 1861, 18,306. Houses, 2,497. Acres of W. G., 326; of which 25 are water. Real property, £59,040; of which £2,330 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 18,800; in 1861, 21,696. Houses, 3,651. Part of the parish lies without the borough. Pop. of the part within the borough, 39,930. Houses, 6,139. The town sent two members to parliament in the time of Mary; but it afterwards lost its franchise, seemingly through inability to bear the expense of an election; and it was reconstituted a borough by the reform act, with right to send two members to parliament. The borough boundaries include the main part of Greenwich parish; the parishes of St. Paul and St. Nicholas, Deptford, with the manor of Hatcham; and parts of the parishes of Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton-next Woolwich. Electors in 1860, 8,662. Pop. in 1851, 105,784; in 1861, 139,436. Houses, 19,365.

The District.—Greenwich district or poor-law union comprises the sub-districts of Greenwich-East and Greenwich-West, conterminat with the two parts of Greenwich parish; the sub-districts of Deptford-St. Paul and Deptford-St. Nicholas, conterminat with the two parishes of Deptford; and the sub-districts of Woolwich-Arsenal and Woolwich-Dockyard, conterminat with the two parts of Woolwich parish. Acres, 5,367. Poor-rates in 1863, £53,233. Pop. in 1851, 99,365; in 1861, 127,670. Houses, 17,821. Marriages in 1862, 994; births, 4,612,—of which 144 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,129,—of which 1,187 were at ages under 5 years, and 67 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 7,108; births, 37,503; deaths, 28,176. The places of worship, in 1851, were 16 of the Church of England, with 16,907 sittings; 3 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 1,776 s.; 7 of Independents, with 3,858 s.; 11 of Baptists, with 4,052 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 148 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,130 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 282 s.; 2 of Bible Christians, with 358 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 804 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 111 attendants; 7 mixed and undefined, with 540 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 252 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 1,300 s. The schools were 44 public day schools, with 7,423 scholars; 271 private day schools, with 6,022 s.; 39 Sunday schools, with 6,734 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 389 s. The workhouse is in East Greenwich, and, at the census of 1861, had 980 inmates.

GREENWICH RAILWAY, a railway in Surrey and Kent; from London Bridge to Greenwich. It was opened partially in 1838, and completely in 1839; was the first railway constructed out of London; is 3½ miles long; lies throughout on a viaduct of about 1,000 arches, each 18 feet span, 22 feet high, and 25 feet broad; is now connected, at its W end and in its progress, with other lines; and is leased to the Southeastern for £45,000 a-year. It has stations at Spa-road, Commercial-dock, and Deptford; and trains run on it every 20 minutes from early in the morning till late at night.

GREENWICH REACH, a bend of the river Thames opposite Greenwich, and round part of the Isle of Dogs.

It is about a mile long; and has from 10 to 16 feet water in the stream.

GREET, a parish in Tenbury district, Salop; on the verge of the county, adjacent to the river Teme and the Leominster canal, 2½ miles NW by N of Tenbury town and r. station. Post-town, Tenbury. Acres, 1,040. Real property, £1,112. Pop., 129. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to T. H. Hope Edwards, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £200.* Patron, T. H. Edwards, Esq. The church is ancient but good.

GREET, a township in Burford parish, Salop; on the river Teme, contiguous on the SE to Greet parish. Pop., 26. Houses, 5.

GREET, a hamlet in Winchcombe parish, Gloucester; under the Cotswolds, 1½ mile N of Winchcombe. Real property, £1,504.

GREETHAM, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 3½ miles ENE of Horncastle town and r. station. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £1,990; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop., 152. Houses, 34. The property is chiefly divided between two. The land lies comparatively high, and commands extensive views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £242.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

GREETHAM, a village and a parish in Oakham district, Rutland. The village stands on an affluent of the river Gwash, 3½ miles E of the Melton-Mowbray canal, 4 NNW of Empingham, and 6 NE of Oakham r. station; possessed some importance in the Saxon times; is long and straggling; and has a post-office under Oakham. The parish comprises 2,500 acres. Real property, £3,756. Pop., 706. Houses, 145. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to G. Finch, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £163.* Patron, G. Finch, Esq. The church is ancient; has a tower and lofty spire; and was restored in 1860. There are a national school, with £36 from endowment, an infant school, and several charities.

GREETLAND, a village and a chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile W of Elland r. station, and 3 SSW of Halifax; and has a post-office under Halifax. The chapelry is part of the township of Elland-cum-Greetland. Pop. 2,534. There are stone quarries, and several large woollen, worsted, and cotton mills. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, not reported. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church was built in 1360; consists of nave, chancel, transept, aisle, and porch; and is in a mixed Gothic style. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Free Methodists, and Bible Christians.

GREETWELL, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the river Witham, 2 miles E of Lincoln city and r. station. Acres, 1,113. Real property, £1,387. Pop., 69. Houses, 9. The property is divided between two. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £49. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is good.

GREGORY (Str.), a ville in Blean district, Kent; contiguous to St. Mary-Northgate parish, in Canterbury city. Acres, with Staplegate, 10. Real property of St. G. alone, £2,416. Pop., 1,426. Houses, 295.

GREGORY (Str.). See LONDON, NOEWICH, SUDBURY, and YORK.

GREINTON, or GRENTON, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; 4 miles S of Shapwick r. station, and 6 SW by W of Glastonbury. Post-town, Shapwick, under Bath. Acres, 845. Real property, £1,679. Pop., 161. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to S. T. Kekewich, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £165.* Patron, S. T. Kekewich, Esq. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and was repaired in 1359. There is a national school.

GRENCHE. See GRANGE.

GRENDON, a parish in Wellingborough district,

Northampton; 1½ mile S of Castle-Ashby r. station, and 5½ SSW of Wellingborough. It has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 3,120. Real property, £3,579. Pop., 610. Houses, 134. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Northampton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £120.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is partly Norman, partly early English; has a fine later English tower; contains two brasses of men in armour; and is good. Charities, £22.

GRENDON, a parish in Atherstone district, Warwick; on the river Anker, the Coventry canal, and the Trent Valley railway, contiguous to Leicestershire, 2½ miles NW by N of Atherstone. It includes Whittington hamlet; and its post-town is Atherstone. Acres, 2,360. Real property, £3,172. Pop., 561. Houses, 115. The property is divided among a few. Grendon Hall, a fine large edifice, mainly rebuilt in 1825, is the seat of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £525.* Patron, Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart. The church consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and transept, with embattled tower; and is good. Charities, £5.

GRENDON-BISHOP, a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; near the Bromyard and Leominster railway, 4 miles WNW of Bromyard. Post-town, Bromyard, under Worcester. Acres, 1,639. Real property, £1,329. Pop., 199. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. There is an ancient camp. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £35. Patron, the Vicar of Bromyard. The church was rebuilt in 1738, and is good.

GRENDON-UNDERWOOD, a village and a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks. The village stands 4 miles SW of Claydon r. station, and 6½ ESE of Bicester; is characterized, in an old Buckinghamshire rhyme, as "the dirtiest town that ever stood," but is now cleaner; and is said to have furnished to Shakespeare, on occasion of his spending a night in it, some of the humour of his "Midsummer Night's Dream." The parish comprises 3,670 acres; and its post-town is Middle Claydon under Winslow. Real property, £2,219. Pop., 451. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to Almeric de St. Amand, a godfather of Edward I.; passed to the Pigotts; and belongs now to J. Jervoes, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £360.* Patron, W. Pigott, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and contains monuments of the Pigotts, and one of Lord Saye and Sele. There are a Baptist chapel, and an endowed school.

GRENDON-WARREN, an extra-parochial tract in Hereford; 3½ miles W of Bromyard. Pop., 34.

GRENOSIDE. See GREENOSIDE.

GRENTBRIGESCIRE. See CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

GRENTON. See GREINTON.

GRESFORD, a village and a township in Wrexham district, Denbigh; and a parish all in the same district, but partly in Flint. The village stands on the river Alyn, adjacent to the Chester and Shrewsbury railway, near Wats-Dyke, 3 miles NNE of Wrexham; is a very charming place; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Wrexham, and fairs on the second Monday of April, the last of Aug., and the 1st of Dec. The township includes the village, and comprises 999 acres. Real property, £5,763. Pop., 653. Houses, 137. The parish contains also the townships of Llay, Burton, Alington, Gwersyllt, Erthig, Borsasriff, and Erlas, in Denbigh; and the lordship of Merford and Hoesley, in Flint. Acres, 13,053. Real property, £47,111; of which £13,705 are in mines, and £614 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 4,161; in 1861, 4,417. Houses, 900. Gresford Lodge, an edifice by Wyatt, is the seat of Mrs. Egerton. Gwersyllt Hall, on the site of an ancient mansion occupied by the famous royalist Col. Robinson, and burnt down in 1733, is the seat of M. Humble, Esq.; and Erthig House, noted for memorials of "the Royal Tribes of Wales," is the seat of Simon Yorke, Esq. The scenery is among the finest in Wales; and a very rich view is got from Merford hill. Traces of a strong ancient

British camp occur on an eminence called the Rofts. Coal is extensively worked. The parish is a meet for the Wynnstay hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £714.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church stands conspicuously on a rising ground; is later English, and interesting; has a handsome tower, surmounted by pinnacles and eight figures of warriors, and with a remarkably fine peel of bells; and contains an octagonal font, 14 finely-carved stalls, several curious monuments of the Trevors, the Parrys, and others, and a sculptured stone in memory of Madoc-ap-Llewelyn-ap-Gryffyd, who died in 1331. A yew tree, in the churchyard, measures 26 feet in girth, and is thought to be upwards of 1,400 years old. The p. curacies of Gwersyllt and Rosset are separate benefices. A school has £26 from endowment; and other charities have £115. Elliot Warburton, author of "the Crescent and the Cross," was a resident; and Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a-Year," was a native.

GRESHAM, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 5 miles SW by W of Cromer, and 16 E of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Cromer, under Norwich. Acres, 1,303. Real property, £1,797. Pop., 345. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. The Gresham family, of whom was Sir Thomas Gresham, are supposed to have had their name from this parish; and the poet Chancer had property here. Remains exist of an embattled mansion which belonged, in the time of Edward II., to the Bacons. Lime is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £321.* Patron, the Rev. Mr. Spurgin. The church is decorated English, in good condition; has a round tower; and contains a curiously sculptured font.

GRESLEY. See CHURCH-GRESLEY.

GRESLEY-CASTLE. See CASTLE-GRESLEY.

GRESSENHALL, a village and a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk. The village stands near a branch of the river Wensum, and near the Lynn and Dereham railway, 2½ miles NW of East Dereham; and has a post-office under Dereham, and a fair on 6 Dec. The parish comprises 2,541 acres. Real property, £5,279. Pop. in 1851, 1,141; in 1861, 991. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. Gressenhall House is a chief residence. A collegiate chapel was founded here, in the time of Henry III., by William de Stuteville; and a house of industry, now the workhouse for Mitford district, was built on the site of that chapel, in 1777, at a cost of £16,243. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £750.* Patron, King's college, Cambridge. The church is cruciform and excellent; had formerly a spire; and contains monuments of the L'Estranges, the Veseys, and others. There are a national school, and charities £16.

GRESSINGHAM, a township-chapelry in Lancaster parish, Lancashire; on the river Lune, 2 miles NW of Hornby r. station, and 8 NE of Lancaster. It includes Eskrigg hamlet; and its post-town is Hornby, under Lancaster. Acres, 1,934. Real property, £2,244. Pop. in 1851, 187; in 1861, 158. Houses, 34. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by the removal of an academy. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £90.* Patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The church is ancient, of various dates; and was partially rebuilt in 1861.

GRESTY, a township, conjoint with Shavington, in Wyburnbury parish, Cheshire. There are chapels for Primitive and Free Methodists.

GRETA (THE), a stream of W. R. Yorkshire; falling into the right side of the Lune, 4 miles ESE of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It traverses a picturesque vale, called Greta-dale, between Inglesborough and Wharfedale; and the chief feeder of it goes through the caves of Gatekirk and Weathercote.

GRETA (THE), a stream of N. R. Yorkshire. It rises on Stainmore, at the boundary with Westmoreland; and runs about 15 miles east-north-eastward to the Tees, at Rokeby Park, 2½ miles ESE of Barnard-Castle. The lower part of its course lies along a romantic glen, celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in "Rokeby;" and its con-

fluence with the Tees occurs amid scenery which has been made famous by Turner, and of which Sir Walter Scott says,—

"'Twas a fair scene! the sunbeam lay
On battled tower and portal grey,
And from the grassy slope he sees
The Greta flow to meet the Tees,
Where, issuing from her darksome bed,
She caught the morning's eastern red,
And through the softening vale below
Rolled her bright waves in rosy glow."

GRETA (THE), a stream of Cumberland. It is formed by the confluence of the Glendaramakin and St. John's beck; it receives the Glenderratera; and it runs 4 miles west-south-westward to the Derwent at Keswick. The scenery on it is very fine; and Wordsworth says respecting it,—

"Greta! Oft as spring
Decks on thy sinuous bank her thousand thrones—
Seats of glad instinct and of love's carolling—
The concert, for the happy, then may vie
With liveliest peals of birthday harmony—
To a grieved heart the notes are benisons."

GRETA-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Brignall, Rokeby, and Wycliffe parishes, N. R. Yorkshire; on Greta-stream and Watling-street, 3½ miles SE of Barnard-Castle. It has a post-office under Darlington, and an inn. A Roman camp, very distinctly marked, is in a field adjacent to the inn; is noticed by Sir Walter Scott, in "Rokeby;" and has yielded Roman coins and an altar.

GRETADALE. See GRETA (THE), W. R. Yorkshire.

GRETA-HALL, a residence adjacent to the NW end of Keswick, in Cumberland; on a gentle rising ground, about 200 yards from the Derwent river on the way to Portinscale. It was inhabited by the poet Southey,—who collected a great library in it, and said,—"Here I possess the gathered treasures of time, the harvest of so many generations laid up in garners; and when I go to the window, there is the lake, and the circle of mountains, and the illimitable sky."

GRETA-MILLS AND BRIERY-COTTAGES, an extra-parochial tract in Cockermouth district, Cumberland; on the Greta stream, 3 miles ENE of Keswick. Pop., 62. Houses, 14.

GRETTFORD. See GREATFORD.

GRETSLAND. See GREETSAND.

GRETTON, a chapelry in Winchcombe parish, Gloucester; 2 miles NNW of Winchcombe, and 4½ SSE of Beckford r. station. Post-town, Winchcombe, under Cheltenham. Real property, £2,171. Pop. returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Winchcombe, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. There are a church and a Wesleyan chapel.

GRETTON, a village and a parish in the district of Uppingham and county of Northampton. The village stands near the river Welland and the boundary with Rutland, 2½ miles ENE of Rockingham r. station, and 4½ SE by S of Uppingham; and has a post-office under Uppingham. The parish comprises 4,450 acres. Real property, £6,633. Pop., 909. Houses, 196. Fully half of the land belongs to the Earl of Winchelsea. Kirby Hall, built by the Hattons in the time of Elizabeth, is a large and beautiful mansion going to ruin. Many Roman and early mediæval coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £268.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is good, and has monuments of the Hattons. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £14.

GRETTON, a township in Acton-Scott, Cardington, and Rushbury parishes, Salop; 4½ miles ENE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 73.

GRETWORTH. See GREATWORTH.

GREWELL, or GREYWELL, a parish in Hartley-Witney district, Hants; on the Basingstoke canal, 1 mile W of Odiham, and 4½ SW of Winchester r. station. It has a post-office under Winchester. Acres, 860. Real property, £1,081. Pop., 293. Houses, 64. The property

is divided among a few. Greywell Hill House is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Odiham, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is good.

GREWELTHORPE, or **GRAVELTHORPE**, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Kirkby-Malzeard parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Ure, 3 miles S of Masham, and 7 W by S of Wath r. station; has picturesque environs; and is notable for cream-cheese. The township includes also Kessmoor hamlet; and its post-town is Masham, under Bedale. Acres, 3,820. Real property, £4,729. Pop., 541. Houses, 123. The property is much subdivided. Romantic scenery, with a series of cascades, and with ornate of embellished grounds and artificial structures, occurs at Hackfall, and attracts many visitors in the summer months. Stone is largely quarried.—The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1848. Rated property, £2,217. Pop., 483. Houses, 111. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Masham and Kirkby-Malzeard. The church is very good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

GREWSLEY, a village in Hillingdon parish, Middlesex; 1 mile SE of Uxbridge.

GREYFRIARS, a mountain on the N verge of Lancashire; on the left bank of Duddon vale, S of Cockley beck.

GREYFRIARS, a precinct in Canterbury city, Kent; contiguous to St. Peter parish.

GREYS-FOREST, a township in Kirknewton parish, Northumberland; 6 miles WNW of Wooler. Acres, 6,615. Pop., 39. Houses, 7.

GREYSLEY. See **GREASLEY**.

GREYSOUTHEN. See **GRAYSMOUTHEN**.

GREYSTAD. See **GATSTAD**.

GREYSTOKE, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Penrith district, Cumberland. The village stands near the Blencow station of the Penrith and Cockermouth railway, 5 miles W by N of Penrith; was once a market-town; and has a post-office, under Penrith. The township includes the village, and comprises 4,538 acres. Real property, £2,957. Pop., 327. Houses, 77. The parish contains also the townships of Little Blencow, Johnby, Motherby and Gill, Hutton-Soil, Hutton-John, Mungrisdale, Bowscale, Hutton-Roof, and Berrier and Murrah, and the chapels of Watermillock, Matteredale, and Threlkeld. Acres, 48,960; of which 1,020 are water. Real property, £20,581. Pop. in 1851, 3,056; in 1861, 2,885. Houses, 562. The surface extends southward to Ulleswater, and westward to the Skiddaw mountains; has much diversity of contour; and includes many picturesque spots of the Lake country. The property, in most parts, is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the late Duke of Norfolk, and passed to Henry Howard, Esq. An ancient castle, within Greystoke park, adjacent to the NW side of the village, was built in 1353, by the Greystoke family; passed first to the Dacres, next to the Dukes of Norfolk; was garrisoned for Charles I. in 1648, and captured and dismantled by a parliamentarian force; and is now represented by only some ruined towers. A mansion in lieu of it, and called Greystoke Castle, was built about the middle of the 17th century; stands on an eminence breaking abruptly down, on one side, to a headstream of the river Petteril; was originally more spacious than elegant, but has undergone great, recent, ornamental improvement; commands, from its windows, fine views of the Lake mountains; and contains many interesting pictures and objects of curiosity. The grounds connected with it comprise about 5,000 acres; are tastefully disposed; and include a well-stocked deer park. Coal, slate, and lime abound; and there is a lead mine, with silver. A Roman camp is at Redstone; and a Druidical circle is at Motherby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, not reported. Patron, H. W. Askew, Esq. The church is ancient and cruciform; has a tower and a fine E window; and was formerly collegiate. The p. curacies of Matteredale, Mungrisdale, Threlkeld, and Watermillock are separate benefices. Charities, £90.

—The sub-district includes also three other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 67,536. Pop., 4,975. Houses, 993.

GREYSTONES, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles SW of Sheffield.

GREYTREE, a hundred in Hereford; in the SE of the county; containing Ashton-Ingham parish, fifteen other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 46,822. Pop., 13,882. Houses, 2,878.

GREYWELL. See **GREWELL**.

GREY-WETHERS. See **ASHDOWN PARK**.

GRIBTHORPE, a township in Bubwith parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Fooner, 5 miles N of Howden. Acres, 875. Real property, £953. Pop., 41. Houses, 9.

GRIESDALE, a glen on the mutual border of Cumberland and Westmoreland; descending, from a tabular depression between Helvellyn and Fairfield, north-eastward to the head of Ulleswater. A brook, called Griesdale beck, traverses it, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and a mountain lakelet, called Griesdale tarn, lies at its head, in a grand hollow under the NE flank of Seat Sandal. The glen has an impressive character; and commands, from several vantage-grounds within its recesses, some noble vista views. The tarn also presents very striking scenery, both within its own cincture and on the mountain panorama which surrounds it.

GRIESDALE PIKE, a mountain in Cumberland; nearly midway between Derwentwater and Lorton vale, 5 miles W of Keswick. It has an altitude of 2,680 feet above sea-level; and it commands a magnificent and extensive view.

GRIEVESTEAD, a village in Felkington parish, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Berwick-on-Tweed.

GRIFF, a hamlet in Chilvers-Coton parish, Warwick; on the Coventry canal, 2 miles S of Nuneaton. Pop., 263. Griff manor belonged, in the time of Elizabeth, to the Giffords; and passed to the Newdegates. Coal is worked.

GRIFF-GRANGE, an extra-parochial tract in Ashborne district, Derby; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Wirksworth. Acres, 672. Pop., 18.

GRIFFITH'S-CROSSING, a railway station in Carnarvonshire; on the Bangor and Carnarvon railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bangor.

GRIFFYDAM, a hamlet in Breedon-on-the-Hill parish, Leicester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Castle-Donnington.

GRIMBLETHORPE, an extra-parochial tract in Louth district, Lincoln; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Louth. Acres, 591. Pop., 10. House, 1.

GRIM-CHARD. See **CHARD** (CRIM).

GRIMES-DITCH, an ancient earthwork in Wilts and Hants; extending from Grovelly south-eastward, in a winding course, past the confines of Dorset, toward Christchurch. It is clearly traceable for about 6 miles; and it seems of such high antiquity as to have been regarded by the Saxons in the light of something old and mysterious.

GRIMES-DYKE, an ancient earthwork in Oxford; between Mongewell and Nuffield, and near Wallisford, in a line with Icknield-street.

GRIMES-GRAVES, a Saxon camp in Norfolk; on the milky way, or pilgrims' road, 2 miles NE of Brandon. It occupies about 12 acres; and has pits and a barrow.

GRIMESTHORPE, a village in Brightside-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Sheffield. It has extensive cutlery works, a Wesleyan chapel, a Free Methodist chapel, and a national school; and near it are the Victuallers' hospital, with a monument in front to the late Mr. Wiley. Near it also is an ancient camp.

GRIMETHORPE, a hamlet in Brierley township, Felkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile S of Brierley village.

GRIMLEY, a parish in Martley district, Worcester-shire; on the river Severn, 4 miles NNW of Worcester r. station. It has a post-office under Worcester. Acres, 2,459. Real property, £5,097. Pop., 776. Houses, 188. The property is much subdivided. Thorngrove Hall and Sinton Court are chief residences; and the for-

mer, for several years prior to 1814, was occupied by Lucien Buonaparte. The living is a vicarage, united with Hallow chapelry and Christ's chapel, Broadheath, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £541.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church has a Norman doorway; is partly early English, partly perpendicular; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains some ancient monuments. There are a national school, and charities, £196. Bishop Hooper was a native.

GRIMMER, a township in Worthin parish, Salop; 9½ miles NW of Church-Stretton. Pop., 44.

GRIMOLDBY, a village and a parish in Louth district, Lincoln. The village stands 3 miles NE of Legbourne r. station, and 4 E by N of Louth; and has a post-office under Louth. The parish comprises 1,729 acres. Real property, £2,384. Pop., 321. Houses, 71. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to S. T. Scrope, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £144. Patron, the Rev. James Wood. The church is transition decorated English; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower; has a tie-beam queen post roof; and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Free Methodists, and charities £3.

GRIMSARGH, a township and a chapelry in Preston parish, Lancashire. The township is conjoint with Brockholes; lies on the Preston and Longridge railway, near the river Ribble, 4 miles NE of Preston; and has a station on the railway. Post-town, Preston. Acres, 1,945. Real property, £3,253. Pop., 301. Houses, 55. Pop. of G., exclusive of B., 247. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. A. Cross, Esq. The chapelry is more extensive than the township. Pop., 354. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £77.* Patron, the Vicar of Preston. The church was recently restored and enlarged; consists of nave, chancel, and aisle, with a porch; and has a brass of the Cross family.

GRIMSBURY, a hamlet in Warkworth parish, Northampton; contiguous to the boundary with Oxford, the river Cherwell, and the Oxford and Rugby railway, in the eastern vicinity of Banbury. Pop. in 1851, 414; in 1861, 979. Houses, 205. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of houses by a Freehold Land Society on an estate now called New Grimsbury. There are a private chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and schools; the last, in the pointed style, built in 1861, by voluntary contribution.

GRIMSBY (GREAT), a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Caistor district, Lincoln. The town stands on the flat shores of the Humber, opposite Spurn head, about 7 miles from the sea, 14 NNW of Louth, and 20 SE of Hull; and has railway communication, by direct lines or by facile connexions, with every important part of Great Britain. It is supposed to be the place where the Danes made their first landing, when they invaded Britain about the end of the 8th century; it is said to have got its name, signifying "Grim's town," from a fisherman or merchant called Grim, who obtained great riches in consequence of having found and brought up an exposed child called Havelock or Havloc, who proved to be of the Danish blood-royal, and obtained a Danish princess in marriage; and it is thought to have been founded or restored by Grim, after he became wealthy, and after the spot was in possession of the Danes. But an ancient British town appears to have stood adjacent; and is still indicated by numerous mounds or tumuli in the marshes. Seven of these, in the form of a crescent, and diversified with many barrows, mark the site of the ancient British town; and three lines of artificial embankments, called beacons, extend thence across the country in different directions, and seem to have led into communication with every part of the island. A stone, said to have been brought hither by the Danes, and known as Havelock's stone, forms a landmark between Grimsby and Wellows. Great numbers of Roman, Saxon, Flemish, and Lombardic coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood; indicating a succession of occupancy and of traffic from very early times till those of the Hanseatic

merchants, and of the merchants of Flanders and Lombardy. Ingulphus and Peter Langtoft describe the landing of the Danes; and the writers of Norway and Iceland speak of Grimsby as a market frequented by the merchants of the northern and the western islands. The town evidently looks to have acquired importance and wealth at a period not long after the Danes' landing; it is one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom; it was a mayoralty in the time of King John; and it sent 11 ships and 170 mariners to the siege of Calais, in the time of Edward III. But its harbour became gradually choked up; a dangerous sand-bank was gradually formed across the harbour's mouth; and the trade of the place was transferred to Hull. Toward the end of last century, however, the harbour was greatly improved; in 1796-1800 wet and dry docks, at a cost of £70,000, were constructed; about the same time, a canal, calculated to admit vessels of 1,000 tons, was cut into the Humber; and, in connection with these works being executed, hopes were entertained that, as a sea-port, Grimsby would soon out rival Hull. The hopes were not all realized; but in 1849-1854, on an authorized capital of £420,000, new docks and other harbour works and appurtenances were constructed; and these, together with railways, town-extensions, and the constituting of the place a bonding port, have at length raised Grimsby to a high commercial status.

The town is narrow, but runs about 1½ mile southward from the new docks. It acquired several new well-built streets at and after the formation of the old docks; it now includes a new town in the neighbourhood of the new docks; and it is traversed, through nearly its entire length, by a main thoroughfare, which formerly was called Loft-street, but now is called Victoria-street. Many of its old and low houses have given place to spacious buildings and fine shops; and many parts of it, both old and new, have, in recent years, become occupied by substantial or handsome edifices. The town-hall was built, in 1362, at a cost of about £7,000; is in the Italian style, with front elevation of centre and two wings, 117 feet long; has a Ionic portico of eight rusticated columns; and includes a court-room, and a council chamber, each 45 feet by 22½. The corn-exchange is an edifice of red brick with stone dressings; is in the Tudor style; and has a hexagonal entrance, surmounted by a tower and bell-turret. The mechanics' institution was built in 1856; is an edifice of coloured bricks and stone, in the Italian style; and has a lecture-room of 50 feet by 30, a large news-room, and a library and reading-room. There are also an odd-fellows' hall and a custom-house. St. James' or the parish church is early English and early decorated; consists of nave, aisles, choir, and transept, with large central tower; was restored, in 1859, at a cost of £2,113; and contains an octagonal font, and an effigies of Sir T. Hasterton, of the time of Henry III. St. Mary's church, a chapel of ease, was erected in 1859; and stands at the N end of the town, on the site of an ancient church which was built before the Conquest. The Independent chapel was built in 1862, at a cost of £2,500; and is in the early decorated English style. There are chapels also for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics. The new cemetery was opened in 1856; comprises about 9 acres; and has two chapels, the one early decorated English, the other plain early English. The grammar-school was founded about 1547; includes preparatory schools; affords free education to native children; and has an endowed income of £377. There are also national schools, and a large commercial and boarding school. There were, at one time, a grey friary, an Augustinian priory, a Benedictine nunnery, a Franciscan convent, and, perhaps, on Spittal hill, an establishment of the Knights of St. John. The "cucking-stool" was in use, at Stone-bridge, till 1796.

The town has a head post-office; of the name of Grimsby, in the market-place, a receiving post-office; in Victoria-street, railway stations of Grimsby and Grimsby Docks, two banking-offices, and several good hotels; is a polling-place, a coast-guard station, and the seat of a county court; and publishes three weekly newspapers.

Markets, for country produce and stock, are held on Fridays; markets, for provisions, are held in the new market-place on Saturday evenings; and fairs were formerly held on 17 June and 15 Sept., but have been abolished. Industry is carried on in ship-yards, shipchandlery, block and mast works, rope walks, an extensive iron and brass foundry, timber and coal wharfs, saw-mills, corn mills, bone mills, linseed-cake mills, breweries, and brick-fields. Much employment results also from the operations of a deep sea fishing company, a Northern navigation company, and an Anglo-French steam-ship company; the last formed in 1856, with a capital of £100,000. The old docks cover about 15 acres; present the appearance of a canal, from being long and narrow; and are entered from the Humber, by a lock 150 feet long and 37 feet wide, with 18 feet water at high tides. The new docks comprise about 150 acres, reclaimed from the sea; are about 1½ mile long; and include embankments, wharfs, graving docks, warehouses, and the railway terminus. The great dock measures 303 feet by 65; the small dock measures 200 feet by 45; the west wharf is 705 feet long, comprises 12 acres, and has railways on it; the east wharf measures 2,000 feet by 670, and is appropriated to warehouses; the goods station occupies 42 acres; the bond warehouse is a square of 150 feet; the royal dock was named in commemoration of a visit of the queen in 1854, comprises 30 acres, and is approached by two locks with double gates; the tidal basin comprises 20 acres, and has 27 feet of water; the hydraulic tower is 309 feet high, contains the engines which open the lock gates, and serves as a landmark, visible over Spurn Point. Two heavy gun batteries, for respectively ten and four guns, were recently constructed on the E and W sides of the entrance of the basin of the royal dock. The harbour lies on the edge of a channel of deep water; can be entered by coasting steamers at all states of the tide; admits the largest steamers to the docks at all times between high water and half ebb; and gives them floating accommodation alongside the landing-piers within the basin between half tide and low water. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1862, were 155 small sailing vessels, of aggregate 5,010 tons; 22 large sailing vessels, of aggregate 2,074 tons; 15 small steam vessels, of aggregate 31 tons; and 7 large steam vessels, of aggregate 2,084 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 13 foreign sailing vessels, of aggregate 5,180 tons, from British colonies; 110 British sailing vessels, of aggregate 20,843 tons, from foreign countries; 290 foreign sailing vessels, of aggregate 50,177 tons, from foreign countries; 113 British steam vessels, of aggregate 39,312 tons, from foreign countries; 35 foreign steam vessels, of aggregate 15,775 tons, from foreign countries; 121 sailing vessels, of aggregate 6,272 tons, coastwise; and 2 steam vessels, of jointly 320 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in 1862, were 4 sailing vessels, of aggregate 1,658 tons, to British colonies; 49 British sailing vessels, of aggregate 8,806 tons, to foreign countries; 271 foreign sailing vessels, of aggregate 51,543 tons, to foreign countries; 119 British steam vessels, of aggregate 42,739 tons, to foreign countries; 35 foreign steam vessels, of aggregate 15,895 tons, to foreign countries; 250 sailing vessels, of aggregate 30,469 tons, coastwise; and 2 steam vessels, of jointly 23 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1862, was £22,962. Steamers sail regularly to Hull, Hamburg, Dieppe, and Rouen.

Great Grimsby is a borough by prescription; sent two members to parliament, from the time of Edward II. till the reform bill; sends now one member to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The municipal borough is conterminous with the parish. Acres, 12,748; of which 910 are water. Real property, £31,603; of which £885 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 8,860; in 1861, 11,067. Houses, 2,255. The parliamentary borough comprehends also the parishes of Bradley, Clew, Great Coates, Little Coates, Lacey, Scartho, and Waltham. Electors, in 1860, 952. Pop. in 1851, 12,263; in 1861, 15,060. Houses,

3,161. Archbishop Whitgift and Bishop Fotherby were natives.—The parish includes the hamlet of Wellow; yet, as already noted, is conterminous with the municipal borough. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £532. Patron, G. F. Heneage, Esq.—The sub-district comprehends all the parliamentary borough and fourteen other parishes. Acres, 63,215. Pop., 13,288. Houses, 3,337.

GRIMSBY (LITTLE), a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; adjacent to the East Lincoln railway, 3 miles N of Louth. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 950. Real property, £1,235. Pop., 55. Houses, 10. The property belongs mainly to Lord F. Beaclerk; whose seat is Little Grimsby Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £106. Patron, Lord F. Beaclerk. The church is good; and the churchyard contains monuments to the Nelthorpes.

GRIMSBY (NEW AND OLD), or GRINZEY, two of the Scilly islands, in Cornwall; between Bryer and Trescow. They have small harbours.

GRIMSCOTE, a hamlet in Cold Higham parish, Northampton; 4½ miles NW of Towcester. It has a Baptist chapel.

GRIMSDITCH. See GRIMES-DITCH.

GRIMSHOE, a hundred in Norfolk; on the SW border of the county, contiguous to Suffolk and Cambridge. It contains Buckenham parish and sixteen other parishes. Acres, 68,682. Pop., 7,554. Houses, 1,624.

GRIMSTEAD (EAST), a chapelry in West Dean parish, Wilts; on the Bishopstoke and Salisbury railway, near Dean r. station, and near the boundary with Hants, 5½ miles ESE of Salisbury. Post-town, West Dean, under Romsey. Acres, 930. Real property, £1,153. Pop., 136. Houses, 33. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of West Dean, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is a modern edifice, in the later English style.

GRIMSTEAD (WEST), a parish in Alderbury district, Wilts; on the Bishopstoke and Salisbury railway, near Dean r. station, and 4½ miles SE by E of Salisbury. Post-town, Alderbury, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,433. Real property, with Alderbury and Whaddon, £4,270. Rated property of W. G. alone, £910. Pop., 251. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Plaitford, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church is old, but good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £12.

GRIMSTHORPE, a hamlet in Edenham parish, Lincoln; on the river Glen, 1½ mile W of Edenham village. Pop., 135. Grimsthorpe Park was the seat once of the Duke of Ancaster, afterwards of Lord Gwyder; is now the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby; was built partly in the time of Henry III., but principally by the Duke of Suffolk, to entertain Henry VIII.; is a large, irregular, but magnificent structure; and stands in an ornate park, about 16 miles in circuit. A Cistercian abbey, founded about 1451, by the Earl of Albemarle, and called Vallis Dei, or, vulgarly, Vaudy, formerly stood in the park, about a mile from the castle.

GRIMSTON, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; on the Wolds, 4 miles N of Kirby r. station, and 5 WNW of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 920. Real property, £1,726. Pop., 190. Houses, 39. The manor, with most of the land, belongs to the Earl of Aylesford. The living is a p. curacy, under the vicarage of Rothley, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £43. Patron, the Vicar of Rothley. The church is old; has an embattled tower; and was recently in disrepair. Charities, £13.

GRIMSTON, a township in Dunnington parish, E.R. Yorkshire; 3 miles ESE of York. Real property, £1,061. Pop., 64. Houses, 11.

GRIMSTON, a township in Kirkby-Wharf parish, W.R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile S of Tadcaster. Acres, 892. Real property, £1,405. Pop., 124. Houses, 22. Grimston Park is the seat of Lord Lonsborough; was restored, in 1840, by Lord Howden; is an elegant mansion, with a Corinthian portico; and stands amid fine grounds of about 800 acres.

GRIMSTON, a hamlet in Garton township and parish, E.R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 7½ miles NE of Hedon. Grimston Hall here is the seat of the Grimston family, who have held the manor since the Norman conquest.

GRIMSTONE, a hamlet in Stratton parish, Dorset; near the Yeovil and Dorchester railway, 4½ miles NW of Dorchester. It has a station on the railway, jointly with Frampton. Real property, £681. Pop., 72. A tunnel of the railway, in the vicinity, passes through chalk, and is 600 yards long.

GRIMSTONE, a village and a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The village stands 4½ miles N by E of East Winch r. station, and 7 ENE of Kings-Lynn; is nearly a mile long; and has a post-office under Lynn. The parish comprises 4,240 acres. Real property, £4,700. Pop., 1,300. Houses, 270. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £650.* Patron, Queen's College, Cambridge. The church has a lofty tower, and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a free school for boys, a school for girls, a charity of £95 a-year for the free school and for repairing the church, and lands worth £40 a-year for parochial purposes.

GRIMSTONE, a township in Gilling parish, N.R. Yorkshire; 6 miles S of Helmsley. Acres, 1,009. Real property, £519. Pop., 78. Houses, 12.

GRIMSTONE (NORTH), a parish in Malton district, and E. R. Yorkshire; on the Thirsk and Driffield railway, 4½ miles SE of Malton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Malton. Acres, 1,350. Real property, £1,607. Pop., 181. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £160.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient, but very good; and has some Norman carvings.

GRIMSWORTH, a hundred in Herefordshire; in the centre of the county, chiefly N and NW of Hereford city. It contains twenty-four parishes. Acres, 39,017. Pop. in 1851, 6,710; in 1861, 7,099. Houses, 1,462.

GRIMTHORPE, a township in Great Givendale parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NE of Pocklington. Acres, 80. Pop., 26. Houses, 4.

GRINDALL, a chapelry in Bridlington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW by S of Speeton r. station, and 4 NW of Bridlington. It has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 2,415. Real property, £2,739. Pop., 174. Houses, 24. The manor belongs to T. Lloyd, Esq. Fragments of Roman tessellated pavement were found in 1839. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Sewerby-with-Marton, in the diocese of York. The church was built in 1834.

GRINDLE, a hamlet in Colyton-Rawleigh parish, Devon; 3 miles W of Sidmouth.

GRINDLE, a hamlet in Woodbury parish, Devon; 3 miles SE of Topsham.

GRINDLEFORD-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Woodland-Eyam township, Eyam parish, Derby; on the river Derwent, 6 miles NE by N of Bakewell. It has a post-office under Sheffield.

GRINDLETON, a village and a township in Mitton parish, and a chapelry partly also in Sawley parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Ribbles and the boundary with Lancashire, 1½ mile N of Chatsburn r. station, and 3 NNE of Clitheroe. The township includes the village, and comprises 3,733 acres. Real property, £4,569. Pop. in 1851, 826; in 1861, 666. Houses, 141. The decrease of pop. was caused by decline of employment in hand-loom weaving. The chapelry was constituted in 1844; and its post-town is Clitheroe, under Blackburn. Pop., 920. Houses, 183. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Mitton. The church is old and plain; and has a low square tower. There are a national school, alms-houses for 84 widows, and other charities £29.

GRINDLEY, a township in Stowe parish, Stafford; 4½ miles SW of Uttoxeter. Pop., 101.

GRINDLEY, Cheshire. See TUSHINGHAM-WITH-GRINDLEY.

GRINDLEY-BROOK, a hamlet in Whitchurch parish, Salop; ½ of a mile N of Whitchurch. It has a post-office under Whitchurch; and it contains the national schools for the parish.

GRINDLOW, a township in Hope parish, Derby; 2½ miles ENE of Tideswell. Real property, £146. Pop., 75. Houses, 14.

GRINDON, a township and a parish in Stockton district, Durham. The township lies near the Clarence railway, ¼ a mile NNE of Carlton r. station, and 4 NNW of Stockton-on-Tees. Acres, 3,446. Pop., 303. Houses, 65. The parish contains also the township of Whittton, and comprises 4,187 acres. Post-town, Thorpe, under Stockton. Rated property, £2,948. Pop., 343. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the late Marchioness of Londonderry. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £250.* Patron, Earl Vane. The church and parsonage was recently rebuilt.

GRINDON, a township in Norham parish, Northumberland; 7 miles SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Acres, 1,475. Pop., 128. Houses, 27. A battle was fought here, in 1553, between the Percys and the Scots.

GRINDON, a township and a parish in Leek district, Stafford. The township lies between the rivers Manifold and Hamps, 6 miles NE of Froghall r. station, and 8 ESE of Leek. Real property, £2,726. Pop. in 1851, 236. Houses, 40. The parish includes also the hamlets of Deepdale, Ford, Hillsdale, and Martinslow; and its post-town is Leek. Acres, 3,229. Real property, £5,243. Pop. in 1851, 381; in 1861, 371. Houses, 70. A small tract is common. Limestone is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. Henry John Stokes. The church was recently rebuilt, and has a tower with an octagonal spire. There are an endowed school, and charities £31.

GRINDON HILL, an eminence in Northumberland; near the Roman wall, 7 miles WNW of Hexham. A lake, called Grindon loch, is adjacent.

GRINDON RIGG. See DUNDO.

GRINGLEY and LITTLE GRINGLEY, two hamlets in Claborough parish, Notts; 2 miles E of East Retford. Pop., 160 and 508.

GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in East Retford district, Notts. The village stands near the Chesterfield canal, 5½ miles E by N of Ranskill r. station, and 6 ESE of Bawtry; was known at one time as Greenalege, and afterwards as Gringley-super-Montem; is large, well built, and compact; enjoys a fine climate, and is a good resort for invalids; has a post-office under Bawtry, and a fair on 13 Dec.; and is a polling-place. The parish comprises 4,230 acres. Real property, £6,879. Pop., 874. Houses, 189. The manor belongs to the Duke of Portland. The Beacon hill, near the church, gives name to the parish; figures conspicuously in a great extent of landscape; commands a panoramic view of from 20 to 30 miles in radius; and was the place of Prince Rupert's encampment, whence he routed the parliamentary army, and succoured the royalists in Newark Castle. Remains of a Roman camp are near the Beacon. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is early English; was enlarged and improved in 1711; and has a pinnacled tower. An ancient cross is near it. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 18,591. Pop., 3,446. Houses, 807.

GRINSDALE, a parish in Carlisle district, Cumberland; on the river Eden, the Roman wall, and the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 2½ miles NW of Carlisle. Post-town, Carlisle. Acres, 890. Real property, £1,174. Pop., 100. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The manor formerly belonged to the family of De Grinsdale. The traces of the Roman wall here are now very slight. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £108. Patron, Joseph Dacre,

Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1739, and is not good.

GRINSHILL, a parish in Wem district, Salop; near the Yorton station of the Crewe and Shrewsbury railway, 4 miles S of Wem. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 827. Rated property, £1,730. Pop., 317. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. Building-stone is worked. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £106. Patron, the Rev. John Wood. The church was enlarged in 1840, and is good. Charities, £6.

GRINSTEAD (EAST), a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Sussex. The town stands on an eminence, at the terminus of a branch of the London and Brighton railway, near the source of the river Medway, and not far from Ashdown forest, 30 miles S by E of London. It is surrounded by fine scenery; is proverbial for salubrity; consists chiefly of one main street; contains many old timbered houses; was once a seat of assizes; is now a seat of petty sessions and county courts; is a borough by prescription, and sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward II., but was disfranchised by the Reform bill; and has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, two chief inns, a church, two dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, national schools, a college or hospital, a workhouse, and a literary association. A market for corn is held every Thursday; a market for cattle, on the last Thursday of each month; and fairs, for cattle, on 21 April and 11 Dec. Many of the inhabitants are employed in two breweries, in brick and tile-works, and in a parchment manufactory. The branch railway hither leaves the main line at Three-Bridges station; is 8 miles long; was opened in 1855; and has stations at Rowfant and Grange-Road. The church was rebuilt at the close of last century; was twice rebuilt at previous periods; has a lofty pinnacled tower, which figures strikingly in distant views; and contains a brass of 1505, and the tomb of Speaker Abbott, the first Lord Colchester. The grammar school was founded in 1708 by Robert Payne, Esq., and has £44 from endowment. The national schools were erected in 1861, and are a handsome pile. Sackville College was founded in 1608, by the second Earl of Dorset; stands on high ground, commanding noble views toward Ashdown forest; forms a quadrangle with apartments for a number of poor unmarried men and women; includes a hall and chapel, rebuilt since 1848; and has an endowed income of £217. The workhouse was built in 1859, and has capacity for 260 inmates. The literary association was formed in 1862, and has a good library. —The parish includes the hamlets of Ashurst and Forest-Row, and the manor of Brockhurst. Acres, 15,071. Real property, £14,346. Pop. in 1851, 3,820; in 1861, 4,266. Pop., 783. There are six manors, held by Earl Gage, Lord Amherst, Earl Delawarr, A. G. Biddulph, Esq., A. F. Meyrick, Esq., and W. Pearless, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £320.* Patrons, the heirs of the late Dowager Countess Amherst. The p. curacy of Forest-Row is a separate benefice. See BRAMBLETTE.

The sub-district contains also the Surrey parish of Lingfield. Acres, 24,081. Pop., 6,468. Houses, 1,203. —The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Withyham, containing the parishes of Withyham and Hartfield; and the sub-district of Worth, containing the parishes of Worth, Crawley, and West Hoathly. Acres, 61,317. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,425. Marriages in 1862, 87; births, 429,—of which 28 were illegitimate; deaths, 263,—of which 90 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 756; births, 4,144; deaths, 2,365. The places of worship in 1851 were 11 of the Church of England, with 4,427 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 250 s.; 4 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 990 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,072 s.; and 3 of Wesleyans, with 290 s. The schools were 25 public day schools, with 1,303 scholars; 21 private day schools, with 362 s.; and 22 Sunday schools, with 1,567 s. There are four workhouses in respectively East Grinstead, Lingfield, Hart-

field, and Worth.—The hundred is in the rape of Pevensey, and is conteminate with East Grinstead parish.

GRINSTEAD (WEST), a village, a parish, and a hundred in Sussex. The village stands on the river Adur, near the Horsham and Shoreham railway, 6½ miles S of Horsham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Horsham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Partridge-Green; and is in Horsham district. Acres, 6,653. Real property, £6,871; of which £92 are in the Adur navigation. Pop., 1,403. Houses, 235. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. John Goring. Grinstead Park belonged formerly to the Carylls; was visited, in their time, by Pope, when he wrote his "Rape of the Lock;" and is now the seat of Sir P. Burrell, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £791.* Patron, Lord Leonfield. The church is ancient but good; and contains monuments of the Powletts, the Carylls, and the Burrells. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a national school.—The hundred is in the rape of Bramber, and contains four parishes. Acres, 17,984. Pop. in 1851, 3,193. Houses, 458.

GRINTON, a township and a parish in Reeth district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale, at the influx of Arkle beck, 1 mile SE of Reeth, and 9 WSW of Richmond r. station; and has fairs on Good Friday and 21 Dec. Acres, 2,934. Real property, £3,256; of which £75 are in mines. Pop., 611. Houses, 110. The parish includes also the chapelry of Muker, and the townships of Melbecks and Reeth, the last of which has a post-office under Richmond, Yorkshire. Acres, 48,961. Real property, £32,558; of which £13,101 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 4,924; in 1861, 4,537. Houses, 930. The decrease of pop. was mainly caused by the closing of lead mines. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is moorland. Lead, copper, and iron ores have been extensively worked. A curious cavern, called Crack-pot, is at the source of a brook which runs through the parish to the Swale. An ancient British camp and two barrows are near the river. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £250.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient but good; and has windows with interesting ancient stained glass. The p. curacies of Melbecks and Muker are separate benefices. There are a national school, several endowed schools, and some small charities.

GRINZEY. See GRIMSBY (NEW AND OLD).

GRISDALE. See GRIESDALE.

GRISEBECK, a place on the NW border of Lancashire; 3 miles ENE of Broughton-in-Furness. It has a post-office under Ulverstone.

GRISTHORPE, a township in Filey parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, and on the Hull and Scarborough railway, 2 miles NW of Filey. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,070; of which 160 are water. Pop., 207. Houses, 41. The coast cliff here has a height of 280 feet; presents an interesting study to geologists; and is rich in fossil plants.

GRISTON, a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk; 2 miles SE by E of Watton, and 7¼ NNW of Harling-Road r. station. Post-town, Watton, under Thetford. Acres, 1,360. Real property, £1,345. Pop., 237. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £159.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is ancient; was recently restored; and has a fine tower. There is a fuel allotment, worth £106 a-year.

GRITTENHAM, a tything in Brinkworth parish, Wilts; 3½ miles W by N of Wootton-Bassett. Pop., 192. Houses, 38.

GRITTLETON, a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts; on Akeman-street, near the boundary with Gloucester, 6½ miles NW of Chippenham r. station. Post-town, Hullavington, under Chippenham. Acres, 2,040. Real property, £3,335. Pop. 349. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Gores and the Houltons; and belongs now to Sir John Neild, Bart. Grittleton House, the baronet's seat, was built in 1857; and contains a rich collection of works

of art. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £339.* Patron, the Rev. W. W. Burne. The church is ancient but good. There is a Baptist chapel, with £39 from endowment; and there are charities £9.

GRIZEDALE, a hamlet in Satterthwaite township, Hawkshead parish, Lancashire; 3 miles S of Hawkshead. Grizedale Hall is the seat of M. Ainslie, Esq. There is a national school.

GRIZEDALE, a lordship in Garsdale township, Sedburgh parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles W of Hawes.

GROMOND. See GROSOMONT, Yorkshire.

GROBY, or GROOBY, a village and a chapelry in Rathby parish, Leicestershire. The village stands near the Leicester and Swannington railway, 4½ miles WNW of Leicester; was once a market town; and has a post-office under Leicester. The chapelry has a peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Real property, £3,889; of which £825 are in quarries. Pop., 461. Houses, 86. The manor belonged, in the Confessor's time, to Ulfi; belonged afterwards to Hugo de Grantemesnel, who built a castle on it; passed to the Greys of Groby and Bradgate; was the birth-place of Lady Jane Grey; and belongs now to the Earl of Stamford. The castle was demolished about the year 1176; and is now represented by only a mound. Bradgate Hall, the hunting-seat of the Earl of Stamford, is a large edifice in the Tudor style; was built in 1856; and stands amid extensive pleasure grounds. Groby pool is a fine sheet of water, occupying 40 acres. Slates are quarried. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Rathby, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church was built in 1846, and has a small tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

GROESLON, a railway station in Carnarvonshire; on the Carnarvon and Nantlle railway, between Pwllheli-Road and Pen-y-groes.

GRONANT, a township in Llanassaph parish, Flint; near the coast, 5½ miles NE of Rhuddlan. Pop., 421.

GRONDRE, a hamlet in Cilymaenllwyd parish, Pembroke; 3¼ miles NE of Narberth. Acres, 210. Real property, £318. Pop., 35. Houses, 7.

GRONEATH (LOWER and UPPER), two deaneries, each cut into two divisions, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff. See LLANDAFF.

GRONGAR-HILL, an eminence in Cardigan; on the river Towy, 3¼ miles WSW of Llandeilo-fawr. Its top commands a charming view; shows traces of an ancient camp; and has a hawthorn tree, under which Dyer is said to have written the fine poem containing the lines,—

"Grongar Hill invites my song,
Draw the landscape bright and strong;
Grongar, in whose mossy cells
Sweetly musing Quiet dwells."

GROOBY. See GROBY.

GROOMBRIDGE, a village and a chapelry in Speldhurst parish, Kent. The village stands near a junction of railways, 4 miles WSW of Tunbridge-Wells; and has a large r. station of 1865, a post-office under Tunbridge-Wells, an inn, and fairs on 17 May and 27 Sept. The chapelry had, in 1851, a pop. of 180. The manor belonged anciently to the Cobhams; descended from them to the Wallers; and has since passed through various hands. Groombridge Place, the ancient manor-house, now the seat of the Rev. J. J. Saint, is encompassed by a wide, deep moat; was, for 25 years, the prison of the Duke of Orleans, taken by Sir Richard Waller at the battle of Agincourt; is said to have been rebuilt by the duke during his retention in it; and contains some fine carved oak panelling, with the arms of Sir R. Waller. Burr's Wood is the seat of Sir Walter G. Stirling, Bart. The living is a donative in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. J. J. Saint. The church is a small edifice, with bell-turret. There is a national school.

GROSOMONT, a village and a parish in the district of Hereford and county of Monmouth. The village stands near the river Monnow and the boundary with Hereford,

under Craig-hill, 2¼ miles S of Pontrilas r. station, and 10 NW by N of Monmouth; has pleasant environs; was formerly a market and corporate town; retains nominally a municipal government; has a post-office under Hereford, and fairs on 4 April, 10 Aug., and 9 Oct.; and gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Beaufort. Much importance seems anciently to have belonged to it; and is still attested by traces of causeways, constructed like Roman roads, diverging from it. An ancient castle was here, once the favourite residence of the Dukes of Lancaster; and the remains of this, though not very extensive, are picturesque and interesting, and include a gateway, a five-windowed baronial hall, and a beautiful decorated chimney. The castle was invested by Llewelyn, but was relieved by Henry III., when "the Welshmen," says Lambard, "saved their lives by their legges." The forces of Owen Glendower were defeated, in 1405, on Craig-hill,—an isolated eminence about a mile from the castle, of no very great height, but figuring conspicuously in an extensive landscape. The parish comprises 6,838 acres. Real property, £5,957. Pop., 743. Houses, 140. The property is sub-divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £118.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is transition Norman, of unusual size; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with octagonal tower and spire; was recently in bad condition; and is said to contain the remains of the famous necromancer, John of Kent. Charities, £46. Henry Grismond, son of Edmond Crouchback, was a native.

GROSOMONT, or GROMOND, a hamlet in Lythe parish, and a chapelry in Lythe, Pickering, and Whitby parishes, N. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on the river Esk, and on the Malton and Whitby railway, 1¼ mile SE of Egton, and 6¼ SW by W of Whitby; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under York. A priory was founded here, in the time of King John; and was given, at the dissolution, to Edward Wright, Esq.; but no remains of it, of any mark, now exist. The chapelry was constituted in 1852. Rated property, £3,578. Pop., 841. Houses, 168. Pop. of the Lythe portion, 245; of the Whitby portion, 397. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £46.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was built in 1850.

GROSNEZ POINT, a headland forming the NW extremity of Jersey. It commands an extensive view of the Channel islands and the French coast.

GROTON, a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk; 4¼ miles W of Hadleigh r. station, and 6 E of Sudbury. Post-town, Boxford, under Colchester. Acres, 1,517. Real property, £3,540. Pop., 554. Houses, 123. The manor belonged to the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds; and passed, at the dissolution, to the Winthorpes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £449. Patrons, J. W. Willett, Esq., and others. The church is ancient.

GROTTON, a village in the N of Staffordshire; 3 miles W of Leek.

GROTTON, a railway station on the E border of Lancashire; on the Oldham and Delph railway, 1¼ mile E of Oldham.

GROUVILLE, a parish in Jersey; on a bay of its own name, 3 miles E of St. Heliers. It contains part of the village of Gorey, which has a post-office under St. Heliers. Jersey. Acres, 1,935. Pop. in 1851, 3,262; in 1861, 2,628. Houses, 400. Many of the inhabitants are employed in oyster-fishing. The parish includes Mont Orgueil castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Governor. The church stands amid picturesque cottages, and has a steeple. The p. curacy of Gorey is a separate benefice. Grouville bay extends 2¼ miles southward from Mont Orgueil castle; forms a mere encurvature on the land, with foreshore bare at low water; and is protected by martello towers.

GROVE, a hamlet and a chapelry in Wantage parish, Berks. The hamlet lies near the Berks and Wilts canal, ¾ of a mile SW of Wantage Road r. station, and 1¼ N by

E of Wantage; and has a post-office under Wantage. The chapelry was constituted in 1835. Pop., 540. Houses, 120. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £83.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church was built in 1832; and a previous church, repaired, is used as a national school.

GROVE, a parish in the district of Leighton-Buzzard and county of Buckingham; contiguous to Bedfordshire, and on the north-western railway, 2 miles S of Leighton-Buzzard. Post-town, Leighton-Buzzard. Acres, 210. Real property, £703. Pop., 19. Houses, 4. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £73. Patron, Lord Overstone. The church is good.

GROVE, a parish in East Retford district, Notts; 2½ miles SE of East Retford town and r. station. Post-town, Retford. Acres, 1,287. Real property, £1,445. Pop., 113. Houses, 21. The manor, with Grove Hall, belongs to G. H. Vernon, Esq. There are traces of a Roman camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £220.* Patron, G. H. Vernon, Esq. The church is old, and has a small tower. Charities, £10.

GROVE, a hamlet in Stodmarsh parish, Kent; near the river Stour and the Ramsgate railway, 6 miles ENE of Canterbury.

GROVE, THE GROVE, GROVE HOUSE, or GROVE PARK, numerous seats. One is 3 miles ENE of Beaconsfield, in Bucks; one on the river Gade, 2 miles NW of Watford, in Herts; one, near Camberwell, in Surrey; one, 4 miles W of Sandwich, in Kent; one, 2 miles W of Warwick, in Warwickshire; and many more in other places.

GROVEBURY, a manor in Leighton-Buzzard parish, Beds. It was given by Henry II. to the nuns of Fontevrault in Normandy; became the site of an alien convent; and passed to the dean and canons of Windsor.

GROVE END, a hamlet in Tunstall parish, Kent; ½ a mile SW of Tunstall village.

GROVE FERRY, a hamlet in Chislet parish, Kent; on the river Stour, and on the Ashford and Ramsgate railway, 6 miles NE by E of Canterbury. It has a station with telegraph on the railway; and is noted for its strawberry gardens.

GROVE GREEN, a hamlet in Boxley parish, Kent; 1½ miles E of Maidstone. Roman urns and coins have been found here; and there is a vein of fuller's earth.

GROVE-HILL. See FALMOUTH.

GROVELY, or GROVELY-WOOD, an extra-parochial tract in Wilton district, Wilts; 4½ miles NW of Wilton. Pop., 50. Houses, 12. It is a main part of an ancient forest, which was one of the largest in Wilts; which continued to be a forest so late as the time of Elizabeth; and which contained a number of ancient earthworks; and it belongs to the Earl of Pembroke, and is a meet for the South Wilts hounds. "The circuit of this wood," says Sir R. C. Hoare, "is an iter rich in food for the antiquary, and interesting to every eye that is not totally indifferent to the many varied and beautiful views which it continually affords." Grovely Works, opposite Wishford, are remains of an ancient British town, about a mile in length, and occupying 60 acres. Grovely Castle, S of Little Langford, is an earthwork of single ditch and rampart, but seemingly of not very high antiquity. East Castle, Hanging-Langford, Belbury-Bing, and Hamshill-Ditches, also are ancient earthworks, various in character and in age, within the limits of the ancient forest.

GROVENING. See ALVESTON, Gloucester.

GROVE-PLACE, a seat in Hants; 3 miles SSE of Romsey. It is an elegant edifice, with square embattled towers and octagonal turrets; and it was a hunting-box of Queen Elizabeth, and is now the property of Lord Palmerston.

GROVESEND, a hamlet in Alveston parish, Gloucester; 2 miles SE of Thornbury. On the brow of a hill here are traces of a large circular ancient camp, with double ditches and ramparts; and near this is an immense tumulus, which was found, in 1770, to contain several stone coffins with human bones.

GRUMBALDS-ASH, a hundred in Gloucester; around

Chipping-Sodbury, and contiguous to Wilts. It is cut into two divisions, lower and upper; the former containing Chipping-Sodbury parish, nine other parishes, and part of another; the latter containing Alderley parish, and nine other parishes. Acres of the l. div., 16,417; of the u. div., 25,497. Pop. of both, 9,738. Houses, 2,935.

GRUMFORD, a village in Snape parish, Suffolk; 3½ miles S of Saxmundham.

GRUMWELLS-PARK, a hamlet in Alnwick township and parish, Northumberland; near Alnwick. Pop. 78.

GRUNDISBURGH, a village and a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk. The village stands 3 miles NW by W of Woodbridge town and r. station; and has a post-office under Woodbridge. The parish comprises 1,897 acres. Real property, £4,605. Pop., 836. Houses, 201. The property is much subdivided. Grundisburgh Hall is a chief residence. There are extensive sand pits. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £540.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church was built about the middle of the 13th century, and repaired in 1841; and has a fine steeple. A town estate yields £35; and other charities £16.

GRUNTY-FEN, an extra-parochial tract in Ely district, Cambridge; 4½ miles SW of Ely. Acres, 1,990. Pop., 19. Houses, 3.

GRWYNE-FAWR and GRWYNE-FECHAN, two hamlets in Talgarth parish, Brecon; on two affluents of the river Usk, under the Black mountains, 3 miles NE of Talgarth. Acres, 4,900. Pop., 19 and 87. Houses, 3 and 14.

GRYGOR, a tything in Aberffraw parish, Anglesey; near Aberffraw.

GUAHALL, one of the Scilly islands; W of Brechar. It measures about 10 acres.

GUALLINGAFORD. See WALLINGFORD.

GUASH (THE). See GWASH (THE).

GUELDBALE, a township in Leake parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NNE of Thirsk. Real property, £641. Pop., 114. Houses, 31.

GUERNSEY, one of the Channel islands. It lies in the gulf of Avranches and in the bay of Mont St. Michael, off the coast of Normandy, 21 miles SSW of Alderney, 30 NW of Jersey, 61 NNW of St. Malo, 62 NW by N of Granville, 75 S of Weymouth, 92 SE of Plymouth, and 113 SW by S of Southampton. Its form is nearly triangular, similar to that of Sicily. Its length, north-eastward, is 9 miles; its breadth, 5 miles; its circuit, including curvatures, about 30 miles; and its area, 15,560 acres. Its surface declines from south to north; is varied with hills and little eminences; and possesses numerous springs, and many fine, clear, gravelly streams. The south coast is steep, bold, and inaccessible; consists of cliffs, rising to the height of 270 feet; and presents rocky headlands, intersected by deep ravines. The north coast, excepting a few rocky hillocks, is commonly low and flat; and the country inland from it rises gradually from a level very little above high water-mark. Few detached rocks lie off the south; but skerries and sunk rocks lie off all the other sides, for a mile or two, and, together with strong sea currents and high tides, render the approach extremely hazardous to strangers. Yet the roadstead of St. Peter-Port is good and safe; and a new harbour there, commenced in 1853, affords ample facilities for commerce. The rocks of the island are chiefly granite, sienite, and gneiss; and they are extensively quarried for exportation as kerb and paving-stone, from the harbour of St. Sampson. The soils, though lying on such rocks, are generally fertile; the low lands yield very fine pasture; even the higher parts afford plentiful harvests; and the very cliffs are covered with verdure to the water's edge. Yet some waste grounds are in the north and west, and are covered with furze, which is cut for fuel.

The rural inhabitants are generally owners of the land they occupy; and many of them combine farming with some handicraft, or with fishing. Most of the estates or farms are of less extent than 12 acres; yet most of the houses on them are neat and comfortable cottages. Parsnips were, at one time, the staple produce; potatoes

also were a staple till the blight of 1846, but are now more imported than exported; barley and oats, likewise, are more imported than exported; and wheat, clover, and mangel-wurzel, are now the chief crops. Butter of very fine quality, and of bright golden colour, is largely produced on dairy farms. The Guernsey cow is somewhat larger and of darker colour than the ordinary high-prized Alderney cow; and is maintained in rigid purity, by careful exclusion of every foreign breed. Sheep are rare; horses are of an inferior kind, but have recently been much improved; hogs are of large size, and numerous; and poultry is reared in large quantities for the market. Fruit also is an object of care; and oranges, peaches, melons, myrtles, and other fruits and flowers, owing to the mildness of the climate, are raised in the open air. Both fish and molluscs, in great abundance and in much variety, are taken on the shores. Cider is made in considerable quantities, chiefly for local consumption; and vinegar is largely manufactured, both for home consumption and for exportation. The manufacture of flour from foreign corn was formerly a large employment, but has been greatly curtailed by free trade; yet there are still four steam mills, and several wind and water mills. The distilling of spirits from potatoes, for the English market, was once carried on to the average of 24,000 gallons a-year; but has been discontinued. A very inferior beer is made in three or four breweries. Cordials, in imitation of the West Indian liqueurs, are manufactured. Wines, principally port, are stored, bottled, and re-shipped, by several London companies; with the advantage of ripening and mellowing in one-third less time than in the London cellars, and of saving some expenses. Soap, candles, cordage, biscuit, tobacco, and snuff are manufactured. Bricks and ornamental pottery are made; and ship-building, to a considerable extent, is carried on. Regular steam communication is maintained with Alderney, Jersey, Weymouth, and Southampton; and constant communication also with the French coast. About 17,000 tons of shipping belong to the island; and about 600 sailing-vessels clear and arrive in the course of a year.

Guernsey has only one town, St. Peter-Port; and is divided into the ten parishes of St. Peter-Port, St. Sampson, Vale, St. Andrew, St. Martin, St. Mary de Castro, St. Saviour, St. Peter du Bois, Forest, and Torveval. Pop. of St. Peter Port alone, in 1851, 17,070; in 1861, 16,388. Houses, 2,459. Pop. of the whole island, in 1851, 33,719; in 1861, 35,365. Houses, 4,864. The government and the customs present a mixture of the times of Normandy prior to the conquest of England, and of the times which have succeeded. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Crown, a bailiff, appointed by the Crown, and two bodies called the states of election and the states of deliberation. The states of election consist of the bailiff and 12 jurats of the royal court, eight rectors of parishes, the Queen's procureur, 22 douzaines from the central division of St. Peter-Port parish, 48 douzaines from four other divisions of that parish, and 130 douzaines from the country parishes,—in all 222; and they assemble only to elect the sheriff and the jurats. The states of deliberation consist of the bailiff and jurats, the rectors, the Queen's procureur, 6 deputies of St. Peter-Port, and 9 deputies of the country parishes,—in all 37; and they enact laws, levy taxes, and regulate all matters of finance; but their deeds, before possessing force, require to have the sanction of the Crown. The bailiff presides in both bodies of the states; and the lieutenant-governor sits in the meetings of the states of deliberation, and takes part in the proceedings, but has no vote. A report, by a royal commission in 1846, says,—“The history of the states is involved in much obscurity. It is probable that they were originally constituted on the model of the *Trois Etats* in Normandy; the bailiff and jurats corresponding with the noblesse; the rectors of the parishes answering to the clergy; and the douzaines, an elected body in each parish, representing the *Tiers Etat*.” The douzaines, as here indicated, are the chosen managers of parishes; they were originally, as their name implies, twelve in number for each parish, but are now in some instances more;

they are elected for life, and have control over all the secular public affairs of parishes; and, in the case of St. Peter-Port, they act also as a police board. The royal court, for executive administration, is both civil and criminal; is conducted by the bailiff and twelve jurats; carries on its proceedings in the French language, excepting when English legal authorities are quoted, or when English witnesses are examined; and forms its decisions by a majority of the votes of the jurats, the bailiff having only a casting vote in the case of equal division. Appeals lie from it to the Queen in council, in cases where the subject is real property to the amount of £10 a-year, or personal property to the amount of £200; but such appeals are of rare occurrence. A tax for general purposes is levied on all property, real or personal, belonging to natives or to strangers exercising any trade or profession; but it does not touch any stranger not exercising any trade or profession; and it amounts to only about 5s. on every £100 of capital, and it covers every purpose served elsewhere by assessed taxes, police tax, poor rates, and church rates. There are neither customs nor excise duties. The Crown revenue is derived from great tythes, manorial and feudal dues, rents of escheated tenements, forfeitures, court amercements, court fines, wrecks, and gravages; and it bears the expenses of certain salaries, the administration of justice, and the maintenance of the court-house and jail. The revenue of the states is derived from a duty on all spirituous liquors consumed in the island, from licenses to publicans, and from rents of shops and houses; and it bears the expenses of roads, sea-walls, public improvements, education, and disbursements for the militia. The ecclesiastical revenue consists of the small tythes, a certain proportion of the great tythes, and some wheat rents, for payment of the clergy; and a separate fund, derived from wheat rents, for repairing the churches, and meeting incidental expenses. The island is in the diocese of Winchester; and, together with Alderney and Sark, forms a deanery. The episcopal functions used to be discharged by a surrogate. The livings are ten rectories in the ten parishes, four chapelries in St. Peter-Port, and one chapelry in St. Mary de Castro; but the rectories of Torveval and Forest are united. The dissenting places of worship include Free Church of Scotland, Independent, Baptist, Quaker, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, New Connexion Methodist, Plymouth Brethren, and Bible Christian; and they are numerous, especially the Wesleyan. There is also a Roman Catholic church. An endowed school is in every parish; and an endowed grammar school, founded in 1563, and known as Elizabeth college, is in St. Peter-Port.

The natives generally have the appearance of French people, and seem to inherit manners and customs from their Norman ancestors. The rural inhabitants speak a corrupted dialect of the old Norman-French, often intermixed with perverted or ill-pronounced English words; so that they can very badly, or not at all, be understood by strangers. The inhabitants of St. Peter-Port generally speak a falsely-accented English; and even those of the higher classes, who have received the best education, rarely attain a pure English pronunciation. The country people have domestic utensils and farm implements in the old French fashion; and most of them live and dress in a poor and parsimonious way, and are so contented with it as rarely to be tempted into any extravagance. Yet some daughters of the middle class of farmers now display an excessive love of finery, and make such appearances on market days as contrast utterly to those made by their mothers, and as render them ridiculous in the eyes of strangers. An ordinary article of furniture in the common sitting-room of every cottage and farmhouse is a *lit de fouaille*, or “green bed,” a wide bed-frame raised about 18 inches from the ground, and covered with dry fern or pea-straw, on which the women knit or sew during the winter evenings. All classes are fond of dancing, especially on festive occasions; and then it is customary to suspend above the *lit* a canopy tastefully decorated with flowers and fern leaves. All classes also have a passion for conducting funerals with excessive dis-

play and expense; insomuch that a funeral cortège is usually a procession of great length, remarkable chiefly for the vast numbers that compose it, and often moving and behaving in a manner quite incongruous with the mournfulness of the occasion. Some other customs formerly prevalent were no less remarkable; but they have disappeared. "The changes wrought in a little more than eighty years," says Tupper, "have exceeded those made in several preceding centuries; so altered are the habits and manners of natives of all ranks. Now the usual dinner-hour is from four to five o'clock; for company, an hour or two later: while they go to balls at nine or ten o'clock—hours at which their great-grandfathers returned from them. Excellent roads intersect the island in all directions; and private and hack-carriages and pair, or with one horse, are very common; even the country people coming to market on Saturdays in their one-horse chaise."—The coin in use, excepting English sovereigns and silver at the post-office, is French five-franc pieces, two francs and half francs, Guernsey pence and half-pence, and a Guernsey coin called doubles, eight of which go to a Guernsey penny. There are also one-pound notes, issued by two local banking firms; and one of these notes represents twenty-four francs; but the exchange between the French coin and the English is one franc and a fraction in favour of the English, so that a Guernsey pound is worth about five per cent. less than an English pound.

Guernsey and the other channel islands appear to have been known to the Romans. Guernsey is thought to be the Sarnia of Antoninus; and perhaps it is the Granona mentioned by the Notitia in Armorica. It and the other islands "were given to Rollo and his Normans by Charles IV., surnamed the Simple, king of France. From Rollo, after five successions, they came to William the Conqueror, who gave the command of them to his son Robert; but after King Henry I. had defeated his brother Robert, in 1103, he annexed Normandy and the islands to the crown of England, to which they ever after steadfastly adhered, till King John being found guilty of the death of his nephew, Arthur, duke of Britain, by the parliament of Paris, called together by Philip, king of France, to examine into it, was deprived of Normandy, which province revolted wholly from him, and never was since recovered; for King Henry III. being taken up with the barons' wars, was forced to neglect its recovery, and at length quit his title wholly to it, to rid himself of them. From that time they have continued firm in their allegiance, and are the only places that were William the Conqueror's inheritance that remain in this crown. The French have made divers attempts to reunite them to that kingdom with Normandy, but in vain. In the reign of Philip de Valois, Hugh Quiriel, admiral of France, made a descent upon Guernsey, and having taken the castle, held it three years; but it was again recovered by the English fleet in 1342. So also Evan, a Welshman, descended from the princes of Wales, but then serving the French king, surprised Guernsey in the time of King Edward III., but lost it again soon after. In Edward IV.'s days, while he was contending with King Henry VI. for the crown, they got possession of Guernsey, but were beat off by the valour of Richard Harleston, vadelect of the crown, as he was then called, for which the king rewarded him with the government, both of the island and castle. Again, in the minority of King Edward VI., 1549, the kingdom being embroiled with wars, Lec Strozzi, commander of the French galleys, invaded that island, but was repulsed with loss." Guernsey was taken by the parliamentarians, in the civil war of Charles I.; was the scene of a mutiny of the 104th regiment, in 1733; and was visited by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, in 1846. See PETER-PORT (ST.) and other articles.

GUESTINGTHORPE. See GETINGTHORPE.

GUESTLING, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Sussex. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the Ashford and Hastings railway, 2 from the coast, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Hastings; is partly situated on an acclivity, commanding fine views; consists of numerous detached houses and

villas; and has a post-office, of the name of Guestling Green, under Hastings. The parish is in Hastings district, and comprises 3,564 acres. Real property, £4,212. Pop., 731. Houses, 154. The property is much subdivided. Broomham is an ancient seat of the Ashburnhams, and stands amid a richly-wooded park. Maxfield is an old timbered house, and was the birthplace of G. Martin, translator of the Rheims version of the Bible. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £450.* Patron, Clare College, Cambridge. The church is early English, with some Norman features; has a low tower, with short spire; and contains monuments of the Ashburnhams; and it stands on an eminence. An endowed school has £32; and other charities £33.—The hundred is in the rape of Hastings, and contains four parishes. Acres, 14,923. Pop., 2,577. Houses, 482.

GUESTWICK, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; adjacent to the river Bure, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Foulsham, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Elmham r. station. Post-town, Foulsham, under Thetford. Acres, 1,646. Real property, £2,544. Pop., 203. Houses, 42. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £85.* Patron, W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq. The church is a neat edifice, with a pinnacled tower. There are an Independent chapel and a national school. Godwin, the novelist, was a native.

GUGH. See AGNES (ST.), Scilly Islands.

GUIDE BRIDGE, a hamlet in Audenshaw division of Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire; on the SE verge of the county, near a junction of the Manchester and Staleybridge, the Manchester and Sheffield, and the Stockport branch of the North-western railways, 5 miles E of Manchester. It has a station at the railway junction; and near it is Audenshaw-St. Stephen church.

GUILDABLE, a tything in Kingsclere parish, Hants; near Kingsclere.

GUILDEFORD. See GUILDFORD.

GUILDEN-DOWN, a township in Clun parish, Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 50.

GUILDEN-MORDEN, a parish in the district of Royston and county of Cambridge; on the river Rhee, adjacent to Beds and Herts, 5 miles N of Ashwell r. station, and 6 NW of Royston. Post-town, Steeple-Morden, under Royston. Acres, 2,506. Real property, £4,503. Pop., 906. Houses, 192. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Hardwicke. Large quantities of coprolites are obtained. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Elv. Value, £350. Patron, Jesus College, Cambridge. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with porch and tower; was repaired in 1356; and has monuments of the Hayes and the Storeys. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £19.

GUILDEN-SUTTON, a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire; 3 miles ENE of Chester. Post-town, Chester. Acres, 934. Real property, £2,049. Pop., 223. Houses, 36. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £50. Patron, Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart. The church is good.

GUILDFORD, a town, three parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Surrey. The town stands on the river Wey, the Arun and Wey canal, and the Southwestern railway, under Hog's Back downs, 30 miles SW of London. The Arun and Wey navigation connects it northward with the Thames, and southward with Godalming and the sea; and railways go from it, or its neighbourhood, in six directions, toward London, Farnham, Haslemere, Horsham, and Reigate, and give it communication with all parts of the kingdom. It possibly was the site of a very early settlement, perhaps one of the primitive Saxon marks; but it first appears on record in the will of King Alfred, and is there called Gyldeford or Gyldeford. It was given by Alfred to his nephew Ethelwald; and after the death of Hardicaneute, it was the scene of the massacre of Etheldred II.'s son Alfred, and his Norman followers. It belonged to the Crown in the time of the Confessor; and all or part of the manor continued to be held by the kings of England till the time of James I.; was afterwards given to the Earls of Annan-

dale; and passed to the Onslows of Clandon. A royal castle was built in the town; is alleged, by some writers, to have been a residence of the old English princes; appears, however, to have been not of earlier date than at least the time of the Conqueror; was taken, in 1216, by Lonis, the dauphin; seems to have undergone enlargement and embellishment at subsequent periods; had, for constable, Sir Simon Burleigh, in 1377; went into neglect before the time of James I.; was then given to Francis Carter, mayor of Guildford; passed, about 1810, to the late Duke of Norfolk; and belongs now to Lord Grantley. The chief parts of the pile occupied a considerable eminence to the south of High-street, and there commanded the river; and the courts and out-buildings occupied a surrounding space of several acres. Only a few shattered walls and shapeless fragments now remain to show the precincts; but the square keep or central tower, still stands, soaring above all circumjacent buildings, and forming a prominent object in the town's landscape. The keep is of late Norman character; was cased with chalk, flint, sandstone, and ragstone, with herring-bone or fern-leaf work; was divided internally into three stories; is at present about 70 feet high; and has walls 10 feet thick in the basement, and decreasing gradually upward. A royal palace is said to have existed in the town; but what is called so was really a part of the castle. Orders are on record, in the time of Henry III., for the repair of the great hall, the decorating of the king's bed, and the arranging of the queen's herbarry. Henry II., John, and Henry III. frequently resided here; Prince Edward brought hither, to his father Henry III., the outlaw prisoner Gordon; and Edward III. was here in 1336, 1340, and 1347.

The town stands partly on the W bank of the river, but chiefly on the E bank; and it consists principally of one long street, ascending the acclivity of a considerable hill, from a five-arched bridge on the W, to the suburb of Stoke on the E. Its aspect is striking and picturesque; its principal street abounds in quaint old gables, overhanging panelled fronts, and long latticed windows; its irregularity of site, its diversity of buildings, and its mixtures of the ancient and the modern render it piquant and imposing; its thoroughfares also have a remarkable air of cleanliness and order; and its environs combine the attractions of fine close views and rich distant prospects. Cobbett says, "The town of Guildford, taken with its environs, I, who have seen so many many towns, think the prettiest, and taken altogether, the most agreeable and most happy-looking that I ever saw in my life. Here are hill and dale in endless variety; here are the chalk and the sand vying with each other in making beautiful scenes; here are a navigable river and fine meadows; here are woods and downs; here is something of everything but fat marshes and their skeleton-making agues." A good view, both of the town itself and of the surrounding scenery, is got from Catherine's chapel, on a small adjoining hill; a wider view is got from the summit of Booker's tower, an edifice on the hill beyond St. Catherine's; and another good and extensive view is got from the top of Pewley hill.

The guild-hall, in High-street, was built in 1633, when the old market-house was taken down; has a projecting clock-dial, with decorations of gilt iron-work; includes a hall, about 50 feet long, containing portraits of Charles II., James II., and Speaker Onslow, and a picture of the surrender of the Dutch flag after the battle of Camperdown; and has, over the hall, the council-chamber, containing a curious chimney-piece brought from Stoughton House. The county-hall was built in 1862, at a cost of £3,500; is in late Gothic style; has a frontage of 32 feet, with a depth of 150 feet; and includes two halls, the one 80 feet by 37, the other 55 feet by 35. The public hall, previously used for the assize court, and containing reading-room, lecture-room, and museum of the literary institute, was built in 1845. The corn exchange in High-street, opposite the guild-hall, was built by subscription in 1818, and cost £4,675. The barracks for the Surrey militia stand in Friary-street, on the site of an ancient Dominican friary; and were erected in 1856.

—Trinity church superseded an ancient one; was built in 1763; stands on the summit of the hill, in the E part of the town; is an edifice of red brick, with a square tower 90 feet high; includes a chantry chapel, with monuments of the Westons; and contains tombs of Archbishop Abbot and Speaker Onslow. St. Mary's church stands on the declivity of the hill, in Quarry-street, a little south of High-street; is supposed to have been built by some of the Testard family; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel having semicircular apses on each side of the chancel, which itself had originally a semicircular apse; has a tower resting on four open arches; includes Norman and early English parts, in irregular connection with later portions; underwent restoration in 1862, at a cost of £2,520; and has a large later English east window, which was filled with stained glass, as a memorial to the Rev. T. Ludham, about the beginning of 1865. St. Nicholas church stands on the west bank of the Wey, near the bridge; was built in 1837, in lieu of a previous ancient church, which had a round tower; is in the early English style, with a square tower; and includes a side chapel, of previous erection, containing some interesting monuments of the Mores. St. Catherine's chapel, on a site already indicated, was built by Henry II., for the use of his tenantry; went into decay; was rebuilt, in the time of Edward I., by a rector of St. Nicholas; fell into disuse; and is now an interesting ruin. An independent chapel in the town was built in 1363, at a cost of nearly £3,000; and is in the decorated English style. There are chapels also for Baptists and Wesleyans.—A Dominican friary was founded by Eleanor, queen of Henry III., on the ground now occupied by the barracks; was converted, in late times, into assembly-rooms; and has completely disappeared.—The grammar-school stands at the upper end of High-street; dates from the time of Henry VIII.; was constituted a free grammar-school by Edward VI.; is a Tudor edifice, of collegiate appearance, with interior quadrangle; has an endowed income of £123, with one exhibition; and had, for pupils, Bishops Parkhurst, Cotton, and Abbot, and Archbishop Abbot. A middle and lower class school was recently formed by uniting what was called the blue-coat school with buildings and funds left by Archbishop Abbot to establish a factory. There are also national and infant schools. Trinity hospital, at the head of High-street, was founded, in 1619, by Archbishop Abbot; is a Tudor edifice of red brick, with stone dressings; forms a quadrangle of 66 feet by 73, with square entrance tower, and turrets at the angles; contains a hall, a chapel, a library, and apartments for 12 men and 8 women; and has an endowed income of £664. The total of the town's charities, including one of £345 for the poor, is £1,857. The Surrey county hospital stands close to the railway station; was built in 1865, at a cost of £15,000; has accommodation for 60 patients; and was constructed on arrangements approved by Miss Florence Nightingale. Some remarkable vaults are in High-street, under the Angel Inn, and in a house nearly opposite; have traditionally, but without any fair evidence, been regarded as works connected with the castle; possess groined roofs, supported by circular columns, all of early English character; and were, not improbably, the under-ground stories of ancient houses. Long winding caverns, now closed, pierce the chalk ridge on which the town stands; and were the retreat of great numbers of persons during a panic, in 1638, after the landing of William III.

The town has a railway station with telegraph, a head post-office, three banking offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of summer assizes alternately with Croydon, a seat of sessions, the head-quarters of the county constabulary, a polling-place, and the place of election for West Surrey; and publishes five newspapers. Markets for country produce, meat, poultry, and pigs are held on Saturdays; markets for meat, poultry, and vegetables, on Wednesdays; markets for cattle, sometimes fortnightly, sometimes monthly, throughout the year; and markets for lambs, weekly for some time before and after Easter-tide. A fair also is held on St. Catherine's hill on 2 Oct. The manufacture of cloth was a chief employment till the

time of Elizabeth; but the trade in corn, owing to the richness of the surrounding country, and to the abundance of the supply, is now the chief employment. Considerable traffic in corn, malt, and coals is done by the Wey navigation; a large iron foundry is in the town; and paper and powder mills are in the vicinity. The town is a borough by prescription; was first chartered by Henry III.: has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I.; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The limits parliamtarily and municipally are the same; and include the extra-parochial tracts of Bowling-Green and Friary, the parishes of Trinity and St. Mary, and parts of the parishes of St. Nicholas, Shalford, and Stoke. Electors in 1860, 723. Pop. in 1851, 6,740; in 1861, 8,020. Houses, 1,466. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of North. Bishops Abbot and Parkenhurst, Archbishop Abbot, and the artist John Russell, were natives.

The three parishes of Guildford are Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas; the last of which includes the tithing of Artington. Acres of T., 135; of St. M. with Bowling-Green and Friary, 44; of St. N., 2,836. Real property of T., £9,030,—of which £225 are in the canal; of St. M., £8,852,—of which £789 are in the canal; of St. N., £2,664. Pop. of T., 1,708; of St. M., 1,713; of the part of St. N. within the borough, 1,421; of all St. N., 2,005. Houses of T., 296; of St. M., 302; of the part of St. N. within the borough, 282; of all St. N., 324. Loseley Hall, 2 miles from the town, is a handsome mansion, said to have been built by Sir Thomas More, and now belonging to the Molyneux family. Sutton place, erected in 1521, by Sir Richard Weston, is a venerable structure. The ruins of Newark abbey are in the neighbourhood of the town. The livings of the three parishes are rectories in the diocese of Winchester; and those of Trinity and St. Mary are united. Value of T. and St. M., £155; of St. Nicholas, £600. Patron of T. and St. M., the Lord Chancellor; of St. N., the Bishop of Winchester.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Trinity, St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and Stoke, and the extra-parochial tracts of Bowling-Green and Friary. Acres, 5,329. Pop., 9,634. Houses, 1,730. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Woking, containing the parishes of Woking, Pirbright, and Worplesdon; the sub-district of Ripley, containing the parishes of Send, Wisley, and Ockham; the sub-district of Albury, containing the parishes of Albury, East Horsley, West Horsley, East Clandon, West Clandon, Merrow, and Shere; and the sub-district of Godalming, containing the parishes of Godalming, Compton, and Wimborough. Acres, 65,592. Poor-rates, in 1863, £20,781. Pop. in 1851, 25,072; in 1861, 29,330. Houses, 5,606. Marriages in 1862, 166; births, 905,—of which 37 were illegitimate; deaths, 521,—of which 153 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 35. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,809; births, 8,237; deaths, 5,201. The places of worship, in 1851, were 25 of the Church of England, with 9,670 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,437 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 570 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 350 s.; 1 of Wesleyans, with 384 s.; 3 undefined, with 310 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 50 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 120 s. The schools were 23 public day-schools, with 2,167 scholars; 46 private day-schools, with 843 s.; 26 Sunday schools, with 2,231 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 70 s. The workhouse is in Stoke.

GUILDFORD, or GULDEFORD (EAST), a parish in Rye district, Sussex; on the river Rother, and on the Hastings and Ashford railway, 1½ mile NE of Rye. Post-town, Rye. Acres, 2,430. Real property, £7,423. Pop., 152. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Playden, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £450. Patron, the Rev. G. A. Lamb. The church is good.

GUILDSBOROUGH, a village, a parish, and a hundred, in Northamptonshire. The village stands near the sources of the Avon and the Nen, 7 miles NE of Crick

r. station, and 10 NW by N of Northampton; and has a post-office under Northampton. The parish includes also the hamlets of Norroft and Holywell; and is in Brixworth district. Acres, 3,080. Real property, £2,067. Pop., 996. Houses, 227. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to J. W. B. Lee, Esq. Guildsborough Hall was formerly the seat of the Belchier family; shows various styles of architecture; and stands conspicuously on an eminence. A Roman camp lies between the sources of the Avon and the Nen; measures about 600 feet by 300; is encompassed by a single fosse and vallum; and bears the name of Borough-hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £500.* Patron, R. Hichens, Esq. The church is early English; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire. The vicarage of Holywell is a separate benefice. There are a Baptist chapel, a free grammar school, with £80 from endowment, and a national school with £60.—The hundred contains seventeen parishes, and part of another. Acres, 42,054. Pop., 10,663. Houses, 2,460.

GUILDSFIELD, a village and a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery. The village stands among wooded hills, 2½ miles W of Pool-Quay r. station and the river Severn, and 3 NNW of Welshpool; is a very pretty place; and has a post-office under Welshpool. The parish includes the townships of Llan, Lower Broniarth, Upper Broniarth, Burgedin, Garth, Gungrog-techan, Hendrehan, Llanerchrochwell, Rheteskin, Tirymynech, Trelydan, Trowscoed, and Varchael. Llan contains the village; and several parts are within Welshpool borough. Acres, 14,335. Real property, £21,316; of which £264 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,397; in 1861, 2,634. Houses, 512. The property is much subdivided. Garth is the seat of the Mytton family; Trowscoed, of the Trevors; and Trelydan Hall, of Col. Pryce. Traces exist of a Roman way and an ancient camp; and the site is here of Strata Marcella abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £360.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is a fine old edifice; is in good condition; and was attached to Strata Marcella abbey. The p. curacy of Pool-Quay is a separate benefice. A school has £15 from endowment; and other charities have £41.

GUILTCROSS, a district and a hundred in Norfolk; at the middle of the S border of the county, contiguous to Suffolk. The name was originally Gydecross; and is supposed to have been derived from a remarkable cross, ornamented with gold, and of great antiquity. The district comprehends the sub-district of Banham, containing the parishes of Banham, Old Buckenham, New Buckenham, Winfarthing, Shelfanger, Roydon, Bressingham, and Fersfield; and the sub-district of Kenninghall, containing the parishes of Kenninghall, North Lopham, South Lopham, Blo-Norton, Garboldisham, Gashorpe, Riddlesworth, West Harling, East Harling, Bridgham, Quiddenhams, Eccles, and Wilby. Acres, 44,585. Poor-rates in 1863, £7,041. Pop. in 1851, 12,744; in 1861, 11,541. Houses, 2,579. Marriages in 1862, 85; births, 370,—of which 45 were illegitimate; deaths, 236, of which 77 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 320; births, 4,008; deaths, 2,701. The places of worship in 1851 were 20 of the Church of England, with 4,830 sittings; 1 of Independents, s. not reported; 5 of Baptists, with 372 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 92 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,428 s.; 10 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,473 s.; 1 of Sandemanians, with 88 s.; 2 undefined, with 80 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 40 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,071 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 360 s.; 29 Sunday schools, with 1,751 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 20 s. The workhouse is in Kenninghall.—The hundred contains only eleven of the parishes of the district; but includes part of a parish not in the district. Acres, 28,340. Pop. in 1851, 7,446; in 1861, 6,748. Houses, 1,459.

GUILTHWAITE, a hamlet in Whiston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SE of Rotherham.

GUINEAFORD, a hamlet in Marwood parish, Devon; 3 miles NNW of Barnstaple.

GUISEBROUGH, a town, a township, a sub-district, and a district in N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands in a narrow but fertile valley, in the most beautiful part of Cleveland, 5 miles from the coast at Marske, 8½ ESE of Middlesbrough, and 25 NE of Northallerton; and is connected by railway with the North-eastern coast-line at Middlesbrough, and with the Cleveland line in the neighbourhood of Castleton. It is thought to occupy the site of a Roman settlement; it was known at Domesday as Ghigesburgh; and it came into the possession of Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton, and ancestor of the Bruces. Camden says respecting it,—"The place is really fine, and may, for pleasantness, a curious variety, and its natural advantages, compare with Puteoli, in Italy; and, for a healthful and agreeable situation, it certainly far surpasses it." A priory was founded here, in 1129, by Robert de Brus; was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and occupied by Augustinians; suffered disaster, at various times, from fire and pirates; rose at each time into new prosperity, and at one time gave support to all the inhabitants of the town, comprising about 500 householders; and had, at the dissolution, a gross yearly rental of £712. The ruins of it stand near the eastern extremity of the town; have been very greatly curtailed, but still present a stately appearance; and include a Norman gateway, and the E end of the church, 98 feet high and 100 feet wide, with a window of decorated English date, 60 feet by 24. Ralph de Ireton, bishop of Carlisle, was a prior; Purglove, mentioned by Isaac Walton as a brother angler, afterwards bishop of Hull, also was a prior; and Walter de Hemingford, the chronicler, who died in 1347, was a canon. Robert de Brus and many of his descendants were buried in the priory; and a beautiful monument of him, in blue marble, with effigies of knights, is preserved.

"Quenched is the golden statue's ray;
The breath of heaven has blown away
What toiling earth had piled;
Scattering wise heart and crafty hand,
As breezes strew on ocean's sand
The fabric of a child."

The town consists of one long, well-built main street, with several new streets branching from the main one; and has, of late years, undergone much increase. The town-hall stands in the market-place; occupies the site of an ancient tolbooth; and was built in 1821. The mechanics' institute occupies an edifice, founded in 1861. The parish church was partly rebuilt in 1791; includes some portions of an ancient structure; and has a fine E window. There are chapels for Independents, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a grammar-school with £114 from endowment, a school and hospital with £350, other charities with £129, and a workhouse with accommodation for 130 inmates. The town has a railway station with telegraph, a post-office under Northallerton, two banking-offices, and two good hotels; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs are held on the last Tuesday of March, April, June, and July, the Tuesday before Whitsunday, the third Tuesday of Aug. and Sept., and the second Tuesday of Nov. Sir Thomas Chaloner, to whom much of the property of the priory was given by Queen Mary, observed indications of alum here, and brought skilled persons from Italy to work it; and the alum works which he established were the earliest in England, and were long carried on with complete success. The mining of ironstone, and the extraction of iron in blast furnaces, were recently begun on a large scale in the neighbourhood; and have occasioned much change in both the trade and the appearance of the town. Leather-working, malting, and brewing also are carried on. A sulphureous spring, of medicinal value in cutaneous, rheumatic, and bilious complaints, is about a mile SE of the town, but has been buried in shale. Pop. of the town, in 1861, 3,794. Houses, 794.

The township includes the town, and extends consi-

derably into the country. Acres, 6,120. Real property, £23,193; of which £3,500 are in iron-works, £332 in mines, and £65 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,062; in 1861, 4,084. Houses, 834.—The parish contains also the townships of Pinchingthorpe, Hutton - Lowcross, Tocketts, and Commondale. Acres, 10,357. Real property, £32,176; of which £14,158 are in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,308; in 1861, 4,615. Houses, 923. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £400. Patron, the Archbishop of York.—The sub-district excludes the township of Commondale, contains the other four townships of Guisbrough, and contains also the parish of Newton-in-Cleveland, and the townships of Upsall and Morton. Acres, 12,316. Pop., 4,762. Houses, 959.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Danby, containing the townships of Danby and Commondale, and the parish of Westerdale; the sub-district of Lofthouse, containing the parishes of Lofthouse and Easington, and the townships of Kilton, Skinningrove, and Moorsholm-cum-Gerriek; the sub-district of Marske, containing the parishes of Marske and Upleatham, and the townships of Brotton, Skelton, and Stanghow; and the sub-district of Kirk-Leatham, containing the parish of Kirk-Leatham and the townships of Ormesby, Eston, and Normanby. Acres, 96,862. Poor-rates in 1863, £5,770. Pop. in 1851, 12,202; in 1861, 22,123. Houses, 4,366. Marriages in 1862, 140; births, 914,—of which 47 were illegitimate; deaths, 468,—of which 218 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,347; births, 8,623; deaths, 3,451. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 5,478 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 642 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 500 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 550 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,871 s.; and 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 763 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,067 scholars; 22 private day schools, with 478 s.; and 27 Sunday schools, with 1,418 s.

GUISELEY, or GUISLEY, a village, a township, and a parish in Otley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2 miles S by W of Otley, and 3 N of Apperley r. station; was once a market-town; has still a market cross, and fairs on the Monday after 11 April and 11 Oct.; and has also a post-office under Leeds. The township comprises 1,525 acres. Real property, £6,589; of which £67 are in quarries. Pop., 2,566. Houses, 526. The parish contains also the townships of Yeadon, Horsforth, Rawden, and Carlton. Acres, 8,719. Real property, £24,988; of which £135 are in quarries, and £72 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 14,017; in 1861, 14,874. Houses, 3,030. The property, in some parts, is much subdivided. Woollen fabrics, particularly tweeds, are extensively manufactured. There are numerous ancient stone coffins. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £751.* Patron, G. L. Fox, Esq., two turns, and Trinity College, Cambridge, one turn. The church comprises parts from Norman to later English; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel; and contains many mural monuments. The remnant of a Saxon cross is in the churchyard. The p. curacies of Yeadon, Horsforth, Rawden, and Woodside are separate benefices. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school, with £60, and other charities with £52.

GUIST, a village and a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Wensum, 2 miles WNW of Foulsham, and 3½ N by E of Elmham r. station; and has a post-office under Thetford. The parish comprises 1,674 acres. Real property, £3,217. Pop., 361. Houses, 75. The manor belongs to the family of Norris. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £168. Patron, the Rev. W. Norris. The church is ancient; has an embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Bulwers, the Wiggetts, and others.

GUITING. See GUTTING.

GULDEFORD (EAST). See GUILDFORD (EAST).

GULDFORD. See GUILDFORD.

GULLIFORD, a hamlet in Woodbury parish, Devon; 5 miles NE of Exmouth.

GULLOM-HOLME, a hamlet in Milbourn township, Kirkby-Thore parish, Westmoreland; on the river Trontbeck, 5½ miles NNW of Appleby. Pop., 20.

GULL-STREAM, the channel between the North Goodwin sands and the Brake, off the E coast of Kent. It leads to the Downs; has from 5 to 8 fathoms water; and has, near its middle, a light vessel, with two lanterns, 14 feet high, visible at the distance of 7 miles.

GULVAL, a village and a parish in Penzance district, Cornwall. The village stands in a deep, wooded vale, at the northern extremity of Mounts bay, near the Cornwall railway, 1¼ mile NE of Penzance. The parish comprises 4,357 acres of land, and 190 of water. Post-town, Penzance. Real property, £6,500; of which £220 are in the railway, and £18 in quarries. Pop., 1,743. Houses, 332. The property is much subdivided. The manor anciently belonged to the Halse family; was given by them to the priory of St. Germain; and bore the name of Lanistley. The rocks are granite and schists; and have yielded much ore in mining operations. A tract which was long a bare moor is now partly disposed in fields, and partly overgrown with briars and ivy. Gulval Carn, on that tract, commands a fine view of Mounts bay and Penzance. An ancient inscribed stone is at a stream, and was long used there as a foot-bridge. A chalybeate spring is near Maddern, and was once the object of a singular superstition. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £449. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in the 15th century; is in good condition; and contains a register chest and some old monuments. An ancient cross is in the churchyard. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, a national school, and charities £15.

GUMBER (THE), an extra-parochial tract in Chichester district, Sussex; 2 miles WNW of Arundel. Pop., 20.

GUMCESTER. See GOMMANCHESTER.

GUMFRESTON, a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; near the Pembroke and Tenby railway, 2 miles W by N of Tenby. Post-town, Tenby. Acres, 1,644. Real property, £1,391. Pop., 118. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. There is a good chalybeate spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David. Value, £141.* Patron, T. Meyrick, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has a baptistery, and a finely decorated piscina.

GUMLEY, a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicester; near the Union Canal, 4 miles N of Theddingworth r. station, and 4½ NW by N of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Market-Harborough. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £2,793. Pop., 214. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir William Hartopp, Bart. Gumley Hall also belongs to Sir William, but is occupied by Viscount Ingestre; and it commands extensive views. The parish is noted for its fox-eaths; and it has a chalybeate spring, and a reservoir of the Union Canal. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £390.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is old but good; consists of nave, chancel, aisle, and porches; and has a square tower, with octagonal spire. Charities, £25.

GUNBY. See BRIGHTON-CUM-GUNBY.

GUNBY-ST. NICHOLAS, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; on the SW verge of the county, 6 miles SW of Corby r. station, and 10 S of Grantham. Post-town, Colsterworth, under Grantham. Acres, 666. Real property, £1,669. Pop., 164. Houses, 34. The manor belongs to the Earl of Dysart. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Stainby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church comprises nave and chancel, with later English tower. Charities, £6.

GUNBY-ST. PETER, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Burgh station of the East Lincoln railway, 5 miles E by N of Spilsby. Post-town, Burgh, under Boston. Acres, 606. Real property, £1,187. Pop., 82. Houses, 18. The property is di-

vided among a few. The manor belongs to Algernon Massingberd, Esq. Gunby Park is the seat of John H. Holloway, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £170. Patron, the Rev. H. Windsor. The church was rebuilt in the beginning of last century; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; has a brass of Sir Thomas Massingberd and his lady; and was recently in disrepair.

GUNFLEET SANDS, a shoal off the coast of Essex; between the Waller and King's channel. It is 12½ miles long, and 2 miles broad; is partly dry at low water; and is marked by a beacon.

GUNGROG-FAWR, a township in Pool parish, Montgomery; on the river Severn and the Ellesmere canal, near Welshpool. Real property, £7,628. Pop., 196.

GUNGROG-FECHAN, a township in Gwilsfield parish, Montgomery; adjacent to Gungrog-Fawr. Pop., 121.

GUNHOUSE, a township in West Halton and Frodingham parishes, and a chapelry partly also in Bottesford parish, Lincoln. The township lies on the river Trent, nearly opposite Keadby r. station, and 4½ miles ESE of Crowle; has a wharf for shipment of iron ore, brought by rail from Scunthorpe; has also ironworks, erected since 1861. Pop., 197. Houses, 35. The chapelry includes also the township of Burringham, and was constituted in 1862. Post-town, Burringham, under Bawtry. Pop., 829. Houses, 176. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a belfry. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

GUNNERSBURY, a hamlet in Ealing parish, Middlesex; near the Great Western railway, ¼ of a mile SW of Acton. It has a post-office under Acton, London W. Gunnersbury Park belonged to Guynild, the niece of Canute; was held by Alice Pierce, the favourite of Edward III.; passed to the Fowicks; afterwards to Sergeant Maynard, who built the mansion on it in 1663; was inhabited by the Princess Amelia, aunt of George III.; and belongs now to Baron de Rothschild.

GUNNERS-HOW, a conspicuous hill on the N border of Lancashire; projecting from Cartmel fell to the foot of Windermere lake.

GUNNERSIDE, a hamlet in Melbecks township, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 2 miles E of Muker.

GUNNERSKELD, a locality in Westmoreland; adjacent to the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 2 miles N of Shap. Here is an ancient circle of large stones, supposed to have been sepulchral.

GUNNERTON AND CHIPCHASE, a township in Chollerton parish, Northumberland; on the North Tyne river, and on the Border Counties railway, 7½ miles NNW of Hexham. Acres, 4,307. Pop., 417. Houses, 83. Chipchase estate was part of the ancient manor of Prudhoe; belonged to the Umfravilles; and passed to the Herons. A castellated mansion on it includes a tower built, in the 13th century, by Peter de Insula, with roof rising from corbels and machicolations; and consists mainly of an interesting edifice of 1621, forming a fine specimen of the architecture of that period, and containing, in its principal room, a magnificent black oak chimney-piece. A chapel, situated in the park, was given, in 1172, to the monks of Hexham. Traces of a Roman entrenchment, and a large barrow, in which coins have been found, are in Gunnerton.

GUNNER-WINTERBOURNE. See WINTERBOURNE-GUNNER.

GUNNISLAKE, a village on the W border of Devon; 4 miles S of Tavistock. It has a post-office under Tavistock; and is chiefly inhabited by miners. The tin mine of Drakewalls, where wolfram is separated from tin ore, and where a lode lies open to the day, is above the village.

GUNSTON. See GOODNESTONE.

GUNTHORPE, a hamlet in Owston parish, Lincoln; on the river Trent, 5½ miles N of Gainsborough. Pop., 117.

GUNTHORPE, a parish in Walsingham district, Nor-

folk; 5½ miles SW of Holt, and 6½ ESE of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Brunningham, under Thetford. Acres, 1,087. Real property, £2,213. Pop., 249. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Bale, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £534. Patron, the Rev. J. H. Sparke. The church has an embattled tower, and is good.

GUNTHORPE, a hamlet in Paston parish, Northampton; 3¼ miles N of Peterborough. Pop., 66. Houses, 12.

GUNTHORPE, a township in Lowdham parish, Notts; at a ferry on the river Trent, 2 miles SE of Lowdham r. station, and 9 ENE of Nottingham. Real property, £2,385. Pop., 331. Houses, 76. The manor belongs to F. Wright, Esq. There are a chapel of ease, erected in 1850, and a Wesleyan chapel.

GUNTHORPE, a township in Oakham parish, Rutland; on the river Gwash, 2 miles S by E of Oakham. Real property, £596. Pop., 11. Houses, 2.

GUNTHWAIT, a township in Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Sheffield railway, 2¼ miles N of Penistone. Acres, 1,080. Real property, £389. Pop., 81. Houses, 14.

GUNTUN, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; adjacent to the projected line of railway from Norwich to Cromer, 4¼ miles NW of North Walsham, and 19 E by N of Ryburgh r. station. Post-town, North Walsham, under Norwich. Acres, 945. Real property, £1,261. Pop., 78. Houses, 16. Gunton Park, with a white brick mansion of 1785, on an eminence, amid extensive grounds, is the seat of Lord Suffield; and has an elegant entrance-tower, 120 feet high. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Hanworth, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £206.* Patron, Lord Suffield. The church was rebuilt in 1742.

GUNTUN, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; on the coast, 2½ miles N by W of Lowestoft r. station. Post-town, Lowestoft. Acres, 1,072; of which 205 are water. Real property, £1,053. Pop., 73. Houses, 13. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £149. Patrons, the Heirs of H. T. Fowler, Esq., and others. The church has late Norman doors, and a low circular west tower; and was chiefly rebuilt in 1700.

GUNVILLE, a tything in Tarrant-Gunville parish, Dorset; 4¼ miles NNE of Blandford. Gunville Park is a chief residence.

GUNVILLE-TARRANT. See TARRANT-GUNVILLE.

GUNWALLOE, a parish in Helston district, Cornwall; on the coast, 5 miles S of Helston, and 12¼ SSW of Penryn r. station. Post-town, Cury, under Helston, Cornwall. Acres, 1,429. Real property, £1,493. Pop., 244. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. Fishing is carried on. The living is a vicarage annexed to the p. curacy of Cury, under the vicarage of Breage and Germoe, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is ancient but good; has a detached belfry; and was, at one time, much silted up with shore sands.

GURNARD, a chapelry in West Cowes parish, Isle of Wight; 1¼ mile W of Cowes. It is annexed to the p. curacy of West Cowes.

GURNARD BAY, a small bay in the Isle of Wight; 1¼ mile W of Cowes.

GURNARDS HEAD, a promontory in Cornwall; 5¼ miles W by S of St. Ives.

GURNEY, a tything in Maple-Durham parish, Oxford; 4¼ miles NW of Reading.

GURNEY-SLADE, a hamlet in Binegar parish, Somerset; 5¼ miles NE of Wells.

GURTH-GOGO, a township in Abergele parish, Denbigh; near Abergele. Pop., 138.

GURWOS, a parcel in Ystradgynlais parish, Brecon; 9¼ miles NNE of Neath.

GUSSAGE, a tything and a chapelry in Handley parish, Dorset. The tything is conjoint with Minchington, and lies 5¼ miles W by N of Cranborne, and 3 NE of Blandford r. station. Real property of G. with M., £1,992. Pop., 163. The chapelry bears the name of Gussage-St. Andrew; and its post-town is Gussage, under

Cranborne. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Handley, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is good.

GUSSAGE-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset; 4¼ miles WSW of Cranborne, and 6¼ NE of Bailey-Gate r. station. It includes Mannington hamlet; and has a post-office, of the name of Gussage, under Cranborne. Acres, 2,907. Real property, £3,301. Pop., 496. Houses, 102. The land is mostly arable. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £35. Patron, the Archdeacon of Dorset. There is a national school.

GUSSAGE-ST.-ANDREW. See GUSSAGE.

GUSSAGE-ST. MICHAEL, a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset; 5 miles W by S of Cranborne, and 6¼ NE of Spetisbury r. station. It includes Sutton hamlet; and its post-town is Gussage, under Cranborne. Acres, 2,832. Real property, £2,435. Pop., 311. Houses, 57. There are extensive ancient earthworks. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £393.* Patron, Lord Portman. The church has an embattled tower, and is good.

GUSTARD-WOOD, a hamlet in Wheathampstead parish, Herts; 1 mile N of Wheathampstead.

GUSTON, a parish in Dover district, Kent; 2¼ miles E by N of Ewell r. station, and 2¼ N of Dover. Post-town, Dover. Acres, 1,421; of which 20 are water. Real property, £2,554. Pop., 436. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £66. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is Norman; has three windows at the west end; and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

GUTHLAXTON, a hundred in Leicester; bounded on the E by Gartree, on the S by Northampton and Warwick, on the W by Sparkenhoe. It contains thirty-one parishes, and parts of five others. Acres, 64,943. Pop. in 1851, 22,237; in 1861, 21,894. Houses, 5,048.

GUTHRAM-COTE, a hamlet in Pinchbeck parish, Lincoln; 4 miles SW of Pinchbeck.

GUTON, a hamlet in Brandistone parish, Norfolk; 3 miles SE of Reepham. It was a considerable town at Domesday, and was then called Gutheketuna.

GUYHIRN, a chapelry in Wisbeach-St. Mary parish, Cambridge; on the New Nen river, 5 miles NW of March r. station, and 7 SW of Wisbeach. It has a post-office under Wisbeach. Pop., nearly 600. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £80. Patron, the Vicar of Wisbeach.

GUY'S-CLIFF, a place in Leek-Wootton parish, Warwickshire; on the river Avon, 1¼ mile NNE of Warwick. A cave here is alleged to have been formed by Guy of Warwick, after his duel with Colebrand, and to have been the place of his retreat, death, and burial. A hermitage, at all events, seems to have been here from a very early period; and a chantry, for two priests, was founded here, in the time of Henry VI., by Richard Beauchamp. The chapel was rebuilt in the next reign; and a statue of Guy, 8 feet high, was erected in it, and still exists, but is much defaced. Singular excavations were made in the neighbouring parts of the rock, probably by the hermits and the chantry priests; and were, in comparatively recent times, used as stables, coach-houses, and for other similar purposes. The chapel was served by Rous the antiquary, as priest, in the time of Edward IV.; and the property of it was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Edward Flammock, and passed to the family of Percy. A mansion now on that property, and near the old chapel, was built principally in the early part of the 18th century; received various additions at subsequent periods; and contains a rich collection of pictures. The rocks here consist of the upper new red sandstone; are richer in remains of vertebrate animals than similar rocks anywhere else in England; and contain a saurian which, with the exception of one in the dolomitic conglomerate near Bristol, is the oldest British reptile known to geologists.

GUYSON, or GUYZANCE, a township in Shilbottle parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, 7 miles S

of Alnwick. It includes the hamlet of Brainshough. Acres, 1,332. Pop., 217. Houses, 41. A priory was founded here, in the 12th century, by Richard Tyson, and was afterwards annexed, by Eustace Fitz-John, to the abbey of Alnwick. Remains of the nave and chancel of the church still exist, and are transition Norman. The burying-ground is still occasionally used.

GUYTING, a sub-district in Winchcomb district, Gloucester. It contains the parishes of Guyting-Power and Guyting-Temple, ten other parishes, and a chapelry. Acres, 36,563. Pop., 5,974. Houses, 1,308.

GUYTING-GRANGE, a hamlet in Guyting-Power parish, Gloucester. G.-G. House is the seat of John Wadingham, Esq.

GUYTING-POWER, or LOWER GUYTING, a village and a parish in Winchcomb district, Gloucester. The village stands among the Cotswolds, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Winchcomb, and 6 NW of Bourton-on-the-Water r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Lower Guyting, under Cheltenham. The parish includes also the hamlets of Guyting-Grange and Cartlet. Acres, 3,380. Real property, £3,640. Pop., 647. Houses, 161. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to J. Walker, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £124. Patron, J. Walker, Esq. The church is Norman, in good condition; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There is a chapelry, with chapel of ease, at Farmcote. There are also a Baptist chapel, and charities £15.

GUYTING-TEMPLE, or UPPER GUYTING, a village and a parish in Winchcomb district, Gloucester. The village stands among the Cotswolds, 6 miles E by S of Winchcomb, and 6 W by N of Stow-on-the-Wold r. station. The parish includes also the hamlets of Ford, Kineton, and Barton, and part of the township of Pincock and Hyde. Post-town, Lower Guyting, under Cheltenham. Acres, 6,180. Real property, £4,898. Pop., 584. Houses, 120. The manor belongs to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and is leased by the Misses Talbot. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £94.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church consists of nave and chancel, with embattled tower. Charities, £8.

GUYZANCE. See GUYSON.

GWAEN, or GWEN, a Celtic word used as a prefix in names of places, and signifying a plain or a level meadow.

GWAENYFFYMON, a township in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ruthin. Pop., 171.

GWAENYNNOG, a township in Llanfair-Caereinion parish, Montgomery; 2 miles from Llanfair. Real property, £1,964. Pop., 163.

GWAENYNNOG, the seat of the Myddleton family, in Denbighshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Denbigh. Dr. Johnson, with Mrs. Piozzi, visited it, during his residence in Wales; and a tablet, commemorating his visit, was placed in the grounds.

GWAENYNNOG-ISAF, a township in Llangyniew parish, Montgomery; 2 miles NE of Llanfair.

GWAENYSGOR, a parish in Holywell district, Flint; near the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Prestatyn r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Rhyl. It includes the townships of Hwyl-bren, Garnedd, and Llan; and its post-town is Prestatyn, under Rhyl. Acres, 794. Real property, £1,159. Pop., 322. Houses, 73. The property is divided among three. The surface is hilly; and the rocks include coal and lead ore. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £178.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is good.

GWAESTEDIN-FAWR, a township in Nantmel parish, Radnor; near Lly-Gwyn and the Dulas river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Rhayader. Real property, £1,924. Pop., 456.

GWAIN (THE). See GWAYNE (THE).

GWALCHMAI, a village in Trewalchmai parochial chapelry, Anglesey; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Llangefni. It has a post-office under Holyhead.

GWANYNNOG. See GWAENYNNOG.

GWARAFOG, a hamlet in Llanlleonvel parish, Bre-

con; 7 miles W of Builth. Acres, 66. Real property, £347. Pop., 62. Houses, 10.

GWASH (THE), a river of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln. It rises on the east border of Leicester; runs eastward through the centre of Rutland, past Normanton, Empingham, and Great Casterton; and falls into the Welland, in Lincolnshire, a little E of Stamford. Its length of run is about 20 miles. A proverb, referring to the parts of Holland, in Lincolnshire, says,—“The Gwash and the Welland shall drown all Holland.”

GWASTADE, a hamlet in Talley parish, Carmarthen; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., 165.

GWASTEDDYN-FAWR. See GWAESTEDIN-FAWR.

GWAYNE (THE), a river of Pembroke; rising in Pwcelly mountain, and running 6 miles westward to the sea at Fishguard.

GWEEK, a seaport village in St. Martin parish, Cornwall; on Helford river, 3 miles E by S of Helston. It has nine or ten vessels in the coasting trade, and about 200 boats in the fisheries. Fairs are held at it on 20 Feb., 22 May, and 18 Sept.

GWEHELLOG, a hamlet in Usk parish, Monmouth; near the Julian way and the river Usk, 2 miles from Usk. Acres, 2,819. Real property, £3,222. Pop., 331. Houses, 70.

GWEMPE, a hamlet in Llangendeirne parish, Carmarthenshire; on the river Gwendraeth-Fechan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Carmarthen. Real property, £1,542. Pop., 261.

GWEN. See GWAEN.

GWENDALE. See GIVENDALE.

GWENDDWR, a parish in the districts of Brecknock and Builth, Breconshire; adjacent to the Mid Wales railway, and to the river Wye, 2 miles WNW of Erwood r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Builth. It includes the hamlet of Trawsgoed; and its post-town is Erwood, under Hereford. Acres, 8,262. Real property, £2,539; of which £10 are in fisheries. Pop., 528. Houses, 100. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £123. Patron, Sir J. Bailey, Bart. The church is tolerable.

GWENDRAETH-FAWR and GWENDRAETH-FECHAN, two streams of Carmarthenshire; rising in Mynydd-Mawr, and running into Carmarthen bay near Kidwelly.

GWENLAIS, or GWILLAIS, a hamlet in Llandeilo-Talybont parish, Glamorgan; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Castell-Llwyhr. Real property, £498. Pop., 236.

GWENNAP, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Redruth district, Cornwall. The village stands 3 miles ESE of Redruth town and r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Gwennap-Church Town, under Redruth. The parish is inhabited chiefly by persons connected with mines; contains the seats of Pengreep, Burncoose, and Trewine,—the latter two belonging to J. M. Williams, Esq., and E. Beauchamp Tacher, Esq.; and comprises 6,565 acres. Real property, £24,518; of which £15,443 are in mines. Pop., 10,537. Houses, 2,246. The property is much subdivided. The rocks abound in ores, principally copper ones; and the parish has been called “the great cupiferous parish of Cornwall.” De la Beche says that in part of the Gwennap district, “the country can be considered as little else than a mass of huge fragments, cemented together by various mineral substances; the great dislocations having been produced at two different times, at least; the last cutting off the continuity of numerous fissures previously filled in part by the ores of the useful metals,—in this case chiefly by those of copper.” Some of the mines are worked to a depth of more than 200 fathoms under the sea; and short lines of railway go from them to the ports of Portreath and Devran. An interesting feature is noticed in our article CARN-MARTH; a small ancient earthwork is on Trebowling hill; and an ancient entrenchment, occupying about an acre, is on a hill opposite Carn-Marth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £428.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is ancient; was lately in part restored; has a separate tower; and contains monuments of the Williamses and the Beauchamps. The p. curacies of St. Day and Lannarth

are separate benefices. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Plymouth Brethren, large national schools, and charities £18.—The sub-district contains also the parish of St. Stithians. Acres, 10,856. Pop., 12,895. Houses, 2,736.

GWENT, an ancient territory, comprehending the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, parts of Hereford and Brecon, and the Dean Forest part of Gloucester. It was the country of the Silures.

GWENTHREW, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 2 miles ESE of Newtown. Real property, £3,802. Pop., 121.

GWEREDOS, a township in Gyffin parish, Carnarvon; near Conway. Pop., 84.

GWERN, a Celtic word used as a prefix in names of places, and signifying a swamp, a bog, or a marshy meadow.

GWERNAFIELD, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Mold parish, Flint. The village stands 2 miles N of Mold r. station; and has a post-office under Flint. The township includes also the hamlets of Waenrhwyddyd and Pantymwyn. Real property, £2,630; of which £14 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,002; in 1861, 836. Houses, 202. The decrease of pop. was caused by the stoppage of lead mining operations.—The chapelry is larger than the township, and was constituted in 1844. Pop., 1,243. Houses, 293. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £200.* Patron, the Vicar of Mold. The church is a poor structure.

GWERNNEIGRON, a township in St. Asaph parish, Flint; near St. Asaph. Pop., 38.

GWERNERIM, a township in Llandinam parish, Montgomery; on the river Severn, 5½ miles WSW of Newtown. Real property, £1,307. Pop., 143.

GWERNESGOB, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 2 miles ESE of Newtown. Pop., 64.

GWERNESNEY, a parish in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on the Pontypool and Monmouth railway, near Olway brook, 2½ miles E by N of Usk. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 543. Real property, £325. Pop., 57. Houses, 11. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £112.* Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is good.

GWERNGLEFRYD, a township in St. Asaph parish, Flint; near St. Asaph. Pop., 378.

GWERNHEURN, a township in Cerrig-y-Druidion parish, Denbigh; 12 miles SW of Rathin. Pop., 126.

GWERN-HOWEL, an extra-parochial tract in Llanrwst district, Denbigh; 2 miles WSW of Pentre-velas. Acres, 723. Pop., 107. Houses, 21.

GWERNNGGO, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles ESE of Newtown. Pop., 31.

GWERNVALE, a seat near Crickhowell, in Brecon. It belonged to Croxall, the translator of "Æsop;" and passed to the Gwynnes.

GWERNYBWLLCH, a township in Cemmes parish, Montgomery; 6 miles SSW of Dinas-Mowddwy. Real property, £2,520. Pop., 545. Houses, 115.

GWERNYFED. See GLASBURY.

GWERNYHOWEL. See GWERN-HOWEL.

GWERNYMYNNYD, a hamlet in Broncedd township, Mold parish, Flint; near Mold.

GWERSYLLT, a village and a township in Gresford parish, and a chapelry partly also in Wrexham parish, Denbigh. The village stands on the river Alen, near Wats dyke, 1½ mile W by N of Gresford r. station, and 3 NNW of Wrexham. The township comprises 1,654 acres. Real property, £18,494; of which £13,705 are in mines, and £395 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 1,205; in 1861, 1,356. Houses, 272. The property is divided among a few. Upper Gwersyllt House and Lower Gwersyllt House are the chief seats; and the former was the seat of Robinson, the royalist. Coal is extensively worked.—The chapelry includes all the township, and a small part of Wrexham parish; and was constituted in 1851. Post-town, Gresford, under Wrexham. Pop., 1,593. Houses, 314. The living is a p. curacy in the

diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £135. Patron, the Vicar of Gresford. The church is good.

GWESPYR, a township in Llanasaph parish, Flint; on the river Dee, 5½ miles NW of Holywell. Pop., 488. Quarries of excellent freestone are here, and supplied the materials for Liverpool custom-house.

GWESTYDD, a township in Llanllwchaia parish, Montgomery; 2 miles NE of Newtown. Real property, £3,833. Pop., 669.

GWIDRE, a hamlet in Llanddonsaint parish, Carmarthen; 5½ miles SE of Langadock. Pop., 187.

GWILLI (THE). See GWILLY (THE).

GWILLAIS. See GWENLAIS.

GWILLY (THE), a river of Carmarthenshire. It rises near the boundary with Cardigan; and runs southward to the Towey, at Abergwilly, 1½ mile NE of Carmarthen. It has a rapid current; and is overlooked by some fine scenery.

GWINDY. See GWYNDY.

GWINEAR, a village and a parish in Redruth district, Cornwall. The village stands near the Cornwall railway, 2½ miles ENE of Hayle; and has a station, of the name of Gwinear-Road, on the railway, and a post-office under Hayle. The parish includes also the hamlets of Cathedron, Drannock, Fraddiam, Tregortha, Camhell Green, Revala, Relistian, and Wall. Acres, 4,611. Real property, £9,660; of which £3,540 are in mines, £5 in quarries, and £407 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 2,635; in 1861, 2,880. Houses, 551. The property is much subdivided. Two old seats, now farm-houses, Rosewarne and Lanyon, are near the village; the former once the property of the Arundels of Lanherne,—the latter the seat of the Lanyons, one of whom was Capt. Lanyon, who accompanied Cook in his voyages round the world. The rocks include slate, much copper ore, and some silver. The coppermines of Herland, Wheal Carpenter, Wheal Alfred, and Wheal Relistian are within the limits, but are no longer worked. Many coins of the later Roman emperors have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £287.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church has a north aisle built by the Arundels, and containing a marble monument to one of their family; and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

GWINEAR-ROAD. See preceding article.

GWINEAS, a sea-rock off the coast of Cornwall; 2 miles NNE of Deadman Point.

GWITHIAN, a village, a parish, and a stream, in Redruth district, Cornwall. The village stands near the mouth of the stream, at the E side of St. Ives bay, 2½ miles N by W of Gwinear-Road r. station, and 3½ NE of Hayle; and has been so exposed to accumulations of drift-sand as to have been in risk of destruction by them, and as to have required an extensive planting of the arundo arenaria to stop them. The parish comprises 2,318 acres of land, and 315 of water. Post-town, Hayle. Real property, £2,340; of which £640 are in mines. Pop., 774. Houses, 168. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land has been overwhelmed by drift-sand. Copper ore is worked; and, at one time, was worked more extensively than now. Building-stone, and a peculiar kind of freestone, suitable for chimneys, are quarried. There are extensive ancient earthworks, called Trevarian Rounds. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Phillack, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is not good. Remains of an ancient, small, very rude chapel, a baptistery, and a grave-yard, were, not long ago, discovered, by digging into the sand, in the vicinity of the church. There is a Wesleyan chapel.—The stream rises between Redruth and Camborne; and runs westward, about 6½ miles, to St. Ives bay.

GWMLLWML, a township in Nantglyn parish, Denbighshire; 4½ miles SW of Denbigh. Pop., 35.

GWNNWS, or LLANNWNS, a parish and a sub-district in Tregaron district, Cardigan. The parish lies on the river Ystwith, 6½ miles N of Tregaron, and 12 SE of Aberystwith r. station; and consists of the two townships of Lower Gwnnws and Upper Gwnnws. Post-town, Devil's-Bridge, under Aberystwith. Acres, 17,959. Real property of L. G., £1,373; of U. G., £1,527. Pop., of

L. G., 535; of U. G., 760. Houses, 105 and 146. An increase of pop. in U. G. to the amount of 123, occurred in the ten years prior to 1861; and was caused by the extension of lead mining. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David. Value, £106. Patron, T. P. B. Chichester, Esq. A monumental stone, to the memory of a prince called Caradock, is in the churchyard. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.—The sub-district includes also three other parishes. Acres, 33,140. Pop., 3,423. Houses, 698.

GWREDOG, an extra-parochial chapelry in the district and county of Anglesey; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Llanerchymedd, and $\frac{3}{4}$ N by E of Tycroes r. station. Post-town, Llanerchymedd, under Bangor. Acres, 936. Pop., 42. Houses, 5. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Llanerchymedd, in the diocese of Bangor.

GWRFAL, a stream of Carnarvon; rising under Snowdon, and running westward to the Menai Strait, near Llanfagan.

GWRTHRINA, a township in Bryn-Eglwys parish, Denbigh; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Llangollen.

GWRYCH, a township in Abergelle parish, Denbigh; on the coast, adjacent to Abergelle. Pop., 415. Gwrych Castle is noticed in our article ABERGELLE.

GWSEANEY, a township in Mold parish, Flint; on the river Alen, 2 miles N of Mold. Pop., 252. Houses, 57. Gwsaney Hall belonged to the Davieses, and passed to the Cooks.

GWYDDALFYNYDD, a township in Towyn parish, Merioneth; near Towyn. Real property, £1,774; of which £13 are in fisheries. Pop., 497.

GWYDDELWERN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Corwen district, Merioneth. The village stands on a branch of the river Alwen, adjacent to the Denbigh and Corwen railway, near the boundary with Denbigh, 3 miles N by W of Corwen; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Corwen, and fairs on 15 April, 5 Aug., and 13 Oct. The parish includes the townships of Bonron, Maesgwyn, Drebach, Maesgamedd, Bonwyson, Cynwyd-fawr, Cynwyd-fechan, Brosaethydd, Bodhaelog, Meyarth, Nwchmynydd, and Bodgynfel. Acres, 9,127. Rated property, £5,332. Pop., 1,541. Houses, 351. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £138. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was reported in 1859 to be very bad. An endowed school has £10, and other charities £18.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes in Merioneth, three in Denbigh, and another partly in M., partly in D. Acres, 69,921. Pop., 5,479. Houses, 1,175.

GWYDDGRUG and GWYDDIL, two hamlets in Llanfihangel-ar-Arth parish, Carmarthen; $\frac{9}{4}$ miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn.

GWYDIR, a township in Llanrwst parish, Carnarvon; on the river Conway, under Moel-Siabod, 1 mile SSW of Llanrwst. Acres, 7,621. Real property, £1,551. Pop., 400. Houses, 80. The manor belonged to the Berties and the Wynns; belongs now to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby; and gives him the title of Baron. Gwydir House, his lordship's seat, includes part of a mansion, built in 1555 by Sir John Wynn; consists chiefly of an addition made in 1816; contains some fine antique rooms, with antique furniture; and stands amid grounds with picturesque features, and commanding, at some points, very charming views.

GWYNDY, a village in Llandrygarn parish, Anglesey; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Llanerchymedd. It has a post-office under Bangor.

GWYNEDD, an ancient territory, generally identical with North Wales. It was the country of the Ordovices, and was called Venedotia by the Romans.

GWYNFE, a chapelry in Llangadock parish, Carmarthen; under the Black mountains, and near the Mid Wales railway, in the neighbourhood of Llangadock. Post-town, Llangadock, under Carmarthen. Real property, £3,083. Pop., 1,354. Houses, 271. Gwynfe House is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £107. Patron, the Vicar of Llangadock-Vawr.

GWYNFIL, a township in Llanddewi-Brefi parish, Cardigan; near the river Teifi, 4 miles SSW of Tregaron. Acres, 1,522. Real property, with Llanio, £1,640. Pop., 386. Houses, 84.

GWYNFRYN, a hamlet in Llanbedr parish, Merioneth; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Barmouth. Pop., 81.

GWYNGREGYN (THE), a stream of Carnarvon; falling into Beannaris bay, at Aber, opposite Beaumaris.

GWYNHILL and GWYNHILLVEOR, two of the Scilly islands.

GWYNODL, a township in Llangar parish, Merioneth; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Corwen. Real property, £579. Pop., 62.

GWYRE (THE), a stream of Cardigan; falling into the sea at Llanrhystyd.

GWYTHERIN, a village and a parish in Llanrwst district, Denbigh. The village stands on the river Elwy, under the Hiraethrog hills, $\frac{5}{4}$ miles E by S of Llanrwst town and r. station; was the place of St. Winifred's retreat and death; and has a fair on 6 May. The parish comprises 6,117 acres; and its post-town is Llanrwst, Denbighshire. Real property, £1,311. Pop., 433. Houses, 91. Much of the surface is moor and mountain. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £132.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was originally built in connexion with the retreat-place or nunnery of St. Winifred; and it contains two rude wooden chests, enclosing a portion of St. Winifred's coffin. Four upright stones in the churchyard, one of them with a slight inscription, mark the alleged site of St. Winifred's grave.

GWYTHLA, a hamlet in Llanfihangel-Nantmellann parish, Radnorshire; on a stream of its own name, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Radnor. The stream has, in the vicinity of the hamlet, a fall called "Water-break-its-neck;" and it runs to the river Arrow, near Kington.

GYDA-ISAF. See ABERGELLE.

GYDECROSS. See GUILTCROSS.

GYDSLEPE. See ISLIP.

GYFEILLIN, a place $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Pontypridd, in Glamorgan; with a post-office under Pontypridd.

GYFFIN, a village and a parish in Conway district, Carnarvon. The village stands on an affluent of the river Conway, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile SW of Conway town and r. station; and is in Cwmrdd township. The parish includes also the townships of Bodidda, Gwredros, Llechan, and Merchlyn. Post-town, Conway. Acres, 3,705; of which 150 are water. Real property, £2,571. Pop., 715. Houses, 143. The property is divided among a few. A battle was fought here, in 380, between Anarawd, Prince of North Wales, and Edward, Duke of Mercia. A Cistercian abbey was founded here by Llewelyn-ap-Jorwerth; and was removed, by Edward I., to Maenan. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £115. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church contains an ancient font; and was recently in very bad condition. Charities, £7.

GYFFYLLIOG, or CYFFYLLIOG, a parish and a sub-district in Ruthin district, Denbigh. The parish lies on a rivulet of its own name, an affluent of the Clwyd, 5 miles W of Ruthin town and r. station; and contains the townships of Ffrithoed, Trefor, Treganol, and Trepark. Post-town, Ruthin, Denbighshire. Acres, 6,652. Real property, £2,076. Pop., 564. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanynys, in the diocese of St. Asaph. The church is a poor edifice.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 18,923. Pop., 1,326. Houses, 281.

GYHIRN. See GUTHIRN.

GYLDEFORD. See GUILDFORD.

GYRN, a castellated mansion in Llanasa parish, Flint; near the mouth of the estuary of the Dee, 6 miles NW of Holywell. It belonged formerly to the Douglas family, and belongs now to E. Bates, Esq.

GYRN-GOCH, a mountain range in Carnarvon; 7 miles NE of Nevyn. It has an altitude of 1,723 feet.

GYSULOG, a township in Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Mynydd parish, Denbigh; $\frac{6}{4}$ miles NW of Corwen. Pop., 41.

H

HABBERLEY, a parish in Atcham district, Salop; under Stiperstones hill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dorrington r. station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Shrewsbury. Post-town, Minsterley, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 795. Real property, £4,760; of which £300 are in mines. Pop., in 1851, 144; in 1861, 112. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £158.* Patron, W. H. Sparrow, Esq. The church is good.

HABBERLEY, a hamlet in Kidderminster-Foreign, Worcester; near Kidderminster.

HABBERLEY-OFFICE, a township in Worthen parish, Salop; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Shrewsbury.

HABBLESTHORPE. See **APPLETHORPE**.

HABERGHAM-ALL SAINTS, a chapelry in Habergam-Eaves township, Whalley parish, Lancashire; in the south-western vicinity of Burnley town and r. station. It was constituted in 1845; and its post-town is Burnley. Rated property, £5,035. Pop., 2,822. Houses, 503. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is in the pointed style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and spire.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, a township and a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The township is suburban to Burnley; includes a town continuous with Burnley; lies partly within Burnley borough; and shares in that town's communications and employments. Acres, 4,007. Real property, £55,673; of which £7,668 are in mines, and £206 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 12,549; in 1861, 18,013. Houses, 3,369. Pop. of the part within Burnley borough, in 1861, 11,469. Houses, 2,094. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of cotton mills. Coal is largely worked. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch; and other chief properties belong to four landowners.—The chapelry is less extensive than the township; and was constituted in 1842. Pop. in 1861, 11,533. Houses, 2,195. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £350.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church stands in Trinity-street; is in the Tudor style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are several dissenting chapels, national schools, and charities £37.

HABITANCUM. See **RISINGHAM**.

HABROUGH, or **HABURGH**, a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village occupies the site of a Roman settlement, adjacent to the Ulceby and Grimsby railway, 8 miles WNW of Great Grimsby; is irregularly built; and has a station on the railway. The parish extends to the Humber; and comprises 1,570 acres of land, and 1,180 of water. Post-town, Ulceby. Real property, £3,134. Pop., 364. Houses, 84. The manor belongs to the Earl of Yarborough. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Killingholme, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is a neat structure with a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HABTON (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), two townships in Kirkby-Misperton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Rye, 3 miles NW by N, and 4 N. of New Malton. Acres, 1,700 and 444. Real property, £2,025. Pop., 182 and 61. Houses, 37 and 11. Great Habton has a post-office under York.

HABURGH. See **HABROUGH**.

HACCOMBE, a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon; near the river Teign and the South Devon railway, 3 miles E by S of Newton-Abbot. Post-town, Newton-

Abbot. Acres, 363. Pop., 42. Houses, 6. The manor belonged anciently to the Hacombs; passed to the Archdeacons and the Courtenays; and has belonged, since the 13th century, to the Carews. Hacombe House, now the seat of Sir W. P. Carew, Bart., is a modern edifice, on the site of a very ancient hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £253.* Patron, Sir W. P. Carew, Bart. The church is ancient, partly decorated English; was formerly collegiate, for an archpriest and five priests; contains interesting monuments of the Hacombs and the Carews; and has, on its door, two horse-shoes, commemorative of a wild swimming feat of a Carew.

HACCONBY, or **HACKENBY**, a township and a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln. The township lies on Carr dyke, 4 miles N of Bourn r. station. Pop., 318. Houses, 67. The parish includes also the hamlet of Stainfield; and its post-town is Bourn. Acres, 3,220. Real property, £4,356. Pop., 408. Houses, 85. The manor belongs to Lord Aveland. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Morton, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is partly early English; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel; and has a tower and spire. Charities, £9.

HACEBY, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Folkingham, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Great Ponton r. station. Post-town, Folkingham. Acres, 705. Real property, 1,108. Pop., 66. Houses, 12. The property belongs to Sir G. E. Welby, Bart. Vestiges of Roman buildings were found in 1818. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £226.* Patron, Sir G. E. Welby, Bart. The church has a tower, and is pretty good. Charities, £7.

HACHESTON, a village and a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk. The village stands near the river Alde and the Framlingham railway, 1 mile NW of Marlesford r. station, and 2 N of Wickham-Market; and has a post-office under Wickham-Market, and a fair on 12 Nov. The parish includes also the hamlet of Glevering. Acres, 1,726. Real property, £3,264. Pop., 526. Houses, 116. Roman pottery has been found. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Farham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is ancient, and has a square tower. Charities, £44.

HACKBRIDGE, a hamlet in Carshalton parish, Surrey; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N of Carshalton. It has a post-office under Carshalton, London S.

HACKENBY. See **HACCONBY**.

HACKENDON-BANKS, a place on the NE coast of Kent; between Kingsgate and the North Foreland. Two large tumuli here were long regarded as the graves of Danes and Saxons, slain in a fierce battle on the spot; and they were opened, in 1745 and 1763, and found to contain numerous human remains. A circular tower, erected by Lord Holland, now marks the place; and has an inscription, giving the year 800 as the traditional date of the battle.

HACKENSALL. See **PREESALL-WITH-HACKENSALL**.

HACKENTHORPE, a hamlet in Beighton parish, Derby; 2 miles E of Beighton. It has a post-office under Sheffield, and a Wesleyan chapel.

HACKETT. See **BROUGHTON-HACKETT**.

HACKFALL. See **GREWELTHORPE**.

HACKFORD, a parish in Forchore district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Kimberley r. station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ E of Hingham. Post-town, Hingham, under Attleborough. Acres, 754. Real property, £1,617. Pop., 222. Houses, 57. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Nor-

wich. Value, £225. Patron, B. Gurdon, Esq. The church is ancient but good, and has a square tower. Charities, £11.

HACKFORD-BY-REEPHAM, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on a branch of the river Wensum, contiguous to the W side of Reepham parish, and 7 miles E by N of Elmham r. station. It includes a suburb of Reepham; and its post-town is Reepham, under Norwich. Acres, 754. Real property, £3,652. Pop., 761. Houses, 173. The property is divided among a few. Hackford Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Whitwell, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £2323. Patron, G. H. Holley, Esq. The church was burnt in 1609; and now the church of Whitwell serves also for Hackford. Charities, £27.

HACKFORTH, a township in Hornby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Bedale. Acres, 1,264. Real property, £1,957. Pop., 167. Houses, 23. The property belongs to the Duke of Leeds. Bishop Tunstall was a native.

HACKINGTON, or **St. STEPHENS**, a parish in Blean district, Kent; on the river Stour, the Canterbury and Whitstable railway, and the Canterbury and Ramsgate railway, contiguous to St. Dunstons, on the N side of Canterbury. Part of it is included in Canterbury city. Post-town, Canterbury. Acres, 1,934. Real property, £4,863. Pop., 616. Houses, 122. Pop. of the part within Canterbury, 94. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the 16th century, to Sir Roger Manwood; and passed to the Colepepers and the Haleses. Hale's Place, near the churchyard, superseded a mansion of the Manwoods; was built in 1768, by Sir Edward Hales; and is an edifice in the Ionic style. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £412.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is cruciform; retains portions built by Archbishop Baldwin; shows characters from early English to perpendicular; has a W tower, with massive early English buttresses; was recently restored; and contains, in the S transept, a fine Tudor monument of Sir Roger Manwood. There are a national school, Manwood's hospital with £49, and other charities with £15.

HACKLESTONE, a tithing in Fittleton parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Amesbury. Pop. 161.

HACKLETON, a hamlet in Piddington parish, Northamptonshire; near the Northwestern railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE by S of Northampton. Real property, £2,223. Pop., 535. Houses, 114. There is a Baptist chapel.

HACKNESS, a village, a township, and a parish, in Scarborough district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Derwent, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Scarborough town and r. station; was anciently known as Hac-tenus or Hacanos; and has a post-office under Scarborough. The reach of the Derwent's vale around it has picturesque features of wood and cascade, and is flanked by sides about 300 feet high, going off to moorland. The township comprises 1,940 acres. Real property, £1,401. Pop., 207. Houses, 32. The parish contains also the townships of Broxa, Silpho, Harwood-Dale, and Sufield-cum-Everley. Acres, 9,357. Real property, £5,886. Pop., 653. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The manor was purchased, in 1696, by John Vanden Bempde, and descended from him to the family of Johnstone. Hackness Hall is the seat of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.; was erected by the late baronet; and stands amid fine grounds, with extensive gardens. A nunnery was founded at the village by St. Hilda, abbess of Whitby; was destroyed, about 867, by the Danes; was afterwards rebuilt for the use of Benedictine monks; and had four monks at the dissolution. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Harwood-Dale, in the diocese of York. Value, £253.* Patron, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. The church is very ancient; has a tower and spire; and contains several interesting monuments, one of them by Chantry.

HACKNEY, a metropolitan suburb, a parish, and a district, in Middlesex. The suburb forms part of Tower Hamlets borough; lies averagely $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of St.

Paul's, London; includes Hackney Proper, South Hackney, West Hackney, Homerton, Clapton, Dalston, and De Beavoir Town; extends from N to S about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; is bounded on the N, by Stoke-Newington,—on the E, by Stratford-le-Bow and West Ham,—on the S, by Bethnal-Green and Shoreditch,—on the W, by Islington and Stoke-Newington; and measures, in circumference, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It skirts the river Lea on the NE and the E; it is traversed, along the N border, by the North London railway, and has stations on it at Church-street and Kingsland; and it lies in the London NE postal district, and has post-offices in Church-street, Dalston, Hackney-Wick, Homerton, Kingsland-green, Kingsland-crescent, Mare-street, Lower Clapton, Upper Clapton,—receiving offices in Pownall-road, and Clapton-road,—and pillar-boxes in South Hackney, Dalston, Amherst-road, King Edward's-road, Richmond-road, Victoria-park-road, White Post-lane, Wilmot-road, and Clapton-road. Acres, 3,290. Real property, in 1860, £236,002. Pop. in 1851, 53,539; in 1861, 76,687. Houses, 12,352. About half of the area is occupied by streets, mostly straight and well-built; and the rest of the area, for the most part, is variously disposed in villa plots, market-gardens, and a portion of Victoria Park. The place was formerly noted for numerous residences of the nobility, who were attracted to it by its salubrity and beauty; and, notwithstanding the migration of the higher classes to the western suburbs, it is still a favourite residence of wealthy merchants. It is first mentioned in a record of 1252, and is there called Hakeneye. It is mentioned again in documents of the times of Edward I. and Edward IV.; and it figures in connexion with an ancient church which is designated variously of St. Augustine and St. John. The Knights Templars are said to have had a house or preceptory in Wells-street; and the Knights Hospitallers are said to have had one on a site in Church-street. Two manors within the limits were called Lord's Hold and King's Hold; and the former belonged to the bishops of London and the Wentworths,—the latter to the Herberts, the Hunsdons, the Brookes, and the Vyners; but all the manors, with a considerable extent of demesne land and estates, are now centered in the Tyssen family. The founder of this family was a native of Flanders, naturalized in England by act of parliament, in 1680; and the present representative of it is W. A. Tyssen Amhurst, Esq. Hackney village, till modern times, stood quite apart from the metropolis, and had a rural character; and it was the place where the Duke of Gloucester and his adherents in arms against Richard II. took post to await the return of a deputation sent to lay their grievances before the king. The Temple mills, situated a little S of Lea-bridge, are supposed to have originated with the Knights Templars, and were used, till a recent period, for the manufacture of sheet-lead. A water mill was erected, in the time of Charles II., on Hackney-marsh, for practising a method for boring guns, discovered by Prince Rupert; but went to ruin after the Prince's death. Several springs were formerly notable; and one of them gave name to Well-street; another gave name to Shacklewell; and another was a chalybeate, which had a medicinal reputation, but went into disuse in consequence of the modern attraction of more distant spas. The nursery grounds of Hackney have long been celebrated; and they furnished some choice plants for the park at the Crystal Palace. Extensive silk mills once were here, but have disappeared. Various factories for chemicals, water-proofing, bone-crushing, and rope-making, are at Hackney-Wick.

Hackney is within the Shoreditch county court district, and the Metropolitan police district; and it is governed, for certain purposes, by a board of trustees of the poor, appointed under a local act, and by a vestry of 120, appointed under the Metropolitan local management act. The town-hall, in Church-street, contains the parish offices. A drinking fountain, in Victoria Park, near the Hackney gate, was presented, in 1862, by Miss Burdett Coutts. The ancient church of St. Augustine was taken down in 1798; but the tower of it still stands, and has interesting features. The church of St. John was built

in 1797; is a square brick edifice, of nave and chancel; has a steeple and porches, added in 1812; and contains, in the vestibule, some monuments brought from the old church. The churchyard contains a finely carved monument to Sir John Rowe, Lord Mayor of London, of date 1570; a monument to John Nevil, Lord Latimer, of date 1577; the grave of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who died in 1537; the grave of Christopher Urswick, almoner of Henry VII., supposed to figure in Shakespear's Richard III.; and several other ancient and interesting objects. South Hackney church was built in 1848; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and transepts, with tower and spire. West Hackney church also is a fine modern edifice. The free English church, with capacity for 2,300 persons, was erected since 1862. The great Presbyterian meeting-house, notable for the ministry of Philip Nye, Adoniram Byfield, and Matthew Henry, was built about 1620. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians and Roman Catholics. There is also a theological seminary. The chief schools are the grammar school, which had the Hoadleys, dramatists, for pupils; national schools, for boys and girls; British schools, for boys and girls; and several infant schools. The chief institutions, with the number of inmates in each at the census of 1861, are the Hackney workhouse, 616; the East London workhouse, 595; the London Orphan asylum, 439; the British penitent female refuge, 45; Elizabeth Fry's refuge, 26; Trewent industrial home, 22; the German hospital, in Dalston, 68; the refuge for the destitute in Dalston, 81; Brooke House, lunatic asylum, 96; Pembroke House, lunatic asylum, 157; London House, lunatic asylum, 22; and Mare-Street House, lunatic asylum, 15. But the French Protestant hospital, by Victoria Park, was built in 1864; and there are a literary institution, a mechanics' institute, and two suites of almshouses. The endowed charities, including those for schools, and for Homerton academy, amount to £2,949. Sir R. Sadler, Dr. South, John Howard, the philanthropist, and Major André, who suffered death by order of Washington, were natives; and the Earl of Oxford, the poet; Dr. Mandeville, the author of the "Fable of the Bees;" Sir J. Cæsar, the lawyer; Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe;" Richard Cromwell, the grandson of the Protector; Bates, the author of "Spiritual Perfection," Priestly and Price, the Unitarians; and Sutton, the founder of the Charterhouse, were residents.

The parish, politically, is conterminous with the limits which we have already named as those of the suburb; but, ecclesiastically, it is divided into Hackney-St. John, comprising the central portion of the parish, with a pop. in 1861, of 10,531,—South Hackney, constituted in 1824, pop., 15,453,—West Hackney, constituted in 1824, pop., 24,265,—St. Barnabas, Homerton, constituted in 1845, pop., 8,663,—St. Philip, Dalston, constituted in 1848, pop., 10,247,—St. Thomas, Stamford Hill, constituted in 1828, pop., 5,483,—and St. James, Clapton, constituted in 1863, pop., 1,720; and it also contains the chapelries of St. Peter, De Beauvoir Town,—St. Mark, Dalston,—St. Michael, West Hackney,—and Ram's Chapel, Homerton. The livings of Hackney-St. John, South Hackney, and West Hackney are rectories, and all the others are p. curacies, in the diocese of London. Value of H.-St. John, £1,082;* of S. H., £520; of W. H., £464;* of St. Philip, £350;* of St. Barnabas, £150;* of St. Thomas, £207; of St. James, £350; of the others, not reported. Patron of H. St. John, of S. H., and of W. H., W. A. Tyssen Amhurst, Esq.; of St. Philip, St. James, and St. Thomas, the Rector of H.-St. John; of St. Barnabas, the Bishop of London; of St. Peter, R. B. De Beauvoir, Esq.; of Ram's Chapel, Trustees; of the others not reported.—The district includes also the parish of Stoke-Newington; and it is divided into the sub-districts of Hackney, West Hackney, South Hackney, Stamford Hill, and Stoke-Newington, the first four of which are divisions of Hackney parish, and the last conterminous with Stoke-Newington parish. Acres, 3,929. Poor-rates in 1863, £33,184. Pop. in 1851, 58,429; in 1861, 83,295.

Houses, 13,392. Marriages in 1862, 374; births, 2,784,—of which 99 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,753,—of which 607 were at ages under 5 years, and 41 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 7,252; births, 22,232; deaths, 13,910. The places of worship, in 1851, were 14 of the Church of England, with 12,759 sittings; 10 of Independents, with 6,062 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 2,344 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 385 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 720 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,976 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 90 s.; 1 undefined, with 120 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 300 s. The schools were 28 public day schools, with 4,070 scholars; 117 private day schools, with 2,473 s.; and 22 Sunday schools, with 4,249 s.

HACKNEY (LOWER and OVER), two hamlets in Darley parish, Derby; 4 miles NW of Matlock.

HACKNEY-WICK, a hamlet in Hackney parish, Middlesex; on the North London railway, 1½ mile E by S of Church-Street, Hackney. See HACKNEY.

HACKSTERS-END, a place in the W of Herts; on the Northwestern railway and the Grand Junction canal, 2 miles E of Berkhamstead.

HACKTHORN, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; near Ermine-street, 5 miles NW of Longworth r. station, and 7 N by E of Lincoln. It has a post-office under Lincoln. Acres, 2,890. Real property, £3,263. Pop., 234. Houses, 45. The property is divided between two. The manor, with Hackthorn Hall, belongs to W. C. Amcott, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Cold Hanworth, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £280.* Patron, W. C. Amcott, Esq. The church is good.

HACKTHORPE, a township in Lowther parish, Westmoreland; on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 5 miles S by E of Penrith. Real property, with Whale, £1,556. Pop., 110. An old seat here belonged to successively the Hackthorpes, the Stricklands, and the Lowthers.

HACKWELL. See HAWKELL, Essex.

HACKWOOD HALL, the seat of Lord Bolton, in Hants; 3 miles S of Basingstoke. A hunting-lodge here belonged previously to the Paulets; took, from the sport of hawking, the name of Hawk-wood,—corrupted into Hackwood; and, after the destruction of Basing House, was enlarged and occasionally occupied by the Marquis of Winchester. The present house was built, in 1683, by the first Duke of Bolton; and contains some good carvings by Gibbons, and some interesting portraits. An equestrian statue of George I., presented by that monarch to the Duke of Bolton, stands in front. A music room by Vanbrugh, said to have been the favourite retreat of Polly Peachum, the third Duchess of Bolton, also a large amphitheatre, bounded by elms, are in the grounds.

HACTENUS. See HACKNESS.

HACTON, a hamlet in Upminster parish, Essex; 1 mile S of Upminster.

HADDENHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Aylesbury district, Bucks. The village stands near the river Thame and the boundary with Oxford, 3 miles NNE of Thame; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Thame. The parish comprises 3,150 acres. Real property, £7,443. Pop., 1,623. Houses, 368. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Baroness Wenman. There are two mineral springs. Many of the inhabitants are workers of pillow lace. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £370.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is Norman; has a square tower; and is in tolerable condition. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities £46.—The sub-district contains nine parishes and part of another. Acres, 19,221. Pop., 4,652. Houses, 1,016.

HADDENHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Ely district, Cambridge. The village stands in the fens, 3 miles N of the Old West river, and 6½ SW of Ely r. station; and has a post-office under Ely. The parish includes also the hamlets of Aldreth and Hill Row. Acres, 8,912. Real property, £20,047. Pop.,

1,976. Houses, 413. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the priory of Rochester; and belongs now to the Earl of Hardwicke. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £235. Patron, the Archdeacon of Ely. The church stands on a slight acclivity; is about three centuries old; has a lofty spire, visible for many miles; and was in 1565 in disrepair. A new burial-ground was formed in 1862. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and two free schools with £74 and £38; and one of the schools was rebuilt by subscription in 1863.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 18,085. Pop., 3,998. Houses, 860.

HADDINGTON, a township in Aubourn and South Hyckham parishes, Lincolnshire; on the river Witham, 7½ miles SSW of Lincoln. Acres, 910. Real property, £1,162. Pop., 131. Houses, 21. Pop. of the Aubourn portion, 68. Houses, 12.

HADDISCOE, a village and a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk. The village stands near the East Suffolk and the Lowestoft railways, and near the river Waveney and the boundary with Suffolk, 5 miles N by E of Beccles; and has a station on the Lowestoft railway, and a post-office under Norwich. The parish comprises 2,071 acres. Real property, £4,057. Pop., 355. Houses, 51. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to H. S. Grimmer, Esq.; and the manor-house is pleasantly situated, and commands fine views. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Monks-Toft, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £500.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church stands on a rising-ground; is ancient, battlemented, and very good; and has a Norman south door, an apsidal chapel, and a round five-storey tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and town lands £50. A preceptory of Knights Templars was here in the time of Henry III.; and a bridge, called St. Olave's, was built over the Waveney by Dame Hobart, in the time of Henry VII., and rebuilt in 1770, and in 1848.

HADDLESEY-CHAPEL. See **CHAPEL-HADDLESEY**.

HADDIESEY (WEST), a township in Birkin parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Aire and the Selby canal, 4½ miles SW of Selby. It has a post-office under Selby, and a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 1,160. Real property, £2,034. Pop., 213. Houses, 44.

HADDOCK BANK, a sea-bank in the English Channel; in N lat. 49° 25', about 70 miles WSW of Scilly. It has about 60 fathoms water.

HADDOCK BANK, a sea-bank in the North Sea; about 36 miles NNE of Cromer. It extends north-westward; is 6 miles long, and 1½ broad; and has from 5 to 7 fathoms water.

HADDON, a parish in the district of Peterborough, and county of Huntingdon; between Billing Brook and Ermine-street, near the boundary with Northampton, 3 miles NW by N of Stilton, and 4 ESE of Elton r. station. Post-town, Stilton, under Peterborough. Acres, 1,214. Real property, £1,324. Pop., 146. Houses, 30. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Chesterton, in the diocese of Ely. The church is Norman and early English, and has a tower. A national school was built in 1865.

HADDON-DOWN, a hill near the mutual boundary of Somerset and Devon; on the border of Exmoor forest, 5½ miles E of Dulverton. It has an altitude of 1,140 feet; commands a very fine view; and is often visited, in summer, by picnic parties.

HADDON (EAST), a village and a parish in Brixworth district, Northamptonshire. The village stands 5 miles E of Crick r. station, and 7½ NW of Northampton; and has a post-office under Northampton. The parish comprises 2,572 acres. Real property, £4,858. Pop., 727. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. Haddon Hall is the seat of Mrs. Sawbridge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £170.* Patrons, the Rev. W. Smyth and Mrs. Sawbridge. The church is ancient and very good; has decorated English portions; and consists of

nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and embattled tower. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £9.

HADDON HALL. See next article.

HADDON (NETHER), an extra-parochial tract in Bakewell district, Derby; on the river Wye, 2 miles NW of Rowsley r. station, and 2 SE of Bakewell. Acres, with Over Haddon, 2,800. Real property, with O. H., £4,614; of which £46 are in mines, and £130 in fisheries. Pop. of N. H. alone, 103. Houses, 16. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Henry de Ferrars; was given, by the Conqueror, to William Peveril, the famous "Peveril of the Peak;" reverted to the Crown in the time of Henry II.; was then given to the Avenalls; passed by marriage to the Vernons, the last of whom, Sir George Vernon, who died in 1567, was styled the "King of the Peak;" and went afterwards to the Mannesres, Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Haddon Hall, the baronial seat of the manor, was inhabited by the Mannesres till the time of Queen Anne; stands on an elevated limestone ridge, overhanging the Wye, in one of the most picturesque tracts in the county; and is an object of romantic interest, at once for its historical associations, for its architectural features, and for its picturesque surroundings. "The magnitude of this venerable pile of buildings," says Rhodes, "its castellated form, and its embattled turrets rising above the trees that adorn and encompass it, have a magnificent effect, especially when seen from the vale between Haddon and Rowsley." The pile comprises erections of different date; forms two quadrangles, with interior courts; has a gateway tower, supposed to have been built in the time of Edward III.; and consists partly of portions which may have been constructed for defence, but mainly of portions for baronial and domestic uses. One apartment in it is the chaplain's room, with a curious matchlock, a pair of huge boots and some other incongruous relics; another is the chapel, of Norman date, with later additions, and a Norman font; another is the great hall, the "Martindale Hall of Scott's Peveril of the Peak," 35 feet long and 25 feet wide, with a Roman altar in its porch, and some curious relics in its interior; another is the dining-room, all wainscotted, once very magnificent, and still possessing carved portraits of Henry VII., his queen, and his jester; another is the drawing-room, hung with arras, and having an old state chair; another is the long gallery, 110 feet in length and 17 in width, wainscotted with oak, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and carved on the frieze with the crests of the Vernons and the Mannesres; another is the ante-room, adorned on the walls with numerous old paintings, and leading through Dorothy Vernon's door, to Dorothy Vernon's walk; and another is the state-bedroom, hung with Gobelins tapestry, and containing a state bed occupied at Belvoir by the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., and brought hither partly on account of its hangings having been made, or believed to have been made, by the lady of Sir Robert Mannes.

"Haddon! within thy silent halls,
Deserted courts and turrets high,
How mournfully on memory falls
Past scenes of antique pageantry.

Where are the high and stately dames
Of princely Vernon's banner'd hall?
And where the knights, and what their names,
Who led them forth to festival?

Haddon! thy chivalry are fled!
The tilt and tourney's brave array,
Where knights in steel from heel to head,
Bore love's or honour's prize away."

HADDON (OVER), a township in Bakewell parish, Derby; 2½ miles S of Bakewell. Pop., 245. Houses, 53. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

HADDON (WEST), a village and a parish in Daventry district, Northampton. The village stands 3½ miles NE of Crick r. station, and 8 NE of Daventry; and has a post-office under Rugby, and a fair on 2 May. The parish comprises 2,900 acres. Real property, £6,435. Pop., 963. Houses, 232. The property is divided among

a few. The manor belongs to H. Atterbury, Esq. Oster Hill, where P. Ostorius was buried, is here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £240.* Patron, the Rev. G. L. W. Fanquier. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and square embattled tower; and is very good. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, an endowed national school, and charities £82.

HADFIELD, a village and a township in Glossop parish, Derby. The village stands near the boundary with Cheshire, the river Etherow, and the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 2 miles WNW of Glossop; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, jointly with Tintwistle, and a post-office under Manchester. The township comprises 357 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,989; in 1861, 2,722. Houses, 532. Hadfield Hall is an old seat of the Hadfields, and was built in 1646. There are several cotton mills, a Wesleyan chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a national school. The Roman Catholic chapel was built partly with the aid of £5,000 from Lord Edward Howard; and the national school is used as a chapel of ease.

HADHAM (GREAT), or MUCH-HADHAM, a village and a parish in Bishop-Stortford district, Herts. The village stands on the river Ash, near the Buntingford railway, 4 miles WSW of Bishop-Stortford; is an ancient place; and has a station of the name of Hadham, on the railway, a post-office of the name of Great Hadham, under Ware, and a fair on 24 June. A palace of the bishops of London once stood here; and the site of it is now occupied by a private lunatic asylum. The parish contains also the hamlets of Green-Tye, Exlends-West, Perry-Green, and Bromley. Acres, 4,457. Real property, £8,167. Pop., 1,172. Houses, 244. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Perry-Green, and the rectory of Little Hadham, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £2,000.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is commodious and handsome; and has a tower and spire. There are a chapel of ease at Perry-Green built in 1858, a national school, and charities £92.

HADHAM (LITTLE), a village and a parish in Bishop-Stortford district, Herts. The village stands on the river Ash, near the boundary with Essex, 3 miles WNW of Bishop-Stortford town and r. station; and has a post-office under Ware, and a fair on 15 July. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bury-Green and Green-Street. Acres, 3,068. Real property, £4,602. Pop., 864. Houses, 192. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the bishops of London; and passed to successively the Bauds, the Darcys, and the Capels. Hadham Hall and Hadham Park are chief residences. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Great Hadham, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is early English, in good condition; and consists of nave, aisle, transept, and chancel, with porch, and square embattled tower. A national school was built in 1861; and there are charities nearly £30.

HADLEIGH, a village and a parish in Rochford district, Essex. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Hadleigh-Ray, 2 NE by E of Benfleet r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ S of Rayleigh; is an ancient place; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Chelmsford, and a fair on 24 June. Hadleigh-Ray is the strait on the N side of Canvey island. The parish includes part of that island, and comprises 2,679 acres. Real property, £2,298; of which £18 are in fisheries. Pop., 451. Houses, 102. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry III., to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent; and passed to the Riches and the Barnards. Remains of a castle, built by Hubert de Burgh, stand on an eminence, commanding an extensive view; occupy an oval area of 330 feet by 120; include buttressed walls and remains of two towers; and exhibit traces both of magnificence and of great strength. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £400.* Patron, Lincoln College, Oxford. The church is partly Norman, partly early English; and was recently restored. There is a national school.

HADLEIGH, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Cosford district, Suffolk. The town stands on the river Bret, at the terminus of a branch of the Great Eastern railway, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by S of Ipswich; was known to the Saxons as Headlege; possessed for some time the rank of a corporate town, but surrendered its charter in the reign of James I.; and is now a seat of petty sessions, a polling-place, and a centre of considerable country trade. The branch railway to it defects from the Eastern Union line at Bentley junction; goes west-north-westward; is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and has stations at Capel and Roydon. The town is neatly built; comprises a main street nearly a mile long, besides other streets; and has recently been much improved. Its chief public buildings are a town-hall, erected in 1851; a police station, in which the petty sessions are held; a corn exchange; a church, three dissenting chapels, national schools, and extensive almshouses. The church was rebuilt in 1849, and repaired in 1855; is a commodious edifice, with tower and spire; and contains an old font, three brasses, and the supposed tomb of Guthrum, the famous Danish sea-king, who is thought to have been buried here in 889. The previous church was ancient; measured 143 feet by 63; and had a wooden steeple. The old font and the three brasses were brought from it to the new church; and one of the brasses, of date 1592, is to a native of the town, a learned and eccentric divine, of the name of Alabaster. The cemetery is on the way to Corham-Street, a hamlet about a mile to the W. A principal charity, which includes almshouses for 32 persons, with a chapel, has £742 from endowment; and other charities have £161. The town has a post-office under Ipswich, a railway station with telegraph, two banking offices, and three chief inns. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs are held on Whit-Monday, the third Monday of Sept., and 10 Oct. A woollen manufacture here was formerly notable; and there are now a very large silk mill, an iron foundry, machine works, malt-houses, and corn mills. Pop. of the town in 1861, 2,779. Houses, 626.—The parish comprises 4,288 acres. Real property, £16,085; of which £136 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 3,716; in 1861, 3,606. Houses, 818. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £929.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Rowland Taylor, the ancestor of Jeremy Taylor, and Rector of Hadleigh, was burnt on Aldham common, in 1555; and the spot where he suffered is commemorated by a stone. The rectory house, which he inhabited, has been much modernized; but still bears, on the doorway, the date 1490.—The sub-district contains thirteen parishes. Acres, 25,586. Pop., 9,634. Houses, 2,139.

HADLEIGH, a hamlet in Boxford parish, Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Hadleigh town. Real property, £901. Pop., 180. Houses, 46.

HADLEY, a village and a chapelry in Wellington parish, Salop. The village stands near the Shrewsbury canal and the Shropshire Union railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Wellington; is inhabited chiefly by colliers; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under Wellington, Salop. The chapelry was constituted in 1853. Rated property, £4,052. Pop., 1,654. Houses, 344. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £66.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is very good.

HADLEY, a tything in Lambourn parish, Berks; 2 miles SSW of Lambourn. Real property, £1,723. Pop., 230. Houses, 52.

HADLEY, or MONKEN-HADLEY, a village and a parish in Barnet district, Middlesex. The village stands on high ground, near Enfield chase, the Great Northern railway, and the boundary with Herts, 1 mile NNE of Barnet; is a pretty rural place; and has a post-office under Barnet, London N. The parish includes also part of the High-street of Barnet. Acres, 2,530. Real property, £5,194; of which £100 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,053. Houses, 200. The manor was given, by Geoffrey de Mandeville, to Walden abbey; and, by Henry VIII., to Lord Audley. Hadley House is a chief residence. The high land around the village once formed a part of Enfield

chase. The battle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians in 1471, was fought partly within the parish; and is commemorated by an obelisk, erected in 1740. The living is a donative in the diocese of London. Value, £199.* Patron, the Rev. F. C. Cass. The church is ancient and cruciform; has a western square tower, built of flint with stone coins, and bearing the date 1494; was thoroughly restored in 1848; and contains several interesting monuments. An iron beacon is on the top of the tower; supposed to have been used for a signal light to moving monks or armies; and was last illuminated on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's marriage. There are a Wesleyan chapel, national and infant schools, two suites of almshouses with £120, and other charities with £12. Staunford, the lawyer, and Atkyns, the historian of Gloucestershire, were natives.

HADLEY-END, a village in Yoxhall parish, Stafford; 6½ miles ENE of Rugeley.

HADLOW, a village and a parish in Tunbridge district, Kent. The village stands on an affluent of the Medway, 1¼ mile N of the Medway navigation, and 4 NE of Tunbridge r. station; and has a post-office under Tunbridge, and a fair on Whit-Monday. The parish comprises 5,856 acres. Real property, £16,920. Pop., in 1851, 2,395; in 1861, 2,568. Houses, 502. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to R. Rodger, Esq. A church and two mills were here at Domesday. A castle also was erected, soon afterwards, by the Fitz-Gilberts; and a modern edifice, in the pointed monastic style, bearing the name of Hadlow Castle, and now the seat of R. Rodger, Esq., occupies the site of the ancient castle, presents an imposing appearance, and has a tower 170 feet high, designed after the manner of Font-hill, richly decorated, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There are hop grounds, brick fields, and breweries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £789.* Patron, the Rev. J. J. Monypenny. The church was attached to the preceptory of Hospitallers in West Peckham; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a monument to Sir John Rivers, of the time of James I. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £22.

HADLOW-DOWN, a hamlet in Mayfield parish, and a chapelry in Mayfield and Buxted parishes, Sussex. The hamlet lies 3¼ miles SW by W of Mayfield, and 4¼ NE of Uckfield r. station; and has a post office under Uckfield. The chapelry was constituted in 1837. Pop., 981. Houses, 191. Pop. of the Mayfield portion, 605. Houses, 118. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £126.* Patron, alternately the Rector of Buxted and the Vicar of Mayfield. There is a Baptist chapel.

HADNALL, a township and a chapelry in Middle parish, Salop. The township lies on the Shrewsbury and Crewe railway, 4¼ miles NNE of Shrewsbury; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury. The chapelry contains also the townships of Alderton, Haston, Hardwick, Shotton, and Smethcott. Rated property, £2,300. Pop., 456. Houses, 96. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £72. Patron, the Rector of Middle. The church is good; and there are charities £78.

HADNOCK-DIXTON. See **DIXTON-HADNOCK**.

HADSOR, a parish in Droitwich district, Worcester; on the Salt-way, the Birmingham and Worcester canal, and the Birmingham and Bristol railway, 1 mile SE of Droitwich. Post-town, Droitwich. Acres, 940. Real property, £1,525. Pop., 153. Houses, 29. Hadsor Hall, a handsome mansion, is the seat of the Galtons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £254. Patron, J. H. Galton, Esq. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1835.

HADSPEN, a tything in Pitcombe parish, Somerset; 1¼ mile E of Castle-Cary. Pop., 218. Houses, 46. Hadsphen House is the seat of the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse.

HADSTOCK, a village and a parish in the district of

Linton and county of Essex. The village stands near the boundary with Cambridgeshire, 1 mile S of Linton, and 4 ENE of Chesterford r. station; was once a market town; and still has a fair on 28 Juna. The parish comprises 1,370 acres; and its post-town is Linton, under Cambridge. Real property, £2,714. Pop., 511. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to S. Malthus, Esq. Traces have been seen of a Roman villa. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £267.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is Norman and cruciform; has a tower; and was recently in disrepair. A well set round with stones, and called St. Botolph's well, is in the churchyard. There is a free school.

HADSTONE, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland; near the coast, 10 miles NNE of Morpeth. Acres, 1,165. Pop., 92. Houses, 16.

HADZOR. See **HADSOR**.

HAESTINGACEASTER. See **HASTINGS**.

HAFOD, or **HAVOD**, a Welsh word signifying "a summer dwelling;" and used in topographical nomenclature.

HAFOD, a township in Ruabon parish, Denbigh; 3½ miles SSW of Wrexham. Pop. 161.

HAFODGYNFAWR. See **HAVODGYNFAWR**.

HAFODMMOS, a township in Llangerniew parish, Denbigh; 6¼ miles NE of Llanrwst. Pop., 36.

HAFOD PARK. See **EGLWYS-NEWYDD**.

HAFODRYNOG. See **HAVODDREYNOG**.

HAFOD-Y-MAIDD, a township in Cerrig-y-Druuidion parish, Denbigh; 13 miles SE of Llanrwst. Pop., 188.

HAFOD-Y-PORTH. See **HAVOD-Y-PORTH**.

HAGBOURNE, a village and a parish in Wallingford district, Berks. The village stands 1½ mile SSE of Didcot r. station, and 5 W by S of Wallingford; has an ancient cross, surmounting lofty steps; has also a post-office, of the name of East-Hagbourne, under Wallingford, and a fair on the Thursday before 11 Oct. The parish consists of the liberties of East Hagbourne and West Hagbourne. Acres, 2,755. Real property of E. H. £3,978; of W. H. £2,173. Pop. of E. H., 631; of W. H., 164. Houses, 132 and 38. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Craven. The Earl of Essex's troops were quartered here, in 1644, on their way from Reading to Abingdon. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £165.* Patron, the Rev. R. Meredith. The church is ancient but good; has a square tower; and contains a splendid monument to John Philips, Esq. A charity for apprenticing has £25; and other charities have £46.

HAGBOURNE-HILL. See **CHILTON**, Berks.

HAGG (THE), a steep promontory on the N border of Yorkshire; overlooking the confluence of the Balder and the Tees, near Cotherstone hamlet, 3¼ miles NW of Barnard-Castle. It is crowned by some remains of an ancient keep of the Fitzhughs.

HAGG (UPPER), a hamlet in Honley chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; 1¼ mile SW of Honley village.

HAGGERSTON, a township in Ancroft parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles SE of Berwick-on-Tweed. Pop., 197. Haggerston House here belonged formerly to the Haggerstones; belongs now to Capt. Leyland; and includes an old fortified tower, in which Edward II. received the homage of the Earl of Lancaster.

HAGGERSTONE, a quondam hamlet, eight chapelrys, and two sub-districts, in Shoreditch parish and district, Middlesex. The hamlet forms part of the metropolis; lies on the Regent's canal, 2 miles NE of St. Pauls; is within the London NE postal district, which has receiving-houses in Shoreditch; was known, at Domesday, as Hergotstane; belonged then to the Gernons; is now a seat of much trade, with many wharves, many factories, the imperial gas-works, several large chemical-works, lime-works, tile-kilns, dye-houses, and manufactories of hearth-rugs, floor-cloth, japanned leather, and bone-ashes; and contains eight churches, Independent, Wesleyan, and other dissenting chapels, the Goldsmiths' almshouses, founded in 1705, the Ironmongers' almshouses, with a chapel, the Drapers' and the Framework-knitters'

alms-houses, and the Shoreditch workhouse. Acres, 257. Pop. in 1851, 31,627; in 1861, 40,570. Houses, 5,649. Hales, the astronomer, was a native.—The head chapel is St. Mary's, and was constituted in 1829. The others are All Saints, constituted in 1858; St. Paul's, in 1861; St. Andrew's, St. Augustine's, St. Columba's, St. Chad's, in 1864; St. Stephen's, in 1865. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of London, each endowed with £300 a-year. Total value of St. Mary's, £600.* Patron of St. M., the Archdeacon of London; of All S. and St. P., the Bishop of London; of St. And. and St. S., alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of the others, three Trustees. St. Mary's church was built in 1827, at a cost of £15,000; and extensively improved in 1861, at a cost of £80,000. St. Paul's church was built in 1860, at a cost of £6,120.—The sub-districts are East H. and West H.; and are separated by a line drawn from Hackney-road, through Haggerstone, past St. Mary's church. Acres, 125 and 132. Pop., 17,310 and 23,260. Houses, 2,507 and 3,142.

HAGGONFIELD, a township in Worksop parish, Notts; on the Chesterfield canal, 2 miles WNW of Worksop. Pop., 116. The manor belongs to the Duke of Newcastle. Limestone and freestone are worked, and bricks are made.

HAGHMOM. See HAUGHMOND.

HAGLEY, a village and a parish in Bromsgrove district, Worcester. The village stands near the West Midland railway, and near the boundary with Stafford, 2½ miles SSE of Stourbridge; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stourbridge. The parish contains also the hamlets of Stakenbridge and Blakedown. Acres, 2,363. Real property, £6,221. Pop., 963. Houses, 218. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Hagley Hall, belongs to Lord Lyttelton. Hagley Hall was built by the first Lord Lyttelton, the historian; is beautifully situated, on an undulating lawn; was frequently visited by Pope, Shenstone, Thomson, Addison, and other persons of genius and literary talent; contains many interesting paintings, and other objects of art; and stands amid grounds replete with both natural and artificial attractions. Other elegant seats are in the neighbourhood. A large Roman camp is on Wychbury hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £584.* Patron, Lord Lyttelton. The church was built in 1200; was repaired and enlarged by the first Lord Lyttelton; was restored in 1838; and contains monuments of the Lytteltons. There are a chapel of ease at Blakedown, a national school, and charities £25.

HAGLEY PARK, a seat 1 mile SW of Rugeley, in Stafford. It belonged to the Westons and the Curzons.

HAGLEY-ROAD. See BIRMINGHAM.

HAGLOE, a tything in Awre parish, Gloucester; on the river Severn, 3½ miles S of Newnham. The manor belongs to the Queen. The Hagloe crab is noted as a cider apple.

HAGMOND. See HAUGHMOND.

HAGNABY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 4 miles SW of Spilsby, and 5½ NW of Little Steeping r. station. Post-town, Spilsby. Acres, 640. Real property, £1,500. Pop., 93. Houses, 16. Hagnaby priory occupies the site of a moated Premonstratensian house, which was founded, in 1175, by Herbert de Orreby, and given, at the dissolution, to the Freemans; and it is a handsome mansion, the seat of T. Coltman, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £82. Patron, T. Coltman, Esq. The church is small.

HAGNABY, a hamlet in Hannah parish, Lincoln; about a mile from Hannah church.

HAG TOR. See MATLOCK.

HAGUSTALD. See HEXHAM.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, a village and a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln. The village stands near the river Steeping, 4½ miles NW of Spilsby, and 5½ E of Horncastle r. station; and has a post-office under Spilsby. The parish comprises 2,430 acres. Real property, £4,245; of which £84 are in quarries. Pop., 666. Houses, 139.

The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Earl Manvers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £540.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is ancient; was partly rebuilt, partly restored, in 1859; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with porch and tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school with £19, and other charities with £26.

HALBURN-WYKE, a romantic vale on the coast of N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NNW of Scarborough. It is richly wooded; shows bold crags, at intervals, among the foliage; and has a pretty cascade.

HAIGH, a village, a township, and a par. chapel in Wigan parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 2½ miles NE of Wigan r. station; and has a post-office under Wigan, and fairs on 29 June and 22 Nov. The township comprises 2,109 acres. Real property, £13,086; of which £8,687 are in mines, £711 in ironworks, and £50 in the canal. Pop., 1,171. Houses, 205. Haigh Hall belonged for many ages to the Bradshaighs; belongs now to the Earl of Crawford; is partly ancient, but was built at several times; includes a chapel, supposed to be of the age of Edward II.; and stands in a fine park, which has a vantage-ground commanding a view over parts of thirteen counties, and away to the Isle of Man. Cannel coal and other coal are extensively worked; and the former is of such quality as to be made into toys and ornamental articles, and to take a polish like black marble.—The chapel includes also the township of Aspull; bears the name of Haigh and Aspull; and was constituted in 1838. Pop., 5,461. Houses, 988. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £150. Patron, the Rector of Wigan. The church is in the early English style; and consists of nave and aisles, with porch and bell-turret. A chapel of ease, built in 1849, is in Aspull. Chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, a national school, and a small endowed school also are in Aspull; and an endowed school, with £53 and alms-houses with £137, are in Haigh.

HAIGH, a hamlet in Kexborough township, Darton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Wakefield and Barnsley railway, 4½ miles NW of Barnsley. It has a station on the railway and a New Connexion Methodist chapel. Acres, 1,650. Pop., 577. Birthwaite Hall here is a handsome Gothic edifice; and was the seat of the ancestors of Sir Francis Burdett.

HAIGHAM. See HOUGHAM, Lincoln.

HAIGH GREEN, a hamlet in Ditton parish, Lancashire; 4½ miles S of Prescot.

HAIGH MOOR, a hamlet in West Ardsley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles NW of Wakefield.

HAIGHTON, a township in Preston parish, Lancashire; on the river Wyre, 4 miles NNE of Preston. It includes the hamlet of Cow-Hill. Acres, 1,054. Real property, £1,554. Pop., 222. Houses, 40.

HAILE, or HALE, a parish in Whitehaven district, Cumberland; near Copeland forest, the river Ehen, and the Whitehaven and Furness railway, 2½ miles SSE of Egremont. It includes the hamlet of Wilton; and its post-town is Egremont, under Whitehaven. Acres, 3,220. Real property, £2,513. Pop., 302. Houses, 58. The property is subdivided. The manor, with Haile Hall, belongs to the Ponsobys. Limestone and freestone abound. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £82. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is good, and contains two mural tablets to the Ponsobys.

HAILES, or HAYLES, a parish in Winchcomb district, Gloucester; under the Cotswolds, 2 miles NE of Winchcomb, and 6 SE of Beckford r. station. Post-town, Winchcomb under Cheltenham. Acres, 1,520. Real property, £2,705. Pop., 102. Houses, 17. The manor belonged anciently to Osgot, the Saxon; and belongs now to Lord Sudeley. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1245, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall; was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Seymour; and passed to the Marquis of Northampton and the Tracons. Some interesting remains of the abbey are still

standing. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Didbrook, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

HAILES, Norfolk. See **HALES**.

HAILEY, a township and a chapelry in Witney parish, Oxford. The township lies near the river Wye, 2 miles N by W of Witney r. station. Acres, 2,827. Real property, £5,959. Pop., 1,316. Houses, 299. The chapelry includes also the hamlet of Crawley; and bears the name of Hailey-cum-Crawley. Post-town, Witney. Acres, 3,943. Real property, £7,055. Pop., 1,569. Houses, 301. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is tolerable; and there are an endowed school with £14, and other charities with £33.

HAILEYBURY, or **HALEYBURY**, an estate on the SE border of Herts; 1 mile N of Hoddesdon. It comprises 70 acres; was made, in 1805, the site of a college, for the East India Company's cadets; was sold, in 1861, for £15,200; and was then to be converted into freehold-land allotments.

HAILMONDS-FROME, a village in Bishops-Frome parish, Hereford; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Bromyard.

HAILSHAM, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Sussex. The village stands in a pleasant vale, on the Polegate and Uckfield railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the Cuckmere river, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Penvensey bay, and 11 E by S of Lewes; is a seat of petty sessions and a police court; and has a railway station with telegraph, a post-office; under Hurst-Green, a banking-office, three good inns, a church, a dissenting chapel, and charities £20. The police court house is a neat erection of 1861. The church is later English; consists of nave and two aisles; and has a low pinnacled tower. A cattle and sheep market is held on alternate Wednesdays, and is one of the largest in the county; and fairs are held on 6 April and 3 June.—The parish comprises 5,233 acres. Real property, £7,392. Pop. in 1851, 1,825; in 1861, 2,098. Houses, 403. The increase of pop. arose from the influence of the railway, and from the enlargement of a ropery. The property is much subdivided. A priory of Black canons was founded at Michaelham, on the river Cuckmere, in the time of Henry III.; and is now represented, partly by a tower, partly by a farmhouse. A Premonstratensian monastery was founded, at Otham, by Ralph de Dene, and afterwards removed to Bayham; and traces of its walls still exist. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £356.* Patron, Mr. Sheppard.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Arlington, Herstonmouceux, Wartling, Hooe, and Ninfeld. Acres, 25,245. Pop., 6,005. Houses, 1,107.

—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Hellingly, containing the parishes of Hellingly, Chiddingfold, Laughton, Warbleton, and Heathfield. Acres, 54,365. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,816. Pop. in 1851, 13,239; in 1861, 12,663. Houses, 2,370. Marriages in 1862, 83; births, 388,—of which 38 were illegitimate; deaths, 222,—of which 56 were at ages under 5 years, and 9 at ages above 35. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 833; births, 4,326; deaths, 2,267. The places of worship, in 1851, were 15 of the Church of England, with 3,949 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 1,707 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,200 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 400 s.; 3 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 580 s.; and 2 undefined, with 200 attendants. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 1,239 scholars; 41 private day schools, with 582 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 1,867 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 243 s. The workhouse is in Hellingly.

HAIL-WESTON, a village and a parish in St. Neots district, Huntingdon. The village stands near the river Kym, and near the boundary with Beds, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of St. Neots r. station; and has a post-office under St. Neots. The parish comprises 1,553 acres. Real property, £3,154. Pop., 440. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to R. A. Reynolds, Esq. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Southoe, in the diocese of Ely. The church

was reported in 1859 as very bad. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

HAINAULT FOREST, an ancient forest in Essex; averagely $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Romford. Here, at its south end, near Aldborough-Hatch, stood the famous Fairlop oak, 36 feet in girth, and 300 feet in circumference of head. A great annual assemblage, or fair, was held under that tree on the first Friday of July. The tree was partly destroyed by fire in 1805; and was finally overwhelmed by a storm in 1820. See **EPPING**.

HAINBURY, a hamlet in Yeovilton parish, Somerset; 1 mile E of Ilchester. Pop., 18.

HAINÉ, a hamlet in St. Lawrence parish, Kent; near Ramsgate.

HAINFORD, or **HAYNFORD**, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; near the river Bure and the line of projected railway from Norwich to Cromer, 7 miles N of Norwich. Post-town, Coltishall, under Norwich. Acres, 1,600. Real property, £3,350. Pop., 643. Houses, 147. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to C. R. P. Marsham, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £425. Patron, C. R. P. Marsham, Esq. The church was built in 1840. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £142.

HAINTON, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 5 miles NE of Wragby, and 7 SE by E of Market-Rasen r. station. It has a post-office under Wragby. Acres, 2,306. Real property, £3,778. Pop., 302. Houses, 57. The manor, with Hainton Hall and all the land, belongs to the Heneages, and has belonged to them since the time of Henry III. The parish is a meet for the South Wold hounds. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £240. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church includes some Saxon portions; is in good condition; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and lofty spire; and contains monuments of the Heneages. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a national school.

HAINWORTH, a hamlet in Bingley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile S of Keighley. The manor belongs to F. Greenwood, Esq.

HAISTHORPE, a township in Burton-Agnes parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Bridlington. Acres, 1,352. Real property, £2,306. Pop., 157. Houses, 25.

HAKIN, a seaport village within Milport borough, Pembroke; on a creek of Milport haven, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile WSW of Milport.

HALAM, a parish, with a village, in Southwell district, Notts; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Southwell r. station. Post-town, Southwell. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £2,949. Pop., 382. Houses, 93. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Archbishop of York. There are several acres of orchard. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £102.* Patron, the Chapter of Southwell. The church consists of nave and chancel, with low square tower; and was recently in bad condition. Charities, £8.

HALBERTON, a township, a parish, and a hundred, in Devon. The township lies on the Western canal, near the Bristol and Exeter railway, 2 miles SW of Tiverton Junction r. station, and 3 E of Tiverton; and has a post-office under Tiverton. The parish comprises 5,755 acres; and is in Tiverton district. Real property, £12,383; of which £750 are in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 1,745; in 1861, 1,663. Houses, 350. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Earl Powlett. Building-stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £670.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is of the 14th century; was restored in 1843; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with western pinnacled tower; had formerly a chantry; and has still a massive carved screen, an ancient carved oak pulpit, and an interesting font. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, national schools, and charities £45.—The hundred contains also two other parishes, and parts of two more. Acres, 8,744. Pop., 2,765. Houses, 605.

HALDEN, or **HIGH HALDEN**, a parish in Tenterden district, Kent; on the river Tarn, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Tenterden, and 6 S of Pluckley r. station. Post-town, Tenterden, under Staplehurst. Acres, 3,753. Real property, £3,522. Pop., 653. Houses, 121. The property is subdivided. Some ponds are in various parts. There are manufactories of earthenware. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £450.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is very ancient; has a shingled oak spire; and was recently repaired. A free school has £25; and other charities £5.

HALDENBY, a township in Adlingfleet parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Trent, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Goole. Acres, 1,422. Real property, £3,549. Pop., 57. Houses, 9. Haldenby Park is the seat of the Jacksons.

HALDON (**GREAT AND LITTLE**), a range of hills in Devon; between the rivers Exe and Teign. It commences about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Exeter; extends 7 miles south-south-eastward to the neighbourhood of Dawlish; and has an altitude of 818 feet above sea-level. Great Haldon is the northern part, and has a similar geological character to the Blackdown Hills; Little Haldon is the southern part, and has a green sand surface, overtopped, in some places, by great blocks of quartziferous porphyry; and the entire range, in all directions, is studded with barrows. Haldon House, near the north end of Great Haldon, is the seat of Sir L. V. Falk, Bart.; was built in 1735, by the Chudleighs; contains a collection of oriental china, and some fine paintings; and stands amid grounds which have a statue of General Lawrence, on a spot commanding an extensive view of land and sea. The Exeter race-course is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Haldon House.

HALE, a township in Bowden parish, Cheshire; near the river Bollin, 2 miles SE of Altrincham. It has a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 3,679. Real property, £9,236. Pop. in 1851, 995; in 1861, 1,160. Houses, 236. The manor belongs to the Earl of Stamford.

HALE, a hamlet in Kirkby-Thore and Newbiggin parishes, Westmoreland; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Appleby.

HALE, a parish in Fordingbridge district, Hants; on the river Avon, adjacent to Wilts, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Fordingbridge, and 7 SSW of Dean r. station. Post-town, Downton, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,672. Real property, £1,221. Pop., 153. Houses, 32. The manor belongs to J. Goff, Esq. Part of the surface is richly wooded; and part consists of elevated downs. The living is a donative in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £270. Patron, J. Goff, Esq. The church is small, and stands in the park of Hale House.

HALE, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Childwall parish and Prescot district, Lancashire. The village stands on the coast of the Mersey, 2 miles SW of Halewood r. station, and 10 SE by E of Liverpool; is a picturesque and pleasant place, much frequented by pleasure parties from Liverpool; and has a post-office under Warrington. The township comprises 1,626 acres of land and 2,165 of water. Real property, £3,847. Pop., 648. Houses, 122. The manor belonged, in the time of William the Conqueror, to John de Ireland; and has descended from him to its present proprietor John Ireland Blackburne, Esq. Hale Hall, Mr. B.'s seat, was built, in 1674, by Sir Gilbert Ireland; has a recently erected front; and commands a fine view of the Mersey. A decoy pool, for catching wild fowl, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the village.—The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and is of very ancient date. Pop., 1,062. Houses, 202. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £105.* Patron, J. I. Blackburne, Esq. The church is a plain building, with aisles, porch, and tower. Charities, £15. John Middleton, known as "the child of Hale," who was 9 feet 3 inches high, was born here in 1578, and died and was buried here in 1623.—The sub-district contains the townships of Hale, Speke, and Halewood. Acres, 13,042. Pop., 2,424. Houses, 430.

HALE, a township in Wrotham parish, Kent; 3 miles S of Wrotham. Pop., 388.

HALE, a quondam township in Northampton; near the river Nen, 3 miles S of Kingscliffe. In 1352, it had a church, and was designated Hale-near-Nassington; but now it is represented only by traces of three streets.

HALE, Cumberland. See **HAILE**.

HALE, Cornwall. See **HAYLE**.

HALE, or **HEAL**, a hamlet and a chapelry in Farnham parish, Surrey. The hamlet lies on the verge of the county, near Farnham Park, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Farnham town and r. station; and has a post-office under Farnham. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop., 2,864. Houses, 549. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £120. Patron, the Vicar of Farnham.

HALE-BANK, a hamlet in Halewood township, Childwall parish, Lancashire.

HALE-END, a tything in Woking parish, Surrey; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Guildford.

HALE (**GREAT**), a township and a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln. The township lies $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Heckington r. station, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Sleaford. Real property, £7,258. Pop., 687. Houses, 151. The parish includes also the township of Little Hale; and comprises 5,110 acres. Post-town, Heckington, under Sleaford. Real property, £11,583. Pop., 1,059. Houses, 223. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Bristol. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £810.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church comprises nave, chancel, and aisles; and has a porch and a Norman tower. There are a national school, and charities £80.

HALE (**LITTLE**), a township in Great Hale parish, Lincoln; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Sleaford. Real property, £4,325. Pop., 372. Houses, 72.

HALES, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by S of Loddon, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Beccles r. station. Post-town, Loddon, under Norwich. Acres, 980. Real property, £1,978. Pop., 315. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. Hales Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £63. Patron, Sir W. B. Smyth, Bart. The church is Norman, with early English alterations; has a round tower; exhibits quaint and elaborate details; and is in good condition.

HALES, a township and a chapelry in Drayton-in-Hales parish, Stafford. The township is united with BLOONE, which see. The chapelry lies adjacent to Salop, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Market-Drayton r. station, and was constituted in 1856. Post-town, Market-Drayton. Real property, £2,599. Pop., 318. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. Hales Hall is the seat of the Rev. A. H. Buchanan. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £100. Patron, the Rev. A. H. Buchanan. The church was built in 1856. There is a national school.

HALES HALL, a seat 1 mile NE of Cheadle in Stafford. It was built by the grandfather of Sir Matthew Hale; and passed to the family of Child.

HALES (**NORTH**). See **COVENTREE**.

HALESOWEN, a town, a township, and a sub-district in Stourbridge district, and a parish partly also in West Bromwich and Bromsgrove districts, Worcester. The town stands in a fertile valley, on the river Stour, near the Netherton canal, and near the boundary with Stafford, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by S of Stourbridge r. station, and 5 SSE of Dudley; and is to be connected with the West Midland railway by a branch line to Netherton, and with the Midland by a branch to Bromsgrove. It comprises a principal street and smaller diverging ones; and has been improved by the demolition of old unsightly houses in the principal street, and the erection of modern houses and shops. It is said to have once been a borough; but it does not appear to have ever sent members to parliament. It is a seat of petty sessions; and has a police station, built in 1847. The church in it dates from about the time of the Conquest; exhibits characters of

Norman, early English, early decorated, and perpendicular; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; measures 120 feet in length, and 60 feet in width; has a tower with graceful spire; was repaired in 1838, at a cost of £3,000; and contains a Norman font, a monument to the poet Shenstone, and a costly monument to Major Halliday. There are chapels for Independents, New Connexion Methodists, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, a grammar school, and several small charities. A Premonstratensian priory was built, about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the town, by Bishop de Rupibus; was given, at the dissolution, to Sir John Dudley; and has left some small vestiges. The town has a post-office; under Birmingham, and two chief inns. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 1 April and 22 June. The making of gun barrels, edge tools, gas tubes, files, spades, nails, rivets, anchors, anvils, and horn buttons is carried on. Real property, £5,336; of which £60 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,412; in 1861, 2,911. Houses, 580.

The township is contiguous with the town.—The sub-district contains also the townships of Cradley, Luntley, Hasbury, Hawn, Cakemore, Ridgacre, Hill, Lupal, and Illey. Acres, 5,570. Pop., 11,511. Houses, 2,251.—The parish contains likewise the townships of Oldbury, and Warley-Salop, and the hamlet of Warley-Wigorn, in West Bromwich district, and the townships of Romsley and Hunnington, in Bromsgrove district. Acres, 12,245. Real property, £99,042; of which £28,917 are in mines, and £1,825 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 23,330; in 1861, 29,293. Houses, 5,589. The property is much subdivided. The Grange is the chief seat. Bellevue, Witley Lodge, and Leasowes also are here, and the last was the birth-place and residence of Shenstone. The church of St. Kenelm, in Romsley, with a tower, built in the time of Henry VIII., is on the spot where the body of Kenelm, son of Kennilf, King of Mercia, was found. The surface of the parish is hilly; and there are many small dairy-farms. Sandstone is quarried; lime is worked; and fire-bricks are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £680.* Patron, Lord Lyttleton. The p. curacies of Cradley, the Quinton, Langley, Romsley, and Oldbury are separate benefices.

HALES PLACE. See HACKINGTON.

HALESTOWN, or HALESTOWN, a village and a chapelry in St. Ives parish, Cornwall. The village is suburban to St. Ives; stands near the great tin mine called St. Ives Consols, 4 miles NW of Hayle; is a modern place; and has a fair on 12 Sept. The chapelry was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is St. Ives, Cornwall. Pop., 1,940. Houses, 392. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £160.* Patron, R. Hitchens, Esq. The church was built in 1860, at a cost of £2,786; is in the early decorated English style; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with porch and vestry.

HALESWORTH, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Blything district, Suffolk. The town stands on the river Blythe, adjacent to the East Suffolk railway, 9 miles SSW of Beccles; is the seat of a county court, a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, three chief inns, a recently-erected market-hall, a mechanics' institute, a church, three dissenting chapels, a national school, two endowed schools with £20, and other charities with £416. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower; and the Independent chapel is a very spacious structure. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs for cattle are held on the Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks, and on 29 and 30 Oct. The manufacture of sail-cloth, yarn, and mats, the making of agricultural implements, coach-building, iron-founding, and the making of bricks and tiles are carried on. Pop. in 1861, 2,382. Houses, 517.—The parish comprises 1,445 acres. Real property, £10,800; of which £185 are in gas works. Pop. in 1851, 2,662; in 1861, 2,521. Houses, 551. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Chediston, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £450.* Patron, Mrs.

J. Badeley.—The sub-district contains fifteen parishes. Acres, 26,292. Pop., 7,983. Houses, 1,727.

HALE-WESTON. See HAIL-WESTON.

HALEWOOD, a township in Childwall parish, and a chapelry partly also in Haytor parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the Garston and Warrington railway, near the river Mersey, $\frac{5}{4}$ miles E of Garston; includes the hamlet of Hale-Bank; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Liverpool. Acres, 3,759. Real property, £7,250. Pop. in 1851, 1,146; in 1861, 1,205. Houses, 219. The manor belongs to the Earl of Derby.—The chapelry includes only part of the township, and was constituted in 1844. Pop. in 1861, 1,184. Houses, 214. Pop. of the part in H. township, 835. Houses, 149. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Vicar of Childwall. The church was built in 1839, and enlarged in 1847; and is in the early English style. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HALEYBURY. See HALEYBURY.

HALEY-HILL, a village and a chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village is in North Owham township, and suburban to Halifax, on the town's NE side. The chapelry was constituted in 1855; and its post-town is Halifax. Pop. in 1861, 5,235. Houses, 1,124. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £230. Patron, Lieu.-col. Akroyd. The church was built in 1859, at the cost of E. Akroyd, Esq., after designs by G. G. Scott; stands on an eminence, figuring conspicuously in the landscape of town and country; is in the geometrical decorated style, of the time of Edward I.; comprises nave, with aisles terminated eastward by transepts, and chancel, with chapels on the N and S sides; has a very graceful tower and spire, 236 feet high; is ornamented with marble, serpentine, and alabaster, and with many hagiological sculptures; and has an octagonal pulpit of Caen stone, and a square font of serpentine.

HALFEN, a township in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomery; $\frac{5}{4}$ miles SW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 83.

HALFORD, a chapelry in Bromfield parish, Salop; on the river Onney, adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, near Craven-Arms r. station, $\frac{7}{4}$ miles NW of Ludlow. It includes the township of Dinchope; and its post-town is Wistanow, Shropshire. Acres, 1,062. Rated property, £1,260. Pop., 141. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £40.* Patron, Lady Windsor. The church is good.

HALFORD, or HALFORD-BRIDGE, a parish and a sub-district in Shipston-on-Stour district, Warwick. The parish lies on the river Stour, 4 miles N of Shipston-on-Stour, and 8 NE of Moreton-on-the-Marsh r. station; and its post-town is Shipston-on-Stour. Acres, 1,010. Real property, £1,698. Pop., 314. Houses, 77. The property is subdivided. The name was originally Aldford, meaning Oldford; and alluded to a ford here over the Stour. The parish was a meet for the Warwick hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £240.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was recently restored.—The sub-district contains ten parishes. Acres, 21,080. Pop., 3,857. Houses, 907.

HALFPENNY-GREEN, a hamlet in Bobbington parish, Stafford; $\frac{7}{4}$ miles NW of Stourbridge.

HALFSHIRE, a hundred in Worcester, forming the northern part of the county, lying contiguous to Salop, Stafford, and Warwick, and cut into two divisions, lower and upper. The l. div. contains Belbroughton parish, nine other parishes, and parts of five others. Acres, 45,575. Pop. in 1851, 74,425. Houses, 14,351. The n. div. contains Bromsgrove parish, thirteen other parishes, and parts of four others. Acres, 84,555. Pop. in 1851, 54,122. Houses, 10,660. Pop. of both divisions in 1861, 157,244. Houses, 31,539.

HALF STONE. See CLEER (St.).

HALFWAY, a place on the W border of Breconshire; on the road from Brecon to Llandovery, under Mynydd-Bwlch-y-groes, 5 miles ESE of Llandovery. A small obelisk here commemorates an upset of the mail coach over a declivity of 130 feet, resulting in the destruction

of the coach, without injury to the coachman or the passengers. The rocks in the vicinity are interesting to geologists.

HALFWAY HOUSE, a place 9 miles from Shrewsbury, Salop; with a post-office under Shrewsbury.

HALFWAY HOUSE, a tract in Nacton parish, Suffolk; near the river Orwell, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ipswich. It was formerly extra-parochial.

HALFWAY REACH, a bend of the Thames between Erith marshes in Kent and Dagenham in Essex; 3 miles NE by E of Woolwich. It has from 13 to 18 feet of water.

HALFWAY STREET, a village in Bexley parish, Kent.

HALGH. See **HAULGH**.

HALGHTON, a township in Hanmer parish, Flint; near the Ellesmere canal, 5 miles NE of Ellesmere. Acres, 2,313. Real property, £3,430. Pop., 464. Houses, 90. Here is a meet for the Wynnstay hounds.

HALIDON HILL, an eminence on the N verge of Northumberland; rising gradually from the river Tweed, 2 miles W of Berwick. A battle was fought here in 1333 between the English and the Scots; and is the subject of a drama by Sir Walter Scott.

HALIFAX, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the Calder and Hebble navigation, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 7 miles SW by S of Bradford, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Leeds; and has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. It cannot boast of great antiquity; it does not figure in Domesday book; nor is it mentioned in any record earlier than one which mentions the grant of its church, probably in the early part of the 12th century, by Earl Warren, the lord of the manor, to the priory of Lewes. That church is said to have occupied the site of an ancient hermitage,—to have been dedicated to St. John the Baptist, “the father of hermits,”—to have possessed, as a sacred relic, the alleged true face of St. John,—to have attracted great numbers of pilgrims from all quarters,—and to have been approached by four ways, which afterwards formed the main town thoroughfares, concentrating at the parish church; and it is supposed to have given rise to the name Halifax, either in the sense of “holy face,” with reference to the face of John, or in the sense of “holy ways,” with reference to the four roads, the word “fax” being old Norman French for “highways.” The inhabitants around the church, and throughout a territory co-extensive with the parish, from a period at least as early as 1230, possessed a remarkable power of criminal jurisdiction. Any thief of any commodity of the value of thirtence-penny, belonging to any of them, if he were taken within the territory, was liable to be immediately brought before the manor-bailiff, tried by a jury, and, if found guilty, put to death by decapitation on the first chief market-day. The implement of execution has been variously described, but appears to have been a sort of guillotine, and is remarkable for having suggested to the Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, the kindred implement which he introduced to Scotland, which figures so dismally in that country’s history under the name of “the Maiden,” and which is still preserved in the antiquarian society’s museum in Edinburgh. The axe of the beheading gibbet of Halifax, too, is still preserved in the jail there; and it had, for ages, a notoriety scarcely less than that of the Scottish Maiden. The executions by it ceased so late as 1650; they amounted, during the previous 109 years, to no fewer than 49; and as compared with the causes for them, they seem often to have been not a little merciless. The police administration in Hull also is reputed to have been, in those times, very severe; and hence the proverbial petition of thieves and vagabonds, “From Hull, Hell, and Halifax, good Lord, deliver us.” Yet, so late as the year 1400, only 13 houses, according to Camden, Wright, Watson, and Crabtree, were in Halifax; and even in 1520, after manufacturing enterprise had become strong and prominent, they amounted to no more than accommodated 520 families; but thenceforward they appear to have rapidly multi-

plied. The town was garrisoned by the parliamentarians, and seems to have been strongly attached to their cause, in the civil wars of Charles I. Clarendon says,—“Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, three very populous and rich towns, depending wholly upon clothiers, so much mollified by the gentry, were wholly at the disposal of the parliamentarians;” and he relates that when Lord Fairfax was obliged to quit Selby, Cawood, and Tadcaster, he retreated to Pontefract and Halifax. Briggs, the mathematician, and Bishops Simson and Hartley, were natives of the town; Watson, the author of the town history, was curate; Sir W. Herschell was organist; Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe, was a resident; and Archbishop Tillotson, Sir Henry Savile, and John Foster, the essayist, were natives of the parish. Halifax formerly gave the title of Earl to C. Montague, and also that of Marquis to Savill, who has been called the accomplished “trimmer.”

The town is situated on the western declivity of a gentle eminence; but, being surrounded by hills of considerable elevation, it appears, on approaching it, to stand in a deep valley. It once consisted chiefly of rude wood and thatched houses, and must then, with the exception of its church, have presented a very poor appearance; but it now comprises well-formed streets, substantial stone-built mansions, vast and splendid warehouses, numerous manufactories with lofty chimneys, and several very imposing new churches and new public buildings, so that it now makes a somewhat striking architectural display. It also has the advantage of being built partly of brick and partly of stone, and the further advantage of fusing into environs of diversified contour and character; so that, as seen on any side, it shows a picturesque and somewhat singular aspect. Recent improvement, too, has done much for it. One noble new street, called Crossley-street, is graced with the magnificent town hall; another fine new street, called Princess-street, was early graced with the stately White Swan hotel. These new streets and others are rich in architectural decoration, and in large shops, offices, and public rooms; even the old streets are extensively renovated with new houses and new shops; several parts, both new and old, have warehouses of a size and elegance which outvie public buildings in some other towns; and the suburbs and environs, all round, contain hundreds of new genteel residences. One of the factories, that of the Messrs. Crossley, is so vast as to employ upwards of 4,000 persons in connexion with carpet manufacture; and one of the warehouses, that of the Messrs. Riley, besides being large, arrests attention by a free handling of Italian architecture, with square-headed windows divided by red granite shafts, and a bold overhanging cornice. The People’s Park also is an interesting feature. This was a gift of Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., now Sir Francis Crossley, Bart.; and is said to have cost him upwards of £30,000. The ground for it, to the extent of 15 acres, was purchased by him in 1855; and the greater portion of this, or about $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was laid out under the superintendence of Sir Joseph Paxton, and includes walks, seats, lakes, fountains, mounds, embankments, parterres, and a grand terrace with eight beautiful Italian statues. A statue of the donor, in testimony of their gratitude for the gift, by the inhabitants of Halifax, was erected in 1860.

The town hall was erected after designs by the late Sir Charles Barry,—said to have been the last designs which he prepared; was opened in Aug. 1863, by the Prince of Wales; cost about £50,000; is in the Italian style, of very ornate character; forms a parallelogram, of about 140 feet by 90; has a corner tower, 35 feet square, surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 175 feet; is decorated with statues and carvings, designed by the late Mr. Thomas, and chiefly illustrative of the arts and other local interests of Halifax; is appropriated to the uses of the corporation; and contains an elegant public hall, 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet high. The piece-hall, for the market sale of woollen cloth, was erected in 1779, at a cost of £12,000; occupies a square of 10,000 yards; forms a hollow stone-built quadrangle, of three stories on the east side, two stories on the other side, each story

with a colonnade; contains 312 separate rooms; and encloses a lawn, on which the hustings for elections are erected. The new market for butchers' meat, fish, and vegetables, is very spacious. The exchange reading and news rooms are in Bank-buildings, and are well supplied with periodicals and newspapers. The assembly and concert rooms were erected in 1823. The theatre is at Ward's-end. The Oddfellows' hall is in St. James-road; and is a stone building, with handsome tetrastyle portico. The new baths are in Park-road; include a first class swimming bath; and were opened in 1859. The gas-works were erected in 1822, at a cost of £16,000; are now, with the water-works, the property of the corporation; and, since they became so, have been enlarged at great expense. The jail, situated in Jail-lane, was formerly the property of the Duke of Leeds, as lord of the manor. The county court debtors' jail, situated in Hanson-lane, has capacity for 100 male and 10 female prisoners. The monument of Prince Albert was erected in 1864; and is a bronze equestrian statue, by Thorneycroft, on a pedestal of Aberdeen granite.

The mother church, that of St. John the Baptist, stands at the east end of the town; is supposed to have been originally built, in the time of Henry III., by Earl Warren; comprises little now which can date earlier than the middle of the 15th century; consists of north and south porches, nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and two chapels, with western square tower 118 feet high; measures 192 feet in length and 60 feet in breadth; was repaired in 1807 and in 1817; and contains a splendid carved screen, a beautiful spiral-cone-covered ancient octagonal font, two finely sculptured monuments to the Rawsons by Westmacott, a marble monument to Dr. Coulthurst also by Westmacott, and several other monuments and brasses. All Souls church, or Halsey-hill church, noticed in our article on HALSEY-HILL, ranks next in interest to St. Johns. Trinity church, in Harrison-lane, was built in 1795; and is a handsome Grecian edifice. St. James' church, in North-parade, was built in 1823; is in bad Gothic style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel. A new cemetery was formed, in 1841, at a cost of about £5,000; and another, at Stoney-Royd, was formed in 1861, at a cost of about £10,000. An independent chapel, near the railway station, was built in 1857, at a cost of above £15,000; is in very ornate decorated English style; consists of nave, cloisters, and transepts, with central tower, surmounted by an elaborately crocketed spire, rising to the height of 235 feet; and has an east window, of seven lights, and 36 feet high, with rich tracery. There are also three other chapels for Independents, three for Baptists, one for Quakers, one for Unitarians, two for Wesleyans, one for Primitive Methodists, two for New Connexion Methodists, one for United Free Methodists, and one for Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school, on Skircoat-heath, was founded, in 1535, by Queen Elizabeth; has an endowed income of about £200, with three scholarships at Magdalene College, Cambridge; and numbers among its pupils John Milner, Dean Jackson, and Bishop Jackson. There are national schools in Church-street, Victoria-street, Cross-hills, and Harrison-road; and British schools, in Great Albion-street and Wade-street. An industrial school was founded, near the parish church, in 1863, by John Crossley, Esq., the mayor. The orphan asylum, on Skircoat moor, was built, at great cost, by the Crossley Brothers; and is a magnificent and very capacious edifice. Waterhouse's charities sprang from a bequest of Nathaniel Waterhouse in 1642, modified by an act in 1852; were rebuilt, in the Tudor style, at a cost of £10,000, in 1855; form three sides of a quadrangle, in detached buildings; contain schools for 30 boys and 30 girls, and alms-houses for 24 women; and have an endowed income of about £1,500. Crossley's alms-houses, between Hopwood-lane and Lister-lane, were erected and endowed in 1855, by Frank Crossley, Esq., now Sir Francis Crossley, Bart.; are in the domestic Gothic style of the 15th century; and form a handsome range of twenty-two houses. There are also other endowed schools and other alms-houses.—The Halifax infirmary, in Black-

wall, was erected in 1836; was then a large and well-arranged building; and was extended in 1864. The mechanics' institution was built in 1857; includes a hall for concerts, lectures, and other purposes, capable of accommodating 1,300 persons; contains a good library and newsroom; and has, under its roof, a school of art. The philosophical institution was established in 1830, and has a valuable museum. The subscription library, in Harrison-road, comprises 11,000 well-selected volumes. The working man's college, in Halsey-hill, includes classes for chemistry, French, and vocal music. Two weekly newspapers are published.

The town has a head post-office, a telegraph office, three banking-offices, and four chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions, a seat of county courts, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs, on 24 June and the first Saturday of Nov. Woollen manufacture seems to have existed, on a small scale, so early as 1414; gradually became considerable; acquired an impetus, in the time of Henry VII., from the immigration of many Flemish; was powerfully stimulated, toward the end of last century, by improvements in machinery; and now employs upwards of 16,000 persons. Carpets, cashmeres, orleanses, coburgs, merinoes, lastings, alpacas, damasks, baizes, narrow cloths, broad cloths, kerseymeres, mousseline-de-laines, shalloons, fancy waistcoatings, and other fabrics are made. Dyeing, card-making, and the manufacture of chemicals also are carried on. The town was made a parliamentary burgh, by the Reform act, in 1832; was constituted a municipal burgh, under the new act, in 1843; sends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Its limits were extended in 1865, and include all the township of Halifax, and parts of the townships of Ovenden, Skircoat, Northowram and Southowram. Borough income in 1855, £46,898. Electors in 1860, 1,515. Pop. of the old borough, in 1851, 33,582; in 1861, 37,014. Houses, 7,807.

The township comprises 990 acres. Real property, in 1860, £132,020; of which £11,136 were in canals, and £4,079 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 25,161; in 1861, 28,990. Houses, 6,120. The parish contains also the townships of Northowram, Southowram, Skircoat, Shelf, Ovenden, Midgley, Warley, Norland, Sowerby, Soyland, Rishworth, Barkisland, Stainland, Eland-with-Greetland, Hipperholme-with-Brighouse, Rastrick, Fixby, Wadsworth, Erringden, Heptonstall, Stansfield, and Langfield; the last five of which are in the district of Todmorden. Acres of the parish, 75,740. Real property, £481,119; of which £3,096 are in mines, £6,606 in quarries, £11,136 in canals, and £5,629 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 140,257; in 1861, 147,988. Houses, 31,089. Baines says,—"From the boundary of Lancashire to the valley which separates the townships of Halifax and Ovenden from Northowram, the whole basis of the parish is gritstone. Immediately to the east of this valley, argillaceous strata, with their general concomitants, stone and iron, once more appear; and to this cause, together with the abundant supply of fuel, and the rapid descent of its numerous brooks, so important in manufacture before the introduction of the steam-engine, the parish is greatly indebted for its wealth and population. The land in the vicinity of the town is naturally sterile and unproductive; it is, however, in a good state of cultivation; and this township, more perhaps than any other in the county, serves to prove how completely the wealth and industry of man can triumph over the most stubborn indispositions of nature." Remains of entrenchments occur in various parts of the parish, and a few British coins have been found; but other vestiges or relics of antiquity are scant.—The head-living, or that of St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, and the livings of Trinity, St. James, St. Paul's-King Cross, and St. John-in-the-Wilderness, are p. curacies, in the diocese of Ripon. Value of St. John, the B., £1,678; * of Trinity, £190; * of St. James, £350; * of St. Paul's, £180; * of St. John-in-the-W., £150. * Patron of St. John the B., the Crown; of St. Paul's, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of the others, the Vicar of Halifax. The p. curacies of

Barkisland, Bradshaw, Briers, Brighouse, Charlestown, Coley, Cross-Stone, Elland, Greeland, Haley-Hill, Harley-Wood, Hebden-Bridge, Heptonstall, Illingworth, Lightcliffe, Luddenden, Mount-Pellon, Mytholmroyd, Queenshead, Rastrick, Ripponden, Salterhebble, Shelf, Sowerby-St. Mary, Sowerby-St. George, Sowerby-Bridge, and Stainland, are separate benefices.

The sub-district comprises the townships of Halifax and Skircoat. Acres, 2,330. Pop., 36,437. Houses, 7,724.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Rastrick, containing the townships of Rastrick and Fixby; the sub-district of Southowram, conterminous with the township of Southowram; the sub-district of Elland, containing the township of Elland-with-Greeland and the township of Stainland; the sub-district of Ripponden, containing the townships of Barkisland, Rishworth, and Soyland; the sub-district of Sowerby, containing the townships of Sowerby and Norland, and the lower division of Warley township; the sub-district of Luddenden, containing the township of Midgley and the upper division of Warley township; the sub-district, of Ovenden, conterminous with the township of Ovenden; the sub-district of Northowram, containing the townships of Northowram and Shelt; and the sub-district of Brighouse, containing the Halifax township of Hipperholme-with-Brighouse, and the Dewsbury hamlets of Hartshead and Clifton. Acres of the district 51,784. Poor-rates in 1863, £27,763. Pop. in 1851, 120,959; in 1861, 128,673. Houses, 27,000. Marriages in 1862, 1,233; births, 4,623,—of which 272 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,081, of which 1,233 were at ages under 5 years, and 27 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 12,096; births, 45,315; deaths, 29,398. The places of worship, in 1851, were 31 of the Church of England, with 20,176 sittings; 17 of Independents, with 8,948 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 2,231 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 634 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 656 s.; 31 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 12,046 s.; 13 of New Connexion Methodists, with 4,331 s.; 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,162 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,480 s.; 4 undefined, with 192 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 451 s. The schools were, 68 public day-schools, with 9,469 scholars; 171 private day-schools, with 5,501 s.; 136 Sunday schools, with 23,644 s.; and 19 evening schools for adults, with 724 s. The work-house is in Gibbet-lane; and, at the census of 1861, had 349 inmates.

HALLING. See **HAYLING**.

HALKIN, a village and a parish in Holywell district, Flintshire. The village stands under Hallin mountain, 24 miles SW of Flint r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Holywell; and has a post-office under Holywell. The parish includes the townships of Hendre-Figillt, Lugyn-y-Llan and Lugyn-y-Wern. Acres, 3,140. Real property, £5,232; of which £1,897 are in mines, and £30 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,777; in 1861, 1,334. Houses, 320. The decrease of pop. was occasioned by decrease in the working of lead mines. The property is divided among a few. Halkin Castle, built in 1327, is a seat of the Marquis of Westminster. Halkin mountain commands fine views; has, at its south end, an ancient British camp; and is there 1,020 feet high. The rocks abound in mineral wealth, principally lead ore, calamine, coal, limestone, and potter's clay. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £312. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is tolerable. The pcuracy of Rhos-y-Coe is a separate benefice. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Roberts, who wrote "the History of the Cymry," was rector.

HALL, a hamlet in St. Ishmael parish, Carmarthen; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Kidwelly. Pop., 93.

HALL, a village in Llangadock parish, Carmarthen; near Llangadock.

HALL, an ancient seat in Cornwood parish, Devon; north of Cornwood village. It was the residence of Col. Chudleigh, father of the notorious Elizabeth Chudleigh, who became Duchess of Kingston.

HALL, Cumberland. See **HAILE**.

HALL, or **HALL-IN-THE-WOOD**, a hamlet in Bolton-

le-Moors parish, Lancashire; near Bolton. Crompton, the weaver, who invented the spinning mule, lived here.

HALLABROW. See **HALLATROW**.

HALLAM. See **HALLAM (NETHER)**, and **HALLAMSHIRE**.

HALLAM-GATE, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Sheffield.

HALLAM (KIRK), a township in Shardlow district, and a parish partly also in Belper district, Derbyshire. The township lies adjacent to the Erewash river, canal, and railway, and to the boundary with Notts, 2 miles SW of Ilkeston r. station, and 8 ENE of Derby. Acres, 727. Real property, £1,077. Pop., 101. Houses, 18. The parish includes also the township of Mapperley; and its post-town is West Hallam, under Derby. Acres, 1,699. Real property, £2,633. Pop., 536. Houses, 108. The property of Kirk-Hallam township is all in one estate; and that of Mapperley is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £280. Patron, Lieut.-Col. Newdigate. The church consists of nave and chancel, with porch and embattled tower; and was restored in 1860. There is a chapel of ease in Mapperley. There are also a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

HALLAM (LITTLE), a hamlet in Ilkeston parish, Derby; 1 mile S by W of Ilkeston, and separated by the Nutbrook canal from Kirk-Hallam. Pop., 146.

HALLAM (NETHER), a township and a sub-district in Sheffield parish and Ecclesall-Bierlow district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies averagely $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Sheffield, but includes suburbs of that town, and also the villages or hamlets of Newfield-Green, Upperthorpe, Steelbank, Springvale-Lydgate, Tupton, Endcliffe, Crookes, Walkley, Hill-Bridge, Malin-Bridge, Hill-Foot, Philadelphia, and Heeley, and parts of Owlerton, Crooks, and Crooks - Moor. Acres, 5,480. Real property, £58,908; of which £256 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 8,397; in 1861, 19,758. Houses, 3,993. The large increase of pop. arose mainly from proximity to Sheffield, and from the operations of building societies. The tract now forming the township was a main part of the ancient Hallamshire; continued till near the end of last century to be principally waste land and common; was brought into cultivation in consequence of an enclosure act, obtained in 1791; affords a striking instance of rapid evolution from a state of comparative uselessness to a state of very high productiveness; and now shares conspicuously in the industry and prosperity of Sheffield.—The sub-district excludes Heeley hamlet; and, to that extent, is less than the township. Acres, 5,480. Pop., 17,305. Houses, 3,478.

HALLAMSHIRE, an ancient lordship on the S border of W. R. Yorkshire. It is sometimes said to have been nearly or quite conterminous with the parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield; but it really cannot now be defined, and perhaps was mainly identical with Nether Hallam. It figured at Domesday as Hallam, and belonged then to Earl Walthoe. The name Hallam is peculiar; looks to have had a Frisian origin; and probably was derived from the great tribe of the Halling or Helsing. The lordship belonged to the Walthoe family for a considerable time before the Norman conquest; passed to a female heiress of that family in 1075; passed afterwards to the Earls of Northampton; had a senechal in the time of Edward I.; and partly belongs now to the Duke of Norfolk.

HALLAM (UPPER), a township in Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; and a sub-district in Ecclesall-Bierlow district. The township lies averagely $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Sheffield; but has a scattered form, and includes the hamlets of Fulwood, Nether-Green, Ranmoor, Carsick-Hill, Crosshack, Stephen-Hill, Sandgate, Stumplerlow, Ringinglow, and Hangingwater. Acres, 5,870. Real property, £7,961; of which £10 are in mines, and £140 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,499; in 1861, 1,643. Houses, 338. Steel-working and cutlery are carried on; and there are a church and an Independent chapel in Fulwood, and a Methodist chapel in Ranmoor.—The sub-

district contains also two townships of Dronfield parish, Derby. Acres, 5,370. Pop., 2,649. Houses, 551.

HALLAM (West), a parish in Shardlow district, Derbyshire; on the Nutbrook canal, 2 miles W by S of Ilkeston r. station, and 7 NE by E of Derby. It has a post-office under Derby. Acres, 1,823. Real property, £5,273; of which £3,100 are in mines. Pop., 559. Houses, 109. The manor belongs to Lieut.-Col. Newdigate. Coal is largely worked. There is a sulphureous spring, of local medicinal note. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £250. Patron, Lieut.-Col. Newdigate. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with porch and embattled tower; and contains an ancient marble monument to the Powtells. A grammar school, founded in 1664, has an endowed income of £170; and other charities have £39.

HALLAN, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 3½ miles NE of Bridgnorth.

HALLAND, a quondam Elizabethan mansion in Sussex; on the S border of East Hoathly-parish. It was long the seat of the Pelhams; but the greater part of it has been taken down, and the rest is now a farm-house.

HALLAS-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Wilsden township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles NW of Bradford.

HALLATON, a village and a parish in the district of Uppingham and county of Leicester. The village stands on a slope, 3 miles NNW of Medbourne r. station, and 6 WSW of Uppingham; was once a market-town; and has now a post-office under Uppingham, and fairs on Holy Thursday and on the third Thursday after. The parish comprises 2,360 acres. Real property, £8,581. Pop., 696. Houses, 167. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Calverly Bewicke, Esq. Remains of an ancient encampment, called Hallaton-castle-hill, of considerable extent, and comprising a conical eminence 118 feet high, once surmounted by a keep and engirt with ramparts and ditches, are about a mile W of the village; and vestiges of another are near it. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Blaston-St. Michael, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £741.* Patrons, C. Bewicke, Esq., and the Rev. G. O. Fenwicks. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains an old font, sedilia, and monuments to the Vowes, the Bewickes, the Fenwickes, and the Dents. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, endowed with £25, alms-houses with £50, and other charities with £44.

HALLATROW, a hamlet in High Littleton parish, Somerset; 1 mile from Paulton, and 10 SW of Bath. It has a post-office under Bristol. Pop., 351.

HALL-BARN, a seat near Beaconsfield, in Bucks. It was built and occupied by the poet Waller.

HALL-BARNS, a hamlet in Simonburn township and parish, Northumberland; 7½ miles NW of Hexham.

HALL-CARR. See COWPE-LENCHES.

HALL-CELLAR, a fishing-hamlet in Devon; 2 miles NNW of Start point, and 6½ SE by E of Kingsbridge.

HALL-END, a hamlet in Polesworth parish, Warwick; on Watling-street, 3 miles NW of Atherstone.

HALLEVILLE, a hamlet in Plaistow parish, Essex; near Canning-Town. It has a post-office under Canning-Town, London E.

HALLFIELD. See BELLINGHAM.

HALL-FOLD, a village in Rochdale parish, Lancashire. An Independent chapel is here, recent, neat, of white freestone, with 800 sittings.

HALLGARTH, a township in Pitlington parish, Durham; on an affluent of the river Wear, near the North-eastern railway, 3½ miles ENE of Durham city. Coal is worked.

HALLGATE, a hamlet in New Forest township, Kirkby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles NNW of Richmond.

HALL-GREEN, a hamlet in Upholland township and chapelry, Lancashire; 4 miles W of Wigan.

HALL-GREEN, a village in Yardley parish, Worcester; 4 miles SE of Birmingham. It has a post-office under Birmingham, and a church.

HALL-GREEN (OLD), a hamlet 1 mile S of Puckeridge, in Herts. It has a post-office under Ware.

HALLIFORD, a manor and two hamlets on the SW border of Middlesex. The manor lies on the river Thames, 3 miles ENE of Chertsey; belongs to the Lumley family; and has a post-office under Chertsey. The hamlets are Lower H. and Upper H.; and the former is in Shepperton parish,—the latter in Sunbury parish.

HALLIKELD, a hamlet and a wapentake in N. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet is in Winton township, Sigston-Kirby parish; and lies 4½ miles NE of Northallerton.—The wapentake lies between the rivers Ure and Swale; is bounded by East Hang, East Gelling, Birdforth, Bulmer, and Claro; and contains four parishes, and parts of seven others. Acres, 38,344. Pop., 6,596. Houses, 1,422.

HALLIN-FELL, a mountain in Westmoreland; overhanging Ulles-water, at the E side of the foot of Martin-dale. It forms a fine feature in the scenery of the lake.

HALLING, two hamlets and a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent. The hamlets are Lower H. and Upper H. L. H. lies on the river Medway, and on the Stroud and Maidstone railway, between Cuxton and Snodland stations, 4½ miles SW by S of Rochester; and has a post-office under Rochester. U. H. is ¼ a mile to the WNW. The parish comprises 1,847 acres of land, and 70 of water. Real property, £3,776. Pop. in 1851, 550; in 1861, 760. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. The manor took its name from being the "mark" or settlement of the Saxon Hallangas; and it was very early a possession of the bishops of Rochester. A palace of the bishops stood on it, by the side of the Medway; was the death-place, in 1184, of Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, who succeeded Becket; was repaired and extended, in 1322, by Bishop Hamo; was abandoned before the Reformation; and is now represented by only scanty fragments. Lime-burning, and the manufacture of Portland and Roman cement, are extensively carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £214.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is early English; consists of nave and chancel, with large square tower; and has a brass of 1587.

HALLING, a hamlet in Honley chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles S of Huddersfield.

HALLINGBURY (GREAT), or **HALLINGBURY-MORLEY**, a village and a parish in the district of Bishop-Stortford and county of Essex. The village stands near the river Stort, the Great Eastern railway, and the boundary with Herts, 2 miles SE of Bishop-Stortford; and has a fair on Whit-Tuesday. The parish comprises 2,651 acres. Post-town, Bishop-Stortford. Real property, £3,550. Pop., 675. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. The manor was known, by its present name, prior to the time of Edward the Confessor, and belonged to the Morleys, the Lovels, the Parkers, and the Turners. Hallingbury Place is the seat of J. A. Houblon, Esq. A Roman camp, hexagonal, double-ditched, and occupying 36 acres, was at Walbury, on the Stort. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £796. Patron, J. A. Houblon, Esq. The church comprises nave and chancel, with a tower; is very good; and contains ancient monuments of the Duchesses of Suffolk and the Parkers. There is a national school.

HALLINGBURY (LITTLE), a village and a parish in the district of Bishop-Stortford and county of Essex. The village stands near the river Stort, the Great Eastern railway, and the boundary with Herts, 3 miles SSE of Bishop-Stortford; and has a post-office under Bishop-Stortford. The parish comprises 1,612 acres. Real property, £2,903. Pop., 514. Houses, 117. The property is divided among a few. The manor was known at Domesday as Hallingbury-Brunker, or Bouchier; and belonged to Bouchier, Earl of Essex. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £470.* Patron, the Charterhouse, London. The church comprises nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and is very good. There is a national school.

HALLINGTON, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 2 miles SW of Louth r. station. Post-town, Louth. Acres,

860. Real property, £1,776. Pop., 82. Houses, 16. The property all belongs to Henry Chaplin, Esq. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Raithby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church has disappeared; and the site of it is now a burial-ground.

HALLINGTON, a township in St. John Lee parish, Northumberland; near the Roman wall, 8½ miles NNE of Hexham. Pop., 109. Houses, 20. This place was anciently called Halydon; it disputes with St. Oswald's being the Hefen-felth or Heaven-field of Bede, so called from a famous battle won by King Oswald in 675; it belonged anciently to Hexham priory; and it had a beacon tower at a curious hill called Hangingshaws.

HALLIWELL, a village, a township, two chapelries, and a sub-district, in Deane parish, and Bolton district, Lancashire. The village stands 2 miles WNW of Bolton town and r. station; is a pleasant place; and has a post-office under Bolton. The township comprises 2,320 acres. Real property, £23,939; of which £320 are in mines, and £84 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,959; in 1861, 5,953. Houses, 1,132. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of cotton mills. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Radcliffes, the Bartons, the Fanconbergs, and the Byroms; and belongs now to the Ainsworths. Smithill's Hall is the seat of Peter Ainsworth, Esq.; stands beside a lovely glen; and has, near the dining-room, a natural discoloration resembling a human footprint, fabled to have been impressed, in 1555, by George Marsh, the martyr.—The township is named from an ancient holy well; it has fine views; and it contains great bleach-works and fourteen large cotton mills.—The two chapelries are St. Paul and St. Peter; the former constituted in 1848, the latter in 1840, and both made ecclesiastically parochial in 1860. Pop. in 1861, 2,712 and 3,241. Houses, 527 and 605. Pop. of St. Peter in 1865, 4,350. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £180 and £170. Patron of St. Paul, R. H. Ainsworth, Esq.; of St. Peter, Trustees. The church of St. Paul was built in 1848; and that of St. Peter was built in 1838, rebuilt in 1844, is in the early English style, and has a tower. There are a donative chapel connected with Smithill's Hall, three Wesleyan chapels, three working men's institutes, national schools, and a structure called the Deane-Mill school, built at a cost of upwards of £3,000, and including free school, lecture-room, and library.—The sub-district includes also the township of Heaton. Acres, 3,950. Pop., 6,908. Houses, 1,312.

HALLIWELL, Northumberland. See **HOLYWELL**.

HALLLOUGHTON, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, 1½ mile SSW of Southwell r. station. Post-town, Southwell. Acres, 977. Real property, £1,406. Pop., 67. Houses, 15. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to Sir John Sutton. There is a curious old mansion. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £46. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is good.

HALLOW, a village and a parish in Martley district, Worcestershire. The village stands near the river Severn, and near the Worcester and Malvern railway, 3 miles NNW of Worcester; and has a post-office under Worcester. The parish includes also the hamlets of Broadheath and Shoulton. Acres, 3,556. Real property, £9,121. Pop. in 1851, 1,308; in 1861, 1,507. Houses, 320. The property is subdivided. Hallow Park, situated on a height commanding a fine view of the Severn, is the seat of Captain J. P. Lord. There are nurseries, market-gardens, and several neat villas. The living is a p. curacy, annexed, with Christ's Chapel, to the vicarage of Grimley, in the diocese of Worcester. The church was built, in 1830, on the site of a previous church; and is a square structure, without a tower. Christ's chapel is in Broadheath. There are a Lady Huntingdon's chapel, an endowed school, with £100 a-year, and a free school in Broadheath.

HALLOWS-REEDLEY. See **REEDLEY-HALLOWES**.

HALLSTEADS, a modern mansion, the seat of the Marshalls, in Cumberland; on the W side of Ulles-water, 1½ m. SSW of Watermillock.

HALLYSTONE. See **HOLYSTONE**.

HALLYTREEHOLME, a hamlet in Hempholme township, Leven parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the river Hull, 6½ m. SE of Great Driffield.

HALMER-END, a liberty in Audley parish, Stafford; 4½ m. NW of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Real property, £3,845; of which £600 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,049; in 1861, 1,275. Houses, 276. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal-mining.

HALMONDS-FROME, a township in Bishops-Frome parish, Hereford; on the river Frome, 4½ m. S by E of Bromyard. Real property, £1,837. Pop. with Leadon, 368.

HALNABY, a hamlet in Croft parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NE of Richmond. Halnaby Hall is the seat of Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bart.

HALNAKER, a tything in Boxgrove parish, Sussex; 4 miles NE of Chichester. It has a post-office under Chichester. Pop., 233. The manor was given by Henry I. to Robert de Haye; passed to the St. Johns, the Poynings, the Delawars, the Morleys, and others; and now belongs to the Duke of Richmond, and is attached to Goodwood. A mansion on it dated from the time of the Conquest; was rebuilt by Sir Thomas West, Lord Delawarr; had a gateway, flanked with small octagonal turrets, leading into a square court; and is now little more than a mass of ruined walls.

HALSALL, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Ormskirk district, Lancashire. The village stands near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 3 miles NW of Ormskirk r. station; is a scattered place; and has a post-office under Ormskirk. The township includes also the hamlets of Barton and Haskeyne. Acres, 6,996. Real property, £10,661. Pop., 1,204. Houses, 196. The parish contains likewise the townships of Down-Holland and Melling, and the chapelries of Maghull and Lydiate. Acres, 16,658. Real property, £36,268. Pop. in 1851, 4,510; in 1861, 4,672. Houses, 803. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Lady Scarisbrick. Good building stone is found; and a kind of moss exists which has been used for candles. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £3,500.* Patron, R. H. Blundell, Esq. The church consists of nave, three aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; contains a piscina, an effigy of a priest, and several mural monuments; and is in good condition. The p. curacies of Maghull, Melling, and Lydiate, are separate benefices. There are a national school for girls, an endowed school for boys, with £26, and other charities with £200.—The sub-district comprises Halsall and Down-Holland townships. Acres, 10,470. Pop., 1,952. Houses, 329.

HALSANDS, a fishing-village in Stokenham parish, Devon; 9 miles SSW of Dartmouth.

HALSE, a hamlet in Brackley parish, Northampton; 2½ miles N by W of Brackley. Real property, £2,570.

HALSE, a village and a parish in Taunton district, Somerset. The village stands 2 miles SW of Bishops-Lydeard r. station, and 6½ WNW of Taunton; is a pretty place; and has a post-office under Taunton. The parish comprises 1,301 acres. Real property, £3,106. Pop., 453. Houses, 92. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to R. C. A. Prior, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £174.* Patron, Sir James Langham, Bart. The church consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower; has a Norman font; and is good. Charities, £44.

HALSETOWN. See **HALESTOWN**.

HALSEWELL. See **GOATHEURST**.

HALSHAM, a parish in Patrington district, E. R. Yorkshire; 1½ m. N of Ottringham r. station, and 5½ ESE of Hedon. Post-town, Ottringham, under Hull. Acres, 2,377. Real property, £3,777. Pop., 265. Houses, 45. The property is divided between two. The manor belongs to Sir T. A. C. Constable. The surface is flat, and formerly was subject to flooding. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £760.* Patron, Capt. Shipton, R. N. The church is ancient but good; includes a chantry chapel; has a modern vestry and a

tower; and contains sedilia, a pulpit of 1634, an octagonal granite font, and an alabaster effigy of Sir John Constable, of the middle of the 15th century. A handsome mausoleum of the Constable family, with dome and surmounting cross, is near the church. An endowed school and an hospital have £80.

HALSHAW-MOOR, a railway station with telegraph, in Lancashire; on the Bolton and Manchester railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile SE of Moses-Gate station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Manchester.

HALSINGER, a hamlet in Braunton parish, Devon; 5 miles WNW of Barnstaple.

HALSTEAD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Essex. The town stands on a gentle acclivity, adjacent to the river Colne, and to the Colne Valley railway, 14 miles NW by W of Colchester. It belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to Earl Godwin; but, at the Conquest, was divided amongst several Norman chiefs. Its name is derived from two Saxon words, signifying "a healthy place." A market, long before the Norman accession, existed on Chippinghill; but afterwards was removed to the middle of the town; and it seems, from early times, to have been always such as to mark Halstead as a place of provincial importance. The town is irregularly built, but comprises several streets, and has undergone recent improvement. A block of houses, with ornate shops in the basement storey, projecting windows in the second storey, and a projecting roof rising from columns and brackets over the third storey, erected in 1862, after designs by C. F. Hayward, is a very fine specimen of tasteful street architecture. The town-hall, the market-house, and the police-station are suitable and good. The mechanics' institute, on Market-hill, is a handsome edifice, and has a considerable library. The parish church is ancient; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with western tower and spire; had a chantry, founded, in 1340, by Lord Bourchier; was lately restored and beautified, at a cost of about £5,500; and contains effigies of a knight and lady of the Bourchiers. The spire is modern; two previous spires were destroyed by lightning; and the second of these was erected in 1717, and is commemorated in some lines of the poet Prior. A new cemetery, on the Colchester-road, with a very neat entrance-lodge, was opened in 1856. Holy Trinity church, at the W end of the town, was built in 1844, at a cost of £5,000; is in the early English style; and has a tower and lofty spire. There are two chapels for Independents, two for Baptists, and one for Quakers; a grammar-school, founded in 1594, with £20 from endowment; three national schools and a British school; a charity of £281 a-year for the poor; other charities worth £260; and a workhouse, built at the cost of £7,500, with capacity for 500 inmates. The town has a head post-office, a railway station, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions, and of county courts; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs on 6 May, and 29 Oct. Brewing and malting, an extensive manufacture of straw plait, and a large trade in silk, velvet, and crape are carried on. Halstead Lodge, Stanstead Hall, Ashford Lodge, Star-Stile, Sloe-Farm, Attwoods, the Howe, and other seats are in the neighbourhood. Archbishop Bourchier was a native, and Bishop Hall was vicar. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 5,858; in 1861, 5,707. Houses, 1,314.

The parish contains also the hamlet of Greenstead-Green. Acres, 5,633. Real property, £22,987; of which £336 are in gas-works. Pop., 6,917. Houses, 1,535. Holy Trinity was constituted a separate chapelry in 1844. Pop. of the portion of the parish in that chapelry, 2,890. Houses, 623. Greenstead-Green also is a separate chapelry. The head-living, or St. Andrews, is a vicarage, and that of Holy Trinity is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Rochester. Value of the former, £370; * of the latter, £150. Patron of both, the Bishop of Rochester.—The sub-district contains likewise the parishes of Gosfield, Earls-Colne, White-Colne, Colne-Engaine, Pebmarsh, Little Maplestead, and Great Maplestead. Acres, 20,507. Pop., 11,544. Houses, 2,555.—The district compre-

hends also the sub-district of Hedingham, containing the parishes of Sible-Hedingham, Castle-Hedingham, Little-Yeldham, Great Yeldham, Tibbury, Ridgwell, Stambourne, and Toppesfield. Acres, 33,913. Poor-rates in 1863, £10,131. Pop. in 1851, 19,253; in 1861, 18,482. Houses, 4,135. Marriages in 1862, 102; births, 609,—of which 51 were illegitimate; deaths, 413,—of which 163 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,338; births, 6,269; deaths, 4,166. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 5,638 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 3,863 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 2,626 s.; 3 of Quakers, with 760 s.; and 1 undefined, with 100 s. The schools were 18 public day-schools, with 1,629 scholars; 35 private day-schools, with 740 s.; 30 Sunday-schools, with 2,950 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 139 s.

HALSTEAD, a village and a parish in Sevenoaks district, Kent. The village stands 3 miles W of Shoreham r. station, and 6 NNW of Sevenoaks; and has a post-office under Sevenoaks. The parish comprises 913 acres. Real property, £1,630. Pop., 323. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £200.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is partly ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle or chapel, with tower and spire; and contains a piscina. There is a free school.

HALSTEAD, a township in Tilton parish, Leicestershire; 11 miles E of Leicester. Acres, 1,432. Real property, £3,231. Pop., 211. Houses, 43. Halstead House is the seat of the Chesters. There are petrifying springs, and a Wesleyan chapel.

HALSTOCK, a village and a parish in Beaminster district, and a liberty in Bridport division, Dorset. The village stands near the boundary with Somerset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Yeovil r. station, and 6 NE by N of Beaminster; and it has a post-office under Yeovil. The parish comprises 3,181 acres. Real property, with Benville, Chelborough, and Corscombe, £12,104. Rated property of H. alone, £2,876. Pop., 532. Houses, 117. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Abinger. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt in 1846, and has a tower. Charities, £10. The liberty is conterminous with the parish.

HALSTON, an extra-parochial tract in Oswestry district, Salop; near the Ellesmere canal and the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 4 miles ENE of Oswestry. Acres, 700. Pop., 33. Houses, 2. A preceptory of the Knights Templars, afterwards of the Knights Hospitallers, was here; was given, in the time of Elizabeth, to William Horne; and passed to the Myttons. Halston Hall was long the seat of the Myttons; one of whom was a well-known sportsman, familiarly called Jack Mytton.

HALSTON, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 17.

HALSTOW (HIGH), a parish in Hoo district, Kent; 5 miles NE by E of Higham r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Rochester. Post-town, Hoo, under Rochester. Acres, 4,244; of which 1,055 are water. Real property, £4,772. Pop., 363. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. Northwood hill commands an extensive view of the shore of the Thames. Part of the land is marsh, with reed beds; and the Mean is a tract of 262 acres, indefinitely divided between this parish and Hoo-St. Mary. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £700.* Patron, T. Briggs, Esq. The church has a brass of 1396, and is good. Charities, £25.

HALSTOW (LOWER), a parish in Mutton district, Kent; at the upper end of Stangate creek, between the Medway and the Swale, 3 miles ENE of Rainham r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Sittingbourne. Post-town, Sittingbourne. Acres, 1,891; of which 230 are water. Real property, £3,354. Pop., 399. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is marsh. An ancient village, inhabited by potters, seems to have been there; and an old embankment, to protect the land

from the sea, and filled with broken tiles and pottery, is near the church. Brick-making now employs many of the inhabitants; and there is a quay on one of the creeks of the Medway. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £245. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is ancient but good; is possibly of Saxon origin; includes much Roman masonry in its walls; and has a small tower. Charities, £14.

HALSWAY, a hamlet in Stogumber parish, Somerset; 5½ miles SE of Watchet. Real property, £1,585. Lower Halsway is a curious old manor-house, now occupied by a farmer.

HALSWELL. See GOATHURST.

HALTCLIFF. See CALDBECK.

HALTEMPRICE, a farm in Cottingham parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles WNW of Hull. An Augustinian canonry was removed hither, from Cottingham manor, about 1324; had, at the dissolution, a prior and 11 or 12 canons; and was then given to Thomas Culpepper.

HALTHAM-UPON-BAIN, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the Horncastle canal and railway, near Woodhall-Spa station, 4 miles SSW of Horncastle. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 2,610. Real property, £2,037. Pop., 215. Houses, 45. The manor belongs to the Honourable and Rev. John Dymoke. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Roughton, in the diocese of Lincoln. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HALTON, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; on the Wendover canal, 1½ mile NE of Wendover, and 4½ SE of Aylesbury r. station. Post-town, Wendover, under Tring. Acres, 1,452. Real property, £1,683. Pop., 147. Houses, 30. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200. Patron, Sir J. D. King, Bart. The church is good.

HALTON, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Runcorn parish, Cheshire. The village stands on an eminence near the Bridgewater canal, the Northwestern railway, and the river Mersey, 1½ mile SE of Runcorn Road r. station, and 3 NNE of Frodsham; commands an extensive view along the Mersey; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Preston Brook, and fairs on 5 April and 19 Sept.—The township comprises 1,779 acres. Real property, £5,607. Pop., 1,505. Houses, 317. An ancient barony of Halton, having its seat at the village, was, with the constableness of Chester, given by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, to his cousin Nigel; continued, for several centuries, to be held by Nigel's descendants; and passed, through John of Gaunt, to the duchy of Lancaster. A castle here, on the brow of a hill, was built about the time of the Conquest; was a favourite hunting-seat of John of Gaunt; was dismantled in the civil war of Charles I.; and is now represented by inconsiderable ruins; but includes a habitable portion, rebuilt after the Restoration. The manor now belongs to Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. Stone is quarried.—The chapelry is rather larger than the township, and was constituted in 1860. Pop., 1,541. Houses, 290. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £157.* Patron, Sir R. Brooke, Bart. The church is an edifice of red stone, with a turret. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed grammar school, and alms-houses with 255.

HALTON, a township in Chirk parish, Denbigh; near Chirk. Pop., 176.

HALTON, a village and a parish in Lancaster district, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Lune, and on the Lancaster and Leeds railway, 2½ miles NNE of Lancaster; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lancaster. The parish includes also the chapelry of Aughton. Acres, 3,738. Real property, £5,520. Pop., 670. Houses, 130. The property is much subdivided. Halton Hall is a chief residence. Coins of Canute, now in the British museum, were found, in 1815, on Halton moor; vestiges of a Roman camp and an ancient barrow are near the church; and remains of a Roman altar were found at the camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £479. Patron, J. Hastings, Esq. The church is modern, with

an ancient tower; and has a memorial font. The p. curacy of Aughton is a separate benefice. An endowed school has £15; and other charities have £68.

HALTON, a township and a chapelry in Corbridge parish, Northumberland. The township lies on the Roman wall, adjacent to Watling-street, 5 miles NE of Hexham. Acres, 798. Pop., 45. Houses, 8. Halton Castle, ¼ a mile S of the Roman wall, belonged to the Haltons; passed to the Carnabys; belongs now to Sir E. Blackett; consists chiefly of stones taken from Roman buildings; and is a massive square tower, with corner turrets. A Jacobean farm-house is attached to it; and has some Roman mouldings and a weathered sculpture, which probably was part of a sepulchral slab. A small old church is near the castle, and appears, like the castle, to have been built chiefly of Roman stones. Halton-Chesters, on the Roman wall, was the station Hunnum, occupied by the Ala Sabiniana; comprised an area of 4½ acres; but is now so obliterated that even an antiquary who has not been forewarned, might pass through it without recognising it; yet, so late as 1827, when the last portion of it was subjected to the plough, was found to contain numerous substructions of very careful masonry.—The chapelry includes also Halton-Shields township, and is annexed to the vicarage of Corbridge in the diocese of Durham.

HALTON, a village in Templenewsam township, Whittkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles E of Leeds. It has a post-office under Leeds, and a national school.

HALTON-CHESTERS. See **HALTON**, Northumberland.

HALTON (EAST), a village and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The village stands about a mile from the Humber, 3 miles E of Thornton-Abbey r. station, and 7 ESE of Barton-on-Humber; is a long, irregularly-built place; and has a post-office under Uleby. The parish extends to Halton-Skitter creek; and comprises 3,920 acres of land and 1,570 of water. Real property, £4,685. Pop., 727. Houses, 161. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £161.* Patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HALTON (EAST), a township in Skipton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NE of Skipton. Acres, 1,244. Real property, £1,595. Pop., 94. Houses, 24.

HALTON-GILL, a township-chapelry in Arncliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Skiffare, near Langtrothdale Chase, 10½ miles NNE of Settle r. station. It contains the hamlets of Hesleden and Foxup; and its post-town is Arncliffe, under Skipton. Acres, 7,637. Real property, £2,282. Pop., 83. Houses, 17. The land, to a great degree, is hill and mountain; and is entirely disposed in pasture. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £30. Patron, the Vicar of Arncliffe.

HALTON-HOLEGATE, a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands on the river Steeping, 1 mile ESE of Spilsby, and 2½ NE of Firsby r. station; and has a post-office under Spilsby. The parish comprises 1,320 acres. Real property, £4,554. Pop., 531. Houses, 127. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Samuel Vessey, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300. Patron, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The church is later English, with early Norman parts; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a large tower; was recently restored, at a cost of £1,960; and contains an ancient font, and, on an altar tomb, the effigies of a crusader. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £7.

HALTON-LADY and **HALTON-PRIORS**, two hamlets in Bromfield township and parish, Salop; near Halton-Hill and the river Teme, 2 miles W of Ludlow.

HALTON-SHIELDS, a township in Corbridge parish, Northumberland; on the Roman wall, contiguous to Halton township, 5½ miles NE of Hexham. Acres, 442. Pop., 69. Houses, 17. A Roman castellum was here.

HALTON (West), a village and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The village stands in a vale, near the Humber, 2½ miles NW of Winterton, and 8 W of Barton-on-Humber r. station. The parish contains also the hamlet of Coleby, and part of the township of Gunhouse; and its post-town is Winterton, under Brigg. Acres, 4,370. Real property, £3,721. Pop., 422. Houses, 90. The property is divided among four or five. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; and is leased to John B. Slater, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £900.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church was built in 1695; is in the pointed style; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £30.

HALTON (West), a township in Long Preston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ribble, 6½ miles S of Settle. Acres, 2,209. Real property, £2,060. Pop., 131. Houses, 26.

HALTWEELL-SWEIRE. See **BROOMRIDGE.**

HALTWHISTLE, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Northumberland. The town lies on the South Tyne river, at the influx of Haltwhistle burn, and on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, at the junction of the Alston branch, 1¼ mile S of the Roman wall, ½ E of the boundary with Cumberland, and 16½ W of Hexham. It consists chiefly of good modern houses; but contains a number of old ones, which retain traces of fortification. The Castle-hill at it is a mound of earth, partly artificial; appears to have, at some early period, been fortified; and is encompassed, on all sides, except the south, by a breast-work four feet high. A fine old peel stands near the Castle-hill; and is said to have been a manor-house. Another peel, of much strength, formerly stood on the west side of the bridge, and defended the entrance to the town. An edifice, in the Italian style, with magistrates' rooms, and with a public hall for lectures and meetings, in connexion with a mechanics' institute, was built in 1862. The church is early English; has three elegant lancet windows in its east end; and contains trefoiled sedilia, a curious gravestone of one of the Blenkinsops, and a remarkable altar-tomb of the brother-in-law of Bishop Ridley. There are chapels for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school with £32, other charities with £5, and a workhouse. The town has a post-office; under Carlisle, a railway station with telegraph, and good inns; and is a seat of county courts, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on 12 May, 17 Sept., and 10 Nov. The manufacture of baize and woollens, and the making of drain-pipes and large bricks, are carried on.

The township comprises 2,759 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,420; in 1861, 1,749. Houses, 336. The parish contains also the townships of Hartleyburn, Coanwood, Featherstone, Plainmellor, Bellister, Ridley, Melkridge, Henshaw, Therngraston, Blenkinsopp, Thirlwall, and Walltown. Acres, 55,229. Real property, £36,639; of which £3,635 are in mines, £100 in quarries, and £90 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 3,379; in 1861, 5,200. Houses, 1,014. The property is much subdivided. The manor came recently into the possession of the Adamsons. The land is good, and the scenery fine, along the South Tyne; but the surface elsewhere is upland, bleak, and barren, and abounds with peat-mosses. Haltwhistle burn issues from Greenlee Loch; runs about 7 miles southward to the Tyne; and is sometimes swelled by great freshets. Coal and lime are worked. Portions of the Roman wall exist in the northern townships; the well-preserved and very interesting Roman station of Housesteads or Borovicus is in the north-east; and several castles and other remains of the feudal times are in other parts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £593.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The p. curacies of Beltingham, Greenhead, and Featherstone are separate benefices.—The sub-district and the district are co-extensive, and contain the parishes of Haltwhistle, Whitfield, Kirkhaugh, Knaresdale, and Lambley. Acres, 33,861. Poor-rates in 1863, £2,378. Pop. in 1851,

7,286; in 1861, 6,693. Houses, 1,294. Marriages in 1862, 51; births, 218,—of which 27 were illegitimate; deaths, 136,—of which 41 were at ages under 5 years, and 2 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 243; births, 2,266; deaths, 1,174. The places of worship, in 1851, were 8 of the Church of England, with 1,532 sittings; 2 of the Presbyterian church in England, with 104 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 100 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 861 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 401 s.; and 1 of mixed character, with 160 s. The schools were 14 public day-schools, with 546 scholars; 10 private day-schools, with 239 s., and 10 Sunday schools with 655 s.

HALVERGATE, a parish in Blofield district, Norfolk; 3 miles SSE of Acle, and 3 N of Reedham r. station. Post-town, Acle, under Norwich. Acres, 2,675. Real property, £6,603. Pop., 541. Houses, 113. The property is subdivided. Much of the land is moor and marsh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £325.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is ancient; has a turretted tower; and was repaired in 1858. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, a fuel allotment of 16 acres, and charities £5.

HALVERSTEAD. See **HULVERSTREET.**

HALWELL, a village and a parish in Totnes district, Devon. The village stands ½ miles SSW of Totnes town and r. station; and has a post-office, designated Halwell, Devon. The parish includes also the hamlet of Washbourne. Acres, 3,666. Real property, with Morley, £4,732. Rated property of H. alone, £2,573. Pop., 357. Houses, 73. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £168. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is ancient, but very good; and consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with square tower. There are an independent chapel, and charities £6.

HALWELL, a parish in Holsworthly district, Devon; 6 miles SE by E of Holsworthly, and 16 N of Tavistock r. station. Post-town, Holsworthly, North Devon. Acres, 3,426. Real property, £1,153. Pop., 257. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The surface is very hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £210.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old and plain, with a tower; and recently was dilapidated. There is a Baptist chapel.

HALYDON. See **HALLINGTON**, Northumberland.

HALYWELL. See **HOLYWELL.**

HAM, a hamlet in Llantwit-Major parish, Glamorgan; 4½ miles S of Cowbridge.

HAM, a tything in Berkeley parish, Gloucester; near Berkeley. Real property, £8,238. Pop., 577. Houses, 110.

HAM, a tything in Baughurst parish, Hants; 2 miles ENE of Kingsclere. Pop., 35.

HAM, a parish in Eastry district, Kent; 1 mile E of Eastry, and 2 S by W of Sandwich r. station. Post-town, Eastry, under Sandwich. Acres, 320. Rated property, £787. Pop., 47. Houses, 9. The property is divided among a few. Updown House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £181. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good.

HAM, a hundred in Kent; in the lathe of Shepway; containing Warehorne parish, and part of Orlestone. Acres, 4,695. Pop., 841. Houses, 172.

HAM, a tything in Pilton parish, Somerset; 2 miles SW of Shepton-Mallet.

HAM, an ancient but depopulated ville in Marston-Bigott parish, Somerset; 2 miles SW of Frome. It belonged to the monks of Witham.

HAM, a hamlet and a chapelry in Kingston-on-Thames parish, Surrey. The hamlet is joined to Hatch, under the name of Ham-with-Hatch; lies on the Thames, near Richmond Park, nearly opposite Twickenham r. station, and 2 miles N of Kingston-on-Thames; and has a post-office, of the name of Ham, under Petersham, London S. W., and a fair on 29, 30, and 31 May. Real property, £6,993. Pop. in 1851, 1,324; in 1861, 1,420.

Houses, 249. The property is not much divided. Ham House stands on low ground, close to the river; was built, in 1610, by Sir Thomas Vavasor; has, over the principal entrance, the words "Vivat Rex;" was bought, 15 years after its erection, by the first Earl of Dysart; was the retreat of James II., before he escaped to France; continues to be little or none altered from its original condition; contains much antique furniture, a richly carved oak staircase, many interesting portraits and valuable pictures; includes the famous Duchess of Lauderdale's apartments, nearly as when she occupied them; and stands amid grounds with many fine old trees, and with a colossal statue representing the Thames. The National orphan home was established, on Ham Common, in 1849; was rebuilt, on a new site there, in 1862; is a brick structure, with stone dressings and with a portico; and contains accommodation for 200 orphan girls. There are a brewery and market gardens.—The chapelry is less extensive than the hamlet, and was constituted in 1834. Pop. in 1861, 1,265. Houses, 221. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £101.* Patron, the Vicar of Kingston. The church stands on the common; was built in 1832; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel. The p. curacy of Robinhood Gate is a separate benefice. There is a national school.

HAM, a parish in the district of Hungerford and county of Wilts; adjacent to Berks, 4 miles S by W of Hungerford r. station. Post-town, Shalbourne, under Hungerford. Acres, 1,605. Real property, with Henley, £2,929. Pop., 249. Houses, 56. Part of the land is downs, disposed in sheepwalk. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £457. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church has a tower.

HAM, or (EAST HAM), a village and a parish in West Ham district, Essex. The village stands near the London and Southend railway, and near the river Roding, 1 mile WSW of Barking; and has a station on the railway, a police station, and a post-office, of the name of East Ham, under Barking, London E. The parish contains also the hamlet of Greenstreet; and extends from Wanstead-Flats to the Thames at North Woolwich. Acres, 2,495; of which 40 are water. Real property, £13,564. Pop. in 1851, 1,550; in 1861, 2,264. Houses, 333. The increase of pop. arose partly from the opening of the railway station, partly from the establishment of industrial schools belonging to St. George-in-the-East. The property is divided among a few. Some of the land is rich marsh, and affords pasturage for many cattle. The manor belonged anciently to Waltham abbey. Greenstreet House is said to have been built for Anne Boleyn, and belongs now to J. Morley, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £865.* Patron, Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is partly Norman; has a nave and two chancels,—the upper chancel semicircular; and contains a piscina and a monument to Edmund Neville, Lord Latimer. Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary, was buried in the churchyard. A new church was built in 1863, at a cost of about £3,000; is in the late first pointed style, with some foreign features; consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with central tower; and stands in a central situation. There are national schools, alms-houses with 475, and other charities, with 222.

HAM, or HIGH HAM, a village and a parish, in Langport district, Somerset. The village stands 3½ miles N of Langport r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of High Ham, under Langport. The parish includes also the chapelry of Low Ham or Nether Ham, the tything of Beer, the hamlet of Henley, the Langport workhouse, and part of the hamlets of Wagg and Paradise. Acres, 4,229. Real property, £7,171. Pop., 1,283. Houses, 243. The property is subdivided. The manor of Low Ham belongs to the Mildmays. High Ham living is a rectory, and Nether Ham a p. curacy, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value of H. H., £533; of N. H., £40. Patron, of the former, Worcester College, Oxford; of the latter, Capt. Mildmay, R. N.

The parish church is perpendicular English; and consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are independent chapels, and a parochial school.

HAM, or WEST HAM, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Essex. The village stands E. of the river Lea, between Stratford and Plaistow, near the North Woolwich and Eastern Counties railway stations at Stratford, about 1½ mile E of Bow Bridge, and 2½ N of the Victoria Docks; is a large place, with some good houses; was formerly a market-town; and has a post-office, of the name of West Ham, under Stratford, London E. A Cistercian abbey was founded, about a mile from the village, in 1135, by William de Montfichet; was defended by a moat; was the place in which Henry VIII. confined the Countess of Salisbury; and is now represented by some ruins. There is a post-office of West Ham Abbey, under Stratford, London E. The parish is divided into three wards:—Church-street ward, containing West Ham village, Upton, Forest-Gate, and Canning-Town; Stratford ward, containing Stratford, with the Grove, the Green, and Maryland Point; and Plaistow ward, containing Plaistow village, the Marshes, Hallsville, Silvertown, and the Victoria Docks. Acres, 5,390; of which 230 are water. Real property £157,997; of which £1,641 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 18,817; in 1861, 38,331. Houses, 6,191. The increase of pop. arose from the establishment of works of the Eastern Counties railway, the erection of the Victoria Docks and iron-ship-building yards, the establishment of coke-ovens and of India-rubber and chemical works, the operations of building societies, the opening of a railway station, and some other causes. There are also extensive water-works, distilleries, flour-mills, a large brewery, smelting-works, copper-works, a medical glass factory, a large congrue war-rocket establishment, water-proofing manufactories, a silk-printing establishment, a large patent leather-cloth manufactory, and some other industrial establishments. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of London. Value, £700.* Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient but good; comprises a nave with aisles, a chancel with N and S chapels, and a tower 74 feet high; and contains an altar-tomb of 1485, and several other interesting monuments. The p. curacies of Plaistow, Barking-Road, Victoria-Dock, Forest-Gate, Stratford-St. John, Stratford-St. Paul, and Stratford-Christchurch are separate benefices. There are also several chapels or licensed school-rooms, connected with the Established church; a number of chapels for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers; a number of public schools,—one of which has an endowment of £284 a-year; two suites of alms-houses,—one of which has £60 a-year; a suite of industrial schools, for the children of the district; and numerous charitable bequests for the poor.

The sub-district contains the wards of Church-street and Plaistow, and the parishes of East Ham and Little Ilford. Pop., 25,195. Houses, 3,875.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Stratford, terminate with the ward of Stratford; the sub-district of Leyton, containing the parishes of Low Leyton and Wanstead; and the sub-district of Walthamstow, containing the parishes of Walthamstow and Woodford. Acres 19,477. Poor-rates in 1863, £32,989. Pop. in 1851, 34,395; in 1861, 59,319. Houses, 9,810. Marriages in 1862, 354; births, 2,133,—of which 72 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,279,—of which 604 were at ages under 5 years, and 22 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,216; births, 15,232; deaths, 9,142. The places of worship, in 1851, were 16 of the Church of England, with 9,143 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 2,208 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 286 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 820 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 200 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 128 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 125 s. The schools were 37 public day schools, with 3,801 scholars; 54 private day schools, with 1,149 s.; 24 Sunday schools, with 2,274 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s. The workhouse is in Low Leyton.

HAMBLE (THE), a stream of Hants. It rises near

Bishops-Waltham; and runs about 11 miles south-south-westward, past Betley and Bursledon, to Southampton water at Hamble-le-Rice. Its lower reach, from Betley downward, is estuarial and navigable; and has, to a considerable extent, pleasantly-wooded shores.

HAMBLEDEN, a village and a parish in the district of Henley and county of Buckingham. The village stands near the river Thames, 2 miles from the boundary with Oxfordshire, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Henley-on-Thames r. station; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Henley-on-Thames. The parish comprises 6,615 acres. Real property, £9,401. Pop. in 1851, 1,365; in 1861, 1,464. Houses, 294. The increase of pop. arose mainly from an extension of the chair-turning trade. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Earl Algar; passed to the Clares, the Badlesmeres, the Scropes, and the Claytons; and belongs now to the Murrays. The present manor-house was built, in 1604, by the Earl of Sunderland; and gave refuge, in 1646, to Charles I., on his way to St. Albans. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £1,200.* Patron, the Rev. W. H. Ridley. The church is ancient and cruciform; seems to have had originally a Norman central tower; has now a western tower of 1721; includes portions of early decorated and later English; was repaired in 1859; and contains a Norman font, some curious brasses of the Sheepwash family, and a fine alabaster monument of Sir Cope d'Oyley. The p. curacy of Lane-End is a separate benefice. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £33. St. Thomas-Cantilupe was a native; and the second Lord Sandes was buried in the church.

HAMBLETON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Droxford district, and a hundred in Droxford division, Hants. The village stands 6 miles NNW of Porchester r. station, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Bishops-Waltham; is a considerable place; and has a post-office under Horndean; and it had a weekly market and three annual horse fairs, which have all been discontinued. The parish contains also the tythings of Denmead, Ervills, Chidden, and Glidden. Acres, 9,040. Real property, £9,628. Pop. in 1851, 2,052; in 1861, 1,891. Houses, 408. The property is much subdivided. There are numerous mansions and villas. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £750.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is early English, in good condition, with a tower; and contains several monuments. Four ancient chapels were in the four tythings, and have left some remains. There is a national school.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 21,840. Pop., 5,221. Houses, 1,077. The hundred is conterminous with the parish.

HAMBLETON, a village, a parish, and a district in Surrey. The village stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Witley r. station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ S of Godalming; and has a post-office under Godalming. The parish comprises 1,556 acres. Real property, £1,634. Pop., 557. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. A remarkable group of ancient chestnuts is at Burghgate; and an excellent building stone, called the Burghgate stone, is there. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £207.* Patron, the Earl of Radnor. The church is almost entirely modern. The workhouse is at the verge of the parish; and, in 1861, had 133 inmates.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Witley, containing the parishes of Hambleton, Witley, Thursley, Elstead, Pepper-Harrow, Haslemere, Chiddingfold, and Hascombe; and the sub-district of Cranley, containing the parishes of Cranley, Ewhurst, Dunsfold, Bramley, Shalford, St. Martha-on-the-Hill, Womersley, and Alford,—the last partly in Snssex. Acres, 60,351. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,399. Pop. in 1851, 13,552; in 1861, 13,907. Houses, 2,724. Marriages in 1862, 79; births, 442,—of which 24 were illegitimate; deaths, 207,—of which 62 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 868; births, 4,238; deaths, 2,336. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 4,867 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 765 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 100 s.; 1 of

Wesleyans, with 124 s.; and 1 undefined, with 130 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,095 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 480 s.; 20 Sunday schools, with 1,404 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 32 s.

HAMBLETON HILL, or **HAMILTON HILL**, an eminence in Dorset; on the left side of the river Stour, 5 miles NW by N of Blandford-Forum. It outlies the chalk; has a bold outline; and is crowned by an extensive fortification, with two ramparts and ditches, strengthened, on different points, by advanced works. Roman coins have been found here.

HAMBLE-LE-RICE, a parish in South Stoneham district, Hants; on Southampton water, at the mouth of Hamble river, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Southampton r. station. Post-town, Southampton. Acres, 1,319; of which 895 are water. Real property, £2,225. Pop., 509. Houses, 103. A Cistercian priory was founded here, by Henry Blois, Bishop of Winchester, as a cell to Tironé abbey in France; and, at the suppression of alien monasteries, was given to New College, Oxford. Some remains exist of an ancient castle, on a projecting point of land on the shore. There are a coast guard station and a lobster fishery. The living is a donative in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported.* Patron, Winchester College. The church is ancient, has some Norman traces, and contains a monument to Sir Joseph Yorke. There is a national school.

HAMBLETON, a township-chapelry in Kirkham parish, Lancashire; on the river Wyre, 3 miles NE of Poulton r. station, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ WSW of Garstang. Post-town, Great Eccleston, under Garstang. Acres, 1,603; of which 230 are water. Real property, £2,493. Pop., 366. Houses, 88. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to J. B. Weld, Esq. A fine bridge over the Wyre here was erected in 1864. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £102. Patron, the Vicar of Kirkham. The church was rebuilt in 1709. There is a national school, with £8 from endowment.

HAMBLETON, a hamlet in Barkby parish, Leicestershire; 3 miles NE of Leicester. It belonged to William de Hambleton, grandson of the first Earl of Leicester; is alleged, by some, to have given rise to the Scottish ducal family of Hamilton; and gives the title of Viscount Hamilton to the Marquis of Abercorn.

HAMBLETON, a village and a parish in Oakham district, Rutland. The village stands on an eminence, near the river Gwash, 3 miles NE by N of Manton r. station, and 3 ESE of Oakham; is said to have had three churches at the Conquest; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Oakham. The parish comprises 1,154 acres. Real property, £4,694. Pop., 323. Houses, 64. The manor belonged to Editha, wife of the Confessor; passed to the Badlesmeres; and belongs now to George Finch, Esq. Hambleton Hall was a Tudor mansion, and became a farm-house. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Braunston, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £180.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is chiefly early English, with later English clerestory; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower; and is in good condition. There is a national school.

HAMBLETON, a township in Brayton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Selby and Milford junction railway, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by S of Selby. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Selby. Acres, 2,120. Real property, £3,396. Pop., 544. Houses, 120. Hambleton House is a chief residence. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HAMBLETON-HILLS, a hill-range in N. R. Yorkshire. It extends about 7 miles from N by W to S by E; is distant, near the south end, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles E from Thirsk; presents a bold appearance, forming a fine background to many landscapes; and commands extensive and charming views.

HAMBRIDGE, a tything in Curry-Rivell parish, and a chapelry in Curry-Rivell, Barrington, Earnshill, Isle-Brewers, Nidon, and West Moor parishes, Somerset. The

tything lies near the Chard canal and the Chard and Taunton railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of South Petherton; and has a post-office under Taunton. The chapelry was constituted in 1854. Pop., 556. Houses, 117. Pop. of the Curry-Rivell portion, 417. Houses, 86. The manor belongs to R. T. Combe, Esq., of Earnshill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is in the early English style, and has a tower. There is a chapel for Bible Christians.

HAMBROOK, a hamlet in Winterbourne parish, Gloucester; 5 miles NNE of Bristol. It has a post-office under Bristol. Real property, £5,012; of which £63 are in quarries, and £50 in iron-works. Pop. with Frenchay, 1,621. Houses, 358.

HAMBROOK, a hamlet in Kings-Charlton parish, Gloucester; near Cheltenham.

HAM CASTLE, a quadam baronial seat in Worcestershire; on the river Teme, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Worcester. It belonged to the Winnings; was destroyed in 1646; and is now a ruin.

HAM COMMON, a hamlet in Longdon parish, Worcester; 3 miles SW of Upton-on-Severn.

HAM COMMON, Surrey. See **HAM**, Surrey.

HAM COURT, a seat in Upton-on-Severn parish, Worcester; near the river Severn, 2 miles S of Upton. It belonged formerly to the Bromleys; and belongs now to J. J. Martin, Esq.

HAMDON, or **HAMHILL**, an eminence 3 miles E of South Petherton in Somerset. It has numerous quarries of a magnesian limestone, of somewhat similar beauty to the oolite of Bath; it is crowned with an ancient British camp, of about 3 miles in circuit, which was altered and occupied by the Romans, and in which remains of chariots have been found; and it commands a very fine panoramic view. The village of West Stoke, inhabited by quarymen, is at its foot.

HAM (EAST), Essex. See **HAM**, or **EAST HAM**.

HAM (EAST), Worcester and Chester. See **EASTHAM**.

HAMELLS PARK, a seat in Braughing parish, Herts; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Braughing. The house was built in the time of James I., by the Brogaves; belonged, at one time, to the Hon. E. Percival; and belongs now to the Mellishes.

HAMERINGHAM, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 1,370. Real property, £1,657. Pop., 183. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Coltmans. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Scrayfield, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £430. Patrons, the Executors of the late Mr. Justice Colman. The church is old but pretty good; and has a curious and very ancient font. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HAMERTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon. The village stands on Alconbury brook, 9 miles NW of Huntingdon r. station; and has a post-office under St. Neots. The parish comprises 2,150 acres. Real property, £3,276. Pop., 167. Houses, 30. The property all belongs to S. Barry, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £445. Patron, S. Barry, Esq. The church is early English and very good; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and battlemented tower.

HAMFALLOW, a tything in Berkeley parish, Gloucester.

HAM FARM, a hamlet in Bletchingly parish, Surrey; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Reigate.

HAMFORDSHOE, a hundred in Northampton; bounded by Orlingbury, Huxloe, Higham-Ferrers, Wymerley, and Spelhoe; and containing Great Deddington parish and seven other parishes. Acres, 16,061. Pop. in 1851, 9,381; in 1861, 10,893. Houses, 2,267.

HAM-GREEN, a tything in Portbury parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Bristol. Pop., 101.

HAM HAW, or **HAM HOUSE**, a quadam seat on the N border of Surrey; near the confluence of the Wey and the Thames, in the vicinity of Weybridge. It belonged to the Howards; was given, by James II., to Catherine

Sedley; and passed to the Earl of Portmore. It was suffered, some time ago, to pass into decay and neglect; and it has completely disappeared; but some fine old cedars which adorned its grounds still remain.

HAM (HIGH). See **HAM** or **HIGH HAM**.

HAMHILL. See **HAMDON**.

HAMILTON. See **HAMBLETON**, Leicester.

HAMILTON BRIDGE, a locality in Kirkpatrick parish, Isle of Man; on a headstream of the Neb river, near the Foxdale mines, and under the Barrule mountains, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Peel. A fine waterfall is here, of about 30 feet, over a ledge of clay slate.

HAMILTON DOWN, a mountain in Dartmoor, Devon; 7 miles W of Moreton-Hampstead. It has an altitude of 1,738 feet; and is remarkable for remains of a very ancient trackway, and for the curious ancient monument called Grimspond.

HAMILTON HILL. See **HAMLEDON HILL**.

HAMINIOG, a township in Llanrhystyd parish, Cardigan; on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Aberayron. It includes the village of Henbellin, and part of the village of Llanrhystyd. Pop., 895. Houses, 198.

HAMLET (NORTH), an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Gloucester; adjacent to St. Mary de Lode parish, in Gloucester city. Real property, £2,115. Pop., 490. Houses, 42.

HAMLETS, a township united to Lanchester township, in Lanchester parish, Durham.

HAMLET (SOUTH), an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Gloucester; partly within Gloucester city. Real property, £13,409. Pop. in 1851, 1,739; in 1861, 2,248. Houses, 379. Pop. of the part in G. city, 1,634. Houses, 280.

HAM (LOW). See **HAM** or **HIGH HAM**.

HAMMER AND PINCERS, a hamlet in Ditton township, Prescot parish, Lancashire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Prescot.

HAMMERSMITH, a metropolitan suburb and a parish in Kensington district, Middlesex. The suburb lies on the river Thames, 6 miles WSW of St. Paul's; is almost joined to London, through the medium of Kensington; lies within the district of the Metropolitan Board of Works; has stations, with telegraph, on the Hammersmith and City railway, and on the Kew section of the North London railway; has post-offices; in Broadway, King-street, Dorcas-terrace, and Starch-green, a post-office in New-road, and pillar-boxes in Brook-green, Fulham-road, Hammersmith-terrace, and the Grove, under London W.; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. It is noted for salubrity; has long been a favourite resort of invalids; and has recently undergone great sanitary improvements. King-street traverses it, in nearly continuous buildings, from end to end; Broadway, a wide and handsome thoroughfare, goes to the suspension bridge over the Thames; the Upper and Lower Malls range along the river, and command a fine view of the Surrey side; minor streets, though narrow, have been greatly improved; and the outskirts and environs have become so studded or filled with new buildings and elegant buildings as to encroach largely on grounds which were formerly disposed in market-gardens. The bridge across the Thames is an elegant suspension one; was constructed in 1825-9, at a cost of £45,000; and is 688 feet long, and 20 feet wide. St. Paul's church was built in 1630, as a chapel of ease to Fulham; is not a handsome building, yet, with trees about it, presents a picturesque appearance; and contains monuments or memorials of Sheffield Earl Mulgrave, Sir Samuel Morland, Bishops Lloyd and Sheridan, Sir E. Impey, Sir George Shea, Sir N. Crisp, Arthur Murphy, Thomas Worlidge, and Bubb Doddington. St. Peter's church, at the west end, was built in 1829; and is in the Doric style. St. Stephen's church, in Acton-road, Shepherd's Bush, was built in 1850. St. John's church, in Bradmore, was built in 1859, at a cost of £6,000; is in the decorated English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with provision for tower and spire. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic chapel on Brook-green, was founded

in 1851; comprises nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower and spire 170 feet high; and is connected with a training college, with capacity for 70 students. A Benedictine convent, with about 42 inmates, a school for young ladies, and a chapel, is in King-street. A convent of the Good Shepherd, principally designed for the reformation of Magdalenes, and with about 167 inmates, was formerly in Beauchamp Lodge, and is now in Fulham-road. A convent of the Daughters of Nazareth, serving mainly as a home for aged women, with about 134 inmates, is in Nazareth House. A Roman Catholic reformatory for boys, with about 104 inmates, is in Blyth House, Blyth-Lane. Roman Catholic alms-houses, with about 40 inmates, are opposite the Brook-green chapel. The Godolphin grammar-school, a very fine building, was erected in 1862, in Bradmore, at a cost of about £7,000; and, for a capitation fee of £8, affords a liberal education to boys. National schools are connected with the churches of St. Paul, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. John. The Latymer charity was founded in 1624; has an endowed income of £474; clothes 30 poor men; clothes and educates 100 boys; and, with the aid of voluntary contributions, clothes and educates 50 girls. There are also an orphanage, at Eagle House, with about 75 inmates; 11e's alms-houses, with £142; the Waste-Land alms-houses, in Brook-green; a lunatic asylum, in Mall House; a dispensary; and charities, additional to those already mentioned, with about £106. An institute, in West King-street, has a considerable library, and a good supply of periodicals and newspapers. A large distillery is in Fulham-road; two large breweries, an extensive iron foundry, grounds for bleaching wax, brick fields, and nursery-gardens, are in the neighbourhood; and a weekly newspaper is published. The works of the West Middlesex water company also are here, and have been much enlarged since 1852.

The parish, politically, is in Fulham poor-law union, and is divided into the sub-districts of H. St. Paul and H. St. Peter. Acres of the whole, 2,292 of land and 29 of water. Real property, £100,159. Pop. in 1851, 17,760; in 1861, 24,519. Houses, 4,164. Acres of H. St. Paul, 2,103 of land and 15 of water. Pop., 19,104. Houses, 3,164. Acres of H. St. Peter, 189 of land and 14 of water. Pop., 5,415. Houses, 1,000.—The parish, ecclesiastically, was disjoined from Fulham in 1834; and is divided into the four charges of St. Paul, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. John, together with a small pendicle included in Kensal-Green. St. Peter's was constituted in 1836; St. Stephen's, in 1850; St. John's, in 1860. The living of St. Paul is a vicarage, and the other three livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of London. Value of St. Paul, £546; of St. Peter, £500; of St. S., £420; * of St. John, not reported. Patron of the first three, the Bishop of London; of St. J., the Vicar.—Hammersmith was frequently a scene of operations between the contending forces in the civil war of Charles I. The Earl of Essex was quartered here in 1642; Fairfax was quartered here in 1647; and a plot against the life of Cromwell, to be carried out by Miles Sydencombe, was planned here in 1656, and was detected before fully ripe. Brandenburg House, situated on a spot near the bridge, was built, in the 17th century, by Sir N. Crisp, at a cost of £23,000; was seized by the parliament, but regained by Crisp; passed by sale to Prince Rupert; went afterwards through various hands; was purchased, in 1748, by Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe; was remodelled and decorated to such a degree, by Doddington, as to be considered "one of the most magnificent places in the neighbourhood of London;" went by sale, toward the end of the century, to the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and then took the name of Brandenburg House; became eventually the residence and death-place of Queen Caroline, the wife of George IV.; and, soon after her death, was razed to the ground. Queen Catherine, the wife of Charles II., lived in the Upper Mall. Dr. Ratcliffe also lived there. Elphinstone, the friend of Johnson, Loutherburg, the painter, and Mrs. Billington, likewise were residents. Thomson the poet wrote his "Winter" at the Dove coffeehouse, in the Lower Mall.

HAMMERSMITH AND CITY RAILWAY, a railway in the western suburbs of the metropolis, in Middlesex. It comprises a line from the Great Western, at Greenlane Bridge, to Hammersmith, with branches to the West London,—authorized in 1861, and amounting to 2½ miles; and a second junction with the Great Western, in Paddington parish, authorized in 1863, and amounting to 4½ chains. The capital is £240,000; and the amount on loan, £80,000. The gauge is mixed.

HAMMERTON, a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Harrogate railway, near Green-Hammerton and Kirk-Hammerton, 8 miles E of Knaresborough.

HAMMERTON (GREEN), a village and a township in Whitley parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near Hammerton r. station, 1½ mile SE of Whitley; and has a post-office under York. The township comprises 1,070 acres. Real property, £2,304. Pop., 333. Houses, 74. Hammerton Hall is the seat of R. H. Farrer, Esq. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and U. Free Methodists.

HAMMERTON (KIRK), a village and a township in Knaresborough district, and a parish partly also in Tadcaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Nidd, near Hammerton r. station, 3 miles E of Knaresborough; and has a post-office under York. The township comprises 996 acres. Real property, £2,201. Pop., 310. Houses, 71. The parish includes also the township of Wilstrop, and comprises 2,018 acres. Real property, £3,419. Pop., 400. Houses, 89. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Col. Thomson. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £132.* Patron, the Rev. C. N. Paulet. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and has parts of different dates and characters. There are Wesleyan chapel, and charities £6.

HAMMERWICH, a chapelry in Lichfield-St. Michael parish, Stafford; on the south-eastern verge of Cannock Chase, on the Wyrley and Essington canal, and on the South Stafford railway, 3 miles WSW of Lichfield. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Lichfield. Real property, £3,213. Pop. in 1851, 270; in 1861, 991. Houses, 193. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the opening of new coal mines. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey.—The chapelry was reconstituted within narrower limits in 1860. Pop. in 1861, 530. Houses, 101. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £250. Patrons, Certain Trustees. The church is old, but tolerable; and there are charities £34. A mausoleum of the Ashmalls is near the church.

HAMMONDS-END, a hamlet in Harpenden parish, Herts; 2½ miles SW of Harpenden.

HAMMONDS-KNOLL, a shoal in the North sea; 20 miles E by N of Yarmouth. It extends from N to S; is 6 miles long; and has from 3 to 6 fathoms water.

HAMMOND-STREET, a hamlet in Cheshunt parish, Herts; 1½ mile NW of Cheshunt.

HAMMOON, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset; on the river Stour; 2 miles E of Sturminster-Newton r. station. Post-town, Sturminster-Newton, under Blandford. Acres, 677. Real property, with Manston, £4,585. Rated property of H. alone, £1,394. Pop., 74. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £233.* Patron, J. Meech, Esq. The church is old, but good.

HAM (NETHER). See **HAM** or **HIGH HAM**.

HAMOAZE, the estuary of the river Tamar; on the boundary between Devon and Cornwall. It forms the main part of Plymouth harbour, and opens out to Plymouth sound. See **DEVONPORT**, **PLYMOUTH**, and **ALBERT BRIDGE**.

HAMP, a hamlet in Bridgewater parish, Somerset; near Bridgewater. Real property, £2,660.

HAMPALL. See **HAMPOLE**.

HAMPDEN (GREAT), a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; upon the Chiltern hills, 3 miles ESE of Princes-Risborough r. station, and 4 S by W of Wendover. It contains the hamlet of Hampden Row; and its post-

town is Great Missenden, under Amersham. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £1,780. Pop., 266. Houses, 53. The property is mostly in one estate. Hampden House belonged to Griffith Hampden; was visited, in his time, by Queen Elizabeth; descended to his grandson, John Hampden, the famous patriot; belongs now to G. Cameron, Esq., the descendant of the patriot, in the 8th generation, through heirs female; retains its original character, though much defaced by whitewash and stucco; is entered by a curious old hall, with a wooden gallery; and contains, in Queen Elizabeth's room, in John Hampden's library, and in other apartments, many historical relics. The park has an avenue, called the Queen's Gap, which was laid open for the entrance of Elizabeth; and a spot in it, on the S side of the avenue, and within Stoke-Mandeville, is still pointed out as the piece of land for John Hampden's resistance to a small tax on which he was led to trial, and the spark of the civil war was kindled. "The woods of Hampden," says Lord Nugent, "terminate to the N upon the bare brow of a lofty hill called Green Haly, in the side of which is cut in the chalk the form of a cross, which is seen from all the country round. This monument, of very remote antiquity, is called the White-Leaf Cross, from the hamlet of White-Leaf. It appears to have been intended as a memorial of the last battle of the Britons with Hengist and Horsa, which was fought over the extensive plain of Risborough and Saunderton. The Saxon princes planted their victorious standards on this height and on the Bledlow ridge adjoining, to recall their troops from the pursuit." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £336.* Patron, G. Cameron, Esq. The church is ancient, picturesque, and good; and has a tablet, by John Hampden, to his first wife, brasses of a Hampden of 1446 and Sir J. Hampden of 1553, and a monument of the last Hampden prior to the female heirs. The grave of John Hampden is within the church; and, on being opened in 1828, was found to contain his body in nearly entire condition.

HAMPDEN (LITTLE), a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; under the Chiltern hills, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Princes Risborough r. station, and 3 S by W of Wendover. Post-town, Wendover, under Tring. Acres, 508. Real property, £468. Pop., 68. Houses, 15. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Hartwell, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is good.

HAMPDEN ROW. See **HAMPDEN (GREAT)**.

HAMPNETT, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; on the Fosse way, 1 mile NW of Northleach, and 6 SW of Bourton-on-the-Water r. station. Post-town, Northleach, under Cheltenham. Acres, 1,406. Real property, £1,558. Pop., 156. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Stowell, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £476. Patrons, the Heirs of Lord Stowell. The church is partly Norman, partly later English; has a tower; and is good.

HAMPNETT (EAST). See **EAST HAMPNETT**.

HAMPNETT (WEST), or WEST HAMPNETT, a parish and a district in Sussex. The parish lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Drayton r. station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Chichester; and it contains the hamlets of Westerton, Mandling, and Woodcote. Post-town, Chichester. Acres, 1,899. Real property, £2,398. Pop. in 1851, 637; in 1861, 502. Houses, 73. The manor belongs to the Duke of Richmond. West Hampnett Place is a Tudor edifice, with a modern front; was built by Richard Sackville, uncle of the first Lord Buckhurst; passed to the Duke of Richmond; and was converted by him into the West Hampnett workhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £44.* Patron, the Duke of Richmond. The church is early English; and has a monument of Richard Sackville.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Boxgrove, containing the parishes of West Hampnett, Boxgrove, Earham, Aldingbourn, Oving, Tangmere, and East Lavant; the sub-district of Singleton, containing the parishes of Singleton, Mid Lavant, West Stoke, Binderton, East Dean, Up-

Waltham, and Graftonham; the sub-district of Yapton, containing the parishes of Yapton, Binsted, Slindon, Madehurst, Walberton, Eastergate, Barnham, Felpham, and Middleton; the sub-district of Wyke, containing the parishes of Rumbolds-Wyke, Merston, Pagham, Hunston, North Mundham, Donnington, Appledram, and New Fishbourne; and the sub-district of Manhood, containing the parishes of Birdham, West Itchenor, West Wittering, East Wittering, Earnley, Sidesham, and Selsey. Acres, 74,913. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,398. Pop. in 1851, 15,268; in 1861, 14,811. Houses, 3,101. Marriages in 1862, 88; births, 441,—of which 25 were illegitimate; deaths, 224,—of which 59 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 943; births, 4,372; deaths, 2,643. The places of worship, in 1851, were 36 of the Church of England, with 6,634 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 230 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 140 s., and 5 of Bible Christians, with 479 s. The schools were 26 public day-schools, with 1,508 scholars; 37 private day-schools, with 549 s.; 31 Sunday schools, with 1,404 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 50 s.

HAMPOLE, or HAMPALL, a township in Adwick-le-Street parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles NW of Doncaster. Acres, 1,420. Real property, £1,499. Pop., 160. Houses, 34. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here, in 1170, by William de Clarefai; and was given, at the dissolution, to Francis Aislaby. A chapel, on the site of the nunnery, was built by the late Lord Rendlesham; was intended, and for some time used, as a chapel of ease; but is now a Wesleyan chapel. There is an endowed school, with £15 a-year.

HAMPRESTON, a parish in the district of Wimborne, and counties of Dorset and Hants; on the river Stour, near the Southampton and Dorchester railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Wimborne-Minster. It includes the hamlet of Longham, which has a post-office under Wimborne. Acres, 4,948. Real property, £5,260. Pop., 1,341. Houses, 295. Pop. of the Dorset portion, 1,115. Houses, 246. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Ailufus, the Conqueror's chamberlain. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £282.* Patrons, the Rev. H. T. Glyn and others. The church is early and later English; and was enlarged in the early part of the present century. There are two dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic convent, two national schools, and charities £50.

HAMPS (THE), a stream of Staffordshire. It rises near Upper Elkstone, about 5 miles from the boundaries of Cheshire and Derbyshire; runs south-eastward to a natural tunnel, near Caldon; and, while still underground, unites with the Manifold.

HAMPSHIRE. See **SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE**.

HAMPSTAD-CROSS, a hamlet in South Tidworth parish, Hants; adjacent to Wilts, 2 miles SW of Ludgershall. Pop., 144.

HAMPSTEAD, a metropolitan suburb, a parish, and a district in Middlesex. The suburb stands on the S side of a range of hills 400 feet high, on the line of Watling-street, over a tunnel of the Kew branch of the North London railway, near a tunnel of the Northwestern railway, 5 miles NW of St. Paul's; is within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan police, and the central criminal court; has a station, of the name of Hampstead-Heath, with telegraph, on the Kew branch of the North London railway; and has also a post-office; under London NW, with receiving-houses in High-street, Adelaide-road, Victoria-road, and Hampstead-Green. It is thought, from the discovery at it of many Roman antiquities, to have probably been a Roman station; it had only five houses, and these cottages, in 986; it was noted, in the time of Henry VIII., as a great place for washerwomen, to whom the linen of the citizens of London were sent; it became, in the 17th century, the occasional resort of distinguished individuals and families; it was also, in that century, and till 1701, the place of election for the county; it acquired, about the commencement of the 18th century, high celebrity as a watering-place, on account of medicinal springs, which are now deserted;

it has continued till the present time, together with places around it within the parish, to be a favourite place of suburban residence; it underwent, in 1859 and following years, a construction of drainage works and other sanitary operations, which have rendered it second to no place in England for cleanliness and salubrity; it has been placed in close connexion with the metropolis by a continuous intermediate chain of buildings; it, at the same time, enjoys environs, with shady walks of such a kind and in such plenty as to make it semi-rural; and it is a seat of petty sessions, a seat of courts leet and baron, and a polling-place. The East Middlesex militia barracks were erected at Well-walk, in 1862; and comprise two wings, with a guard-house, after designs by H. Pownall. A police station is here of the metropolitan S division. The literary and scientific institute has a library of about 3,000 volumes. The workhouse was recently rebuilt, and has accommodation for about 160 inmates. St. John's church was rebuilt in 1745; was enlarged, at a cost of £3,000, in 1844; has accommodation for 1,600 persons; and contains monuments of Lady Erskine by Bacon, Andrews the historian, Lord Delamere, and others. Christ's church was built in 1852; St. Saviour's, on Haverstock-hill, in 1856; and St. Paul's in Avenue-road, St. Peter's in Belsize-park, and St. Mary's in Kilburn, at subsequent dates. There is also a proprietary chapel, called St. John's; and there are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The Independent chapel stands on the site of an old reservoir, in Tolmar-square, Hampstead-road; was built in 1863 at a cost of £5,000; is in the decorated English style, of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings; has an entrance tower with lofty spire; and contains 1,200 sittings. A new Unitarian chapel was built in the same year, in Pilgrim-lane; and is a tasteful structure in Italian Gothic. National and charity schools are on a scale to educate upwards of 600 children. The public day schools, in 1851, were 12, with 357 scholars; the private day schools, 39, with 720 s.; the Sunday schools, 7, with 708 s.; and there was an evening school for adults with 14 s. The Well charity, for apprentices, has £123 a-year; and other charities have £273. The soldiers' orphan home was founded in 1855; the sailors' orphan home for girls is in Fognal; the reformatory for girls is in Church-row; the tailors' alms-houses are at Haverstock-hill; the model lodging-houses are in Flask-walk; and there is an artists' conversazione.

The parish was separated from Hendon in 1598; and it is now divided ecclesiastically into H. St. John, H. Christchurch, H. St. Saviour, and H. St. Paul. Acres, 2,252. Real property, £139,714. Pop. in 1851, 11,986; in 1861, 19,106. Much of the increase of pop. arose from the erection of numerous villas and commodious houses on the Belsize park and other estates. The manor was given, by Ethelred, to Westminster abbey; had a seat of the priors of Westminster in Belsize at Domesday, and was then known as Hamestede; was given, after the Reformation, to the Wroths; passed from them to the Campdens; and belongs now to Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart. Fognal forms the western part of the town; Golders-hill is 2 miles to the NW; Haverstock-hill and Chalote lie to the S; Primrose-hill is on the S border; and Kilburn is on the W border, and partly within Willesden. Some vantage grounds in the town and its neighbourhood command a very remarkable view of London, and an extensive, various, and fine view to Hanslope-steeple in Northamptonshire, to Langdon-hill 60 miles distant in Essex, to Banstead downs in Surrey, to Shooters-hill in Kent, to Red-hill in Bucks, and to Windsor-castle in Berks. Hampstead Heath, comprising about 260 acres, and including Upper-Heath, Lower Heath, and the Vale of Health, was formerly noted for rare plants; began, many years ago, to be partly occupied with handsome villas; was the subject of a sharp contest in 1862 between parties desiring to have it kept open, and parties desiring to have it enclosed and built over; and is much frequented by visitors from London. Kenwood, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Mansfield, is at the end of the Heath.

Chicken House, a dilapidated building on the ascent of Hampstead-hill, is said to have been a hunting-seat of James I. The sources of the river Fleet are in Hampstead Ponds, on the E of the hills; and the sources of the river Brent are on the N of the hills. Water-works for Kentish Town and for part of Hampstead drew their supplies from Hampstead Ponds; but these works were recently superseded by those of the New River Company, which have a reservoir on the Heath and another at Highgate. An ancient tumulus is on Parliament-hill. All the livings of the parish are p. curacies in the diocese of London. Value of St. John, £700; of St. Paul, £600; of St. Peter, £1,000; of Christchurch, not reported; of St. Saviour, St. Mary, and St. John's chapel, not reported. Patron of St. John, Sir T. M. Wilson; of Christchurch, Trustees; of St. Saviour and St. Paul, the Incumbent of Hampstead-St. John; of St. Peter, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; of St. Mary, the Hon. A. Upton; of St. John's chapel, the Proprietors. Christchurch chapelry was constituted in 1852; St. Saviour, in 1856; St. Paul, in 1860.—Sir H. Vane and Bishop Butler inhabited a house in Hampstead built in 1571. Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, and latterly Sir T. Neave, Bart., inhabited Branch-hill Lodge. Lord Mansfield lived in Chicken House. Lord Loughborough inhabited Rosslyn House. Lord North resided at North-end. Lord Erskine resided at Evergreen Hill. "The Kit-cat Club," including Steele, Addison, and other distinguished literati, met at the "Upper Flask," noticed by Richardson in his "Clarissa." Stephens, the commentator on Shakspeare, also died in that house. Johnson wrote his "Vanity of Human Wishes" in Hampstead; and Pope, Gay, Akenside, Arbuthnot, Booth, Cibber, Dr. Swell, Joanna Baillie, Coleridge, and other eminent persons either lived in Hampstead or frequented it.—The district is conteminate with the parish. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,334. Marriages in 1862, 96; births, 497,—of which 14 were illegitimate; deaths, 308,—of which 122 were at ages under 5 years, and 4 at ages above 35. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 722; births, 3,665; deaths, 2,487.

HAMPSTEAD (EAST). See EASTHAMPSTEAD.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH. See HAMPSTEAD.

HAMPSTEAD-MARSHALL, a parish in Newbury district, Hants; on the Kennet and Avon canal, near the Berks and Hants railway, and near the boundary with Hants, 4 miles WSW of Newbury r. station. It has a post-office under Newbury. Acres, 1,939. Real property, £2,144. Pop., 299. Houses, 67. The property all belongs to the Earl of Craven; belonged formerly to the Earls Marshal of England; took thence the second part of its present name; became first associated with the earl-marshalship in the time of Henry I., when the manor was given to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, and father of Strongbow, King of Leinster; passed from his family to successively the Bigods, the Montacutes, the Haukesfords and the Parrys; and was purchased, in 1620, by the Cravens. A stately mansion on it, after the model of Heidelberg Castle in Germany, and designed by Sir Balthazar Gerbier, was built in 1626–65, but was burned in 1718; and was succeeded by the present mansion, Hampstead House, the seat of the Earl of Craven. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £269. Patron, the Earl of Craven. The church is ancient but good; and has the tomb of Sir B. Gerbier. There is an Independent chapel.

HAMPSTEAD-NORRIS, a village and a parish in Wantage district, Berks. The village stands on an affluent of the river Thames, 3½ miles SE by S of East Ilsley, and 5½ SW of Goring r. station; and has a post-office under Newbury. The parish contains also the hamlets of Hermitage, Little Hungerford, Wellhouse, and Bucklebury-Alley. Acres, 5,769. Real property, £6,403. Pop., 1,353. Houses, 293. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged once to the family of Norris, and took from them the latter part of its name; but belonged, at other times, to the families of Cifrewast and Ferrars, and took from them temporarily the names H. Cifrewast and H.-Ferrars. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of

Oxford. Value, £400.* Patron, the Marquis of Downshire. The church is ancient, and has a low tower. The p. curacy of Hermitage is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

HAMPSTEAD-ST. JOHN. See **HAMPSTEAD.**

HAMPSTHWAITE, a village and a township in Knareborough district, and a parish partly also in Pateley-Bridge district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Nidd, adjacent to the Nidd Valley railway, near Birstwith station, 2 miles SW of Ripley, and 4 NW of Harrogate; and has a bridge over the Nidd, and a post-office under Leeds. The township comprises 1,170 acres. Real property, £1,650. Pop., 513. Houses, 118. The parish contains also the townships of Felliscliffe, Birstwith, Menwith-with-Darley, and Thornthwaite-with-Padside. Acres, 9,600. Real property, £10,062. Pop., 2,422. Houses, 561. The property is not much divided. The manors of Hampsthwaite and Menwith-with-Darley belong to the Duke of Devonshire; and that of Birstwith belongs to F. Greenwood, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Heirs of the late S. H. Shann, Esq. The church is an oblong edifice, in the pointed style; has an embattled tower; was rebuilt in 1821; and contains a few mural monuments. The p. curacies of Birstwith and Thornthwaite are separate benefices. There are three chapels for Wesleyans, two for Primitive Methodists, and one for Quakers, an endowed school with 214 a-year, and a national school.

HAMPTON, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 2 miles NE of Malpas. Acres, 1,219. Real property, £2,103. Pop., 309. Houses, 69.

HAMPTON, a hamlet in Herne parish, Kent; on the coast, 3 miles NW of Herne.

HAMPTON, a hamlet in Cornwall; on the river Tamar, 4½ miles NE of Callington.

HAMPTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Kingston and county of Middlesex. The village stands on the river Thames, near the Thames Valley railway, 2 miles W of Kingston-on-Thames; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under London S.W. The parish includes also the hamlet of Hampton-Wick and the village of New Hampton. Acres, 3,190. Real property, exclusive of Hampton-Wick, £14,445,—of which £300 are in gas-works; inclusive of Hampton-Wick, £25,037. Pop., exc. of H.-W., in 1851, 3,134; in 1861, 3,361. Houses, 592. Pop., inc. of H.-W., in 1851, 4,802; in 1861, 5,355. Houses, 976. The property is much subdivided. Hampton-Court palace is a prominent feature, and will be noticed in the article **HAMPTON-COURT**. Garrick Villa was built by Garrick; is a handsome edifice, with front by Adams; and contains paintings of Garrick in character by Zoffany. Bushy Park is partly within the limits; and there are many elegant villas. A dilapidated wooden bridge connected Hampton-Court with Moulsey, but was superseded by a new iron bridge in 1864; and a very handsome stone bridge connects Hampton-Wick with Kingston. Extensive works of the Southwark and Vauxhall water companies are above the village, and take supplies of water from the Thames for London. Races are run at Moulsey Hurst in the third week of June. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £356.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a brick edifice, on the site of an ancient church; consists of nave and aisles, with porch and square tower; and contains some handsome monuments and ancient tablets. The p. curacies of Hampton-Wick and New Hampton, and the chapel-royal of Hampton-Court, are separate charges. There are a free grammar-school, two national schools, and charities £570. The sub-district contains also the parish of Teddington. Acres, 4,310. Pop., 6,538. Houses, 1,218.

HAMPTON, Gloucester. See **MINCHINHAMPTON.**

HAMPTON, or **GREAT HAMPTON**, a village and a parish in Evesham district, Worcester. The village stands near the river Avon and the boundary with Gloucestershire, 1 mile SW of Evesham r. station; and has a post-office under Evesham. The parish includes also the ham-

let of Little Hampton, which contains Evesham workhouse. Acres, 1,670. Real property, £3,663. Pop., 513. Houses, 92. Much of the land is meadow. Vineyard hill, a short way north-west of the village, commands a fine view. Market gardening is carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £81. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is of the 14th century; has an embattled tower, of later date, rising from the junction of nave and chancel; and has also a fine stained glass window, in memorial of the construction of the splendid new bridge over the Avon at Evesham. A richly carved remnant of an ancient cross is in the churchyard. Charities, £150.

HAMPTON AND CLAVERTON, a liberty in Somerset; consisting of two portions, surrounded by Bath-Forum; and containing three parishes. Acres, 4,593. Pop., 973. Houses, 147.

HAMPTON-BISHOP, a village and a parish in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands between the rivers Wye and Lugg, 2½ miles SSW of Withington r. station, and 4 SE by E of Hereford; and has a post-office under Hereford. The parish includes also the township of Tupsley, and comprises 2,845 acres. Real property, £7,967. Pop. in 1851, 913; in 1861, 1,047. Houses, 203. The property is much subdivided. Some of the inhabitants are employed in making baskets and sieves. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £413.* Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is ancient; was recently restored; and contains a monument to Col. Weare. The township of Tupsley was recently constituted a separate charge, with a new church. Charities, £16.

HAMPTON-BISHOPS. See **HAMPTON-LUCY.**

HAMPTON-CHARLES, a hamlet in Bockleton parish, Hereford; 5½ miles NW of Bromyard. Acres, 492. Real property, £540. Pop., 87. Houses, 20.

HAMPTON COURT, a seat in Hope-under-Dinmore parish, Hereford; on the river Lugg, 4½ miles SSE of Leominster. It belonged to the Coningsbys, and passed to the Earls of Essex. It was originally built by Sir R. Lenthall, who figured at Agincourt; was restored by Campbell; is in the castellated style; forms a quadrangle, with gate-house and two towers on the north side; has a chapel with carved timber roof; contains William III.'s bed, some old furniture, and some interesting portraits; and stands in a park of about 8 miles in circuit.

HAMPTON COURT, a royal palace in Hampton parish, Middlesex; on the river Thames, opposite the influx of the Mole, 1½ mile WSW of Kingston. A bridge connects it, across the Thames, with Moulsey, in Surrey; and a railway-station of Hampton Court, with telegraph, is there, at the terminus of a short branch of the South-western railway. There are likewise a post-office of Hampton Court, under Hampton, London S.W., and two good inns. The manor of Hampton Court was given, by William the Conqueror, to Walter de St. Valery; went, by gift of Joan Grey, to the Knights of St. John; had a preceptory of these knights in 1180; was acquired, in 1515, by Cardinal Wolsey; became, by the cardinal's residence on it, a scene of such splendour as to out-rival the royal court; and was, as an act of policy, transferred in 1526 to the Crown. The palace was founded, and partly built by Wolsey; was much extended by William III.; was repaired, in part, by George II.; and has, in many portions, been restored to its ancient magnificence by Queen Victoria. Henry VIII. resided much in it; Queen Jane Seymour gave birth in it to Edward VI., and died in it two days after; Queen Catherine Howard was proclaimed in it; Queen Catherine Parr was married in it; Edward VI. kept court in it; Mary and William held in it their Christmas of 1558; Elizabeth held in it the Christmas of 1572 and that of 1593; James I. convened in it the famous conference of 1603-4 between the Churchmen and the Presbyterians; the Queen of James I. died in it; Charles I. was in it in 1625,—again in 1636-7,—again, as a prisoner, in 1647; Cromwell was frequently in it,—particularly when one of his daughters was married, and when another died; Charles II. was occasionally in it; James II. received in it the Pope's nuncio; William III.

made it his favourite residence, and died in it; Anne kept her court in it; George I. used its great hall as a theatre in 1713; and George II. was in it in 1734. It has never since been occupied by royalty; it is famous now as one of the grandest national picture galleries in Europe; it has been open to the public since 1838; and it is partly occupied by about forty families of gentlemen and gentlewomen, recommended for admission by the Lord Chancellor.

The edifice mainly consists of three quadrangles; and has a grand east front of 330 feet, and a grand south front of 328 feet. It was so greatly altered, as well as extended, by William III., under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, that much of its original character, and a considerable portion of its original buildings, were lost; and it now presents a huge mass of renaissance architecture, not a little imposing, but in some respects not very artistic. The first quadrangle measures 167 feet by 162; and remains as when built by Wolsey. The second quadrangle is of similar size; bears the name of the Clock Court, from a clock put up by Tompion, and superseded in 1835 by one by Vuillamy; was partly built by Wolsey, partly rebuilt by Wren; and has, on the south side, an Ionic arcade. The third quadrangle is called the Fountain Court; was all built by Wren; and has, on the south side, the King's Stairs, conducting to the state apartments. The grand staircase is decorated with allegorical paintings by Verrio; the guard chamber is hung with portraits of British admirals, and with arms and armour; the two presence chambers contain Vandyke's portrait of Charles I., portraits of other royal personages, and portraits of the ladies called "the Hampton Court Beauties;" the audience chamber has the canopy under which James II. received the Pope's nuncio, and is enriched with a variety of portraits and paintings; the King's drawing-room contains Beechey's portrait of George III. and other interesting works of art; King William's bed-room has a series of portraits by Sir Peter Lely, of "the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.;" the King's dressing-room and the King's writing-closet are also rich in works of art; Queen Mary's closet is hung with silk embroidery, done by the Queen's own hand, and contains Vanberg's Queen Caroline and many other portraits and pictures; the Queen's gallery is hung with Gobelin tapestry, representing the history of Alexander, and contains nearly 200 pictures; the Queen's bed-room has the bed as originally put up, and contains Paul van Somern's portraits of James I., his queen, and their children; the Queen's drawing-room has, on the ceiling, Verrio's painting of Queen Anne as Justice; the Queen's audience chamber and also the drawing-room contain a variety of pictures; the banquetting-hall is hung with tapestry representing scriptural subjects, and contains, among other pictures, one of Duns Scotus by Spagnoletto, and one of a son of Philip IV. by Murillo; and the long gallery contains seven cartoons by Raphael, executed about 1516, intended as designs to be copied in tapestry, and so very valuable as works of art that they alone, if all other attractions were wanting, would be enough to give world-wide fame to Hampton Court. The state apartments altogether have upwards of 1,000 valuable paintings, and are gratuitously open to the public on every day except Friday; and guide-books, with complete catalogue of the pictures, are sold in the rooms. The great hall was begun by Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII.; is 106 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 60 feet high; and has a richly worked timber roof, stained glass windows, and hangings of Arras tapestry, representing scenes in the life of Abraham. The chapel-royal was finished by Henry VIII.; suffered defacement during the civil war; was afterwards restored; contains some good carving by Grinling Gibbons; and is served by a chaplain appointed by the Queen.

The park and the chase were commenced by Wolsey and by Henry VIII.; and the gardens and other ornamental grounds were formed by William III. The park is extensive; borders on the Thames; includes the spot where William III. suffered the accident which caused his death; and contains a large oak under which the

children of Charles I. are said to have had their playground. The wilderness was planted by William III.; occupies ten acres; and contains a maze or labyrinth, with walks so formed on an area of only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, as to have an aggregate length of about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile. The flower-garden was laid out, in the Dutch style, by William III.; has formal walks and flower-beds; and contains, in the centre, a pond with gold and silver fish. The private garden is a very interesting example of the quaint antique garden, with its terraces, geometrical flower beds, and crepuscular arcades; and contains some large orange trees, and the celebrated black Hamburg vine, planted in 1769. The stem of that plant is 30 inches in girth; the branches extend 110 feet; and the produce, in a favourable season, has been so much as 3,000 bunches or 2,500 lbs. of grapes. A small fee is demanded for admission to this garden. Pavilions were built in the park by Wren. The Lion gate of Hampton Court stands opposite the long avenue in Bushy Park. Hampton Court Green was the residence of Wren. Toy Inn was built by Cromwell for his guard. See BUSBY PARK and HAMPTON.

HAMPTON DOWN, an eminence in Somerset; 3 miles NE of Bath. It rises 600 feet over the Avon; has remains of the Wans dyke, and an ancient British camp of 30 acres; and commands a fine view.

HAMPTON GAY, a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford; on the river Cherwell, the Oxford canal, and the Oxford and Rugby railway, near Woodstock Road r. station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Woodstock. Post-town, Woodstock. Acres, 620. Real property, £1,092. Pop., 67. Houses, 15. The manor belongs to Charles Venables, Esq.; and the manor-house is a fine old Tudor edifice. There are paper mills. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £20. Patron, C. Venables, Esq. The church is ancient, with a low tower; and has a mural monument to Sir Vincent Barry.

HAMPTON (GREAT). See HAMPTON, Worcester.

HAMPTON (HIGH), or **HIGHAMPTON**, a village and a parish in Okehampton district, Devon. The village stands near the river Torridge, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Hatherleigh, and 13 WSW of Eggesford r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Highampton, North Devon. The parish comprises 3,039 acres. Real property, £1,525. Pop., 386. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to J. M. Woolcombe, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £198.* Patron, J. M. Woolcombe, Esq. The church is recent, with an ancient tower. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £14.

HAMPTON (HILL), a hamlet in Martley parish, Worcester; on the river Teme, 4 miles SSE of Stockton. Real property, £1,472. Pop., 165.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, a village in Meriden district, and a parish partly also in Solihull district, Warwick. The village stands on the river Blythe, contiguous to the Hampton Junction station of the Northwestern and Midland railways, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE by E of Birmingham; occupies a rising-ground; was once a market town; and has a post-office under Birmingham, and fairs on 9 June, 21 July, 8 Sept, and 15 Oct. Pop., 690. Houses, 150. The parish includes also the hamlets of Kinwalsey, Knowle, Balsall, and Nuthurst. Acres, 11,052. Real property, £22,224. Pop., 3,161. Houses, 735. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Right Hon. Frederick Peel. A tunnel of the Northwestern railway, 300 yards long, is near. The parish is a meet for the North Warwick hounds. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Nuthurst, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £578.* Patron, W. C. Alston, Esq. The church is ancient; belonged to the canons of Kenilworth; has features of Saxon or of early Norman; and consists of a chancel and three aisles, with a low tower. The p. curacy of Knowle is a separate benefice. There are an Independent chapel, and a charity founded, in 1690, by George Fentham, and now yielding about £400 a-year.

HAMPTON JUNCTION. See preceding article.

HAMPTON (LITTLE), a seaport town, a parish, and a sub-district in Worthing district, Sussex. The town stands at the mouth of the river Arun, and at the terminus of a short branch of the South Coast railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Arundel. A battle was fought here, or in the near neighbourhood, in 837, between Wulfherd and certain Danish pirates; and the empress Matilda landed here, in 1139, on her way to Arundel Castle. Little Hampton was anciently the haven of Arundel; and it recently was made the head port of Arundel, and the seat of the custom-house. Its trade, as a port, is considerable; and its inland navigation communicates, through the Wey and Arun canal, with the Thames at Weybridge. Its harbour has a pier and jetties; and, though dry at low water, has a depth of 8 feet or more at high water. A lighthouse was erected at the entrance, in 1848; and has a fixed light, 30 feet high. A fort, on the most approved principles, mounting five 68-pounders, besides mortars, was recently constructed on the W side. The ground there also was appropriated as encamping ground for rifle practice; and huts suitable for it were erected in 1862. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and a pleasure fair, on 26 May. A regatta and races are held annually, and attract a large concourse of spectators. The town has recently come into favour also as a watering-place; and it possesses good advantages of retirement, salubrity, mild climate, rural environs, and a fine beach,—the last merging into sands, dry at low water, and so firm that carriages may travel on them to Worthing. The town has a post-office; under Arundel, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, a good hotel, assembly rooms, a parish church, two dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a national school. The assembly rooms are used, not only for their own proper purpose, but also for lectures and exhibitions. The parish church was rebuilt in 1825, at a cost of £3,000; is in the pointed style; and contains 1,200 sittings. The Wesleyan chapel was built in 1825. The Independent chapel was built in 1861; and is in the early decorated English style. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1863, at the expense of the Duchess of Norfolk; includes church and presbytery; and is in the decorated English style. The parish comprises 1,102 acres of land and 120 of water; and is regarded as contaminated with the town. Real property, £10,805; of which £85 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,350. Houses, 497. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £150. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester.—The sub-district contains also eleven other parishes and part of another. Acres, 19,882. Pop., 6,737. Houses, 1,369.

HAMPTON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Hampton parish, Worcester; near Evesham. The Evesham workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 109 inmates.

HAMPTON-LOADE, a railway station in Salop; on the Severn Valley railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Bridgnorth.

HAMPTON-LOVETT, a parish in Droitwich district, Worcester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Droitwich r. station. Post-town, Droitwich. Acres, 1,908. Real property, £4,241. Pop., 185. Houses, 36. The property all belongs to Sir John S. Pakington, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £300. Patron, Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart. The church is old but good; and consists of nave, chancel, and N chapel, with a tower.

HAMPTON-LUCY, a village and a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick. The village stands on the river Avon, 4 miles NE by E of Stratford-on-Avon r. station; and has a post-office under Warwick. The parish includes also the hamlet of Ingon. Acres, 3,050. Real property, £6,694. Pop., 435. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the bishops of Worcester, and then bore the name of Bishops-Hampton; but was given, by Queen Mary, to the Lucy family, and then took the name of Hampton-Lucy. An elegant cast-iron bridge was recently constructed here over the Avon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £1,346.* Patron, Henry S. Lucy, Esq. The church is a splendid edifice, in the decorated style of the 14th century; was mainly built in 1826, from a fund left by a rector's widow; ac-

quired a highly decorated apsis in 1858; underwent further improvements in 1863-4; is computed to have cost about £20,000; has beautifully carved open seats in the nave—exquisitely carved oak stalls, and two elegant painted windows in the chancel—and five very fine large windows, with painted designs in the apsis; and contains a fine oak pulpit on a stone base, and a brass eagle lectern. An endowed grammar school has £118 a-year, with two exhibitions at Magdalene college, Oxford; and other charities have £25.

HAMPTON-MAISEY, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; near the boundary with Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Fairford, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Cirencester r. station. It has a post-office under Cricklade. Acres, 1,920. Real property, £1,596. Pop., 352. Houses, 80. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to John Mott, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £604.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is ancient and cruciform, and has a central tower. There are a Baptist chapel, a British school, and charities £9.

HAMPTON (NETHER), a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; near the river Willey on the Salisbury railway, 1 mile S of Wilton. Post-town, Wilton, under Salisbury. Acres, 796. Real property, with West Harnham, 3,863. Pop., 132. Houses, 31. The manor belongs to the Earl of Pembroke. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Wilton, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is ancient.

HAMPTON (NEW), an extra-parochial tract in Leominster district, Hereford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bromyard. Acres, 452. Pop., 8. House, 1.

HAMPTON (NEW), a village and a chapelry in Hampton parish, Middlesex. The village stands on the N verge of the parish, near Hampton r. station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Kingston-on-Thames; and is considerable. The chapelry was constituted in 1863; and its post-town is Hampton, under London SW. Pop. about 1,000. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, not reported. Patron, the Vicar of Hampton. The church was built in 1863; is in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret.

HAMPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a hamlet in Budbrooke parish, Warwickshire; 2 miles W of Warwick. It has a Roman Catholic chapel; and is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds.

HAMPTON-POYLE, a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford, on the river Cherwell, 2 miles SE of Woodstock r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Woodstock. Post-town, Woodstock. Acres, 830. Real property, £1,429. Pop., 125. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the family of Poyle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £250.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church was built in the 14th century; has, in the chancel, a good early decorated English window; and contains two fine effigies of a cross-legged warrior and his lady, and a brass of John Poyle of 1424. There is a national school.

HAMPTONS-WOOD, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; near Ellesmere. Pop., 175.

HAMPTON-WAFER, an extra-parochial tract in Leominster district, Hereford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Bromyard.

HAMPTON-WELSH, a parish in Ellesmere district, Salop; adjacent to Flint, and near the Ellesmere canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ellesmere r. station. Post-town, Ellesmere, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 1,570. Rated property, £1,637. Pop., 516. Houses, 120. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £139.* Patron, C. K. Mainwaring, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1863; is in the decorated English style; and has an apsidal chancel, a bell-cote over the chancel-arch, and columns of polished Devonshire marble.

HAMPTON-WICK, a hamlet and a chapelry in Hampton parish, Middlesex. The hamlet lies on the river Thames, and on the Kingston branch of the London, Richmond, and Windsor railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Kingston-on-Thames; is connected with Kingston by a handsome stone bridge; and has a station on the railway,

and a post-office under Kingston, London, SW. Real property, £10,592. Pop. in 1851, 1,668; in 1861, 1,994. Houses, 334. Steele lived in a house here, called the Hovel.—The chapelry was constituted in 1831, and is conteminate with the hamlet. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £150.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a neat brick edifice; and consists of nave and aisle, with a tower. There are a national school, and a branch of the Hampton grammar school.

HAMPTWORTH, a tything in Downton parish, Wilts; 8½ miles SE of Salisbury. Pop., 202.

HAMSEY, a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; on the river Ouse, and on the railways from Lewes to Uckfield and to Keymer, 1 mile SSE of Cocksbridge r. station, and 1½ N of Lewes. It includes the hamlets of Offham, North-End, Heven-Street, and Cocksbridge; and it has a post-office, of the name of Offham-Street, under Lewes. Acres, 2,761. Real property, £4,220. Pop., 541. Houses, 105. The rocks include chalk marl, with lime crystals, pyrites, and oxide of iron; and a marl bank at the foot of a mound on which the old church stands, is rich in fossils. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £570.* Patron, Sir G. C. Shiffner, Bart. The old church is early perpendicular English, and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; but was latterly found to be inconveniently situated for the uses of the parish. A new church was built in 1861; stands in the hamlet of Offham; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with square tower and shingled spire. There is a national school.

HAMS HALL, a seat in Lea-Marston parish, Warwick; 2 miles N of Coleshill. It belongs to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley; is a large stone edifice; and stands in a fine park, which has an avenue planted in the time of Charles I.

HAMSHILL DITCHES, the site of an entrenched ancient British village, in Wilts; on Barford down, near the Roman road from Old Sarum, 2 miles NW of Wilt.

HAMSTALL-RIDWARE, a village and a parish in Lichfield district, Stafford. The village stands on the river Blyth, 2½ miles N of Armitage r. station, and 4½ E by N of Rugeley; and has a post-office under Rugeley. The parish includes also the hamlets of Nethertown, Rough-Park, Hay-End, Sandborough, and part of Olive-Green. Acres, 2,934. Real property, £4,305. Pop., 440. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The old manor-house has an ancient gateway and a watch-tower, and is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, Lord Leigh. The church is ancient but good; has a tower and spire; and contains monuments of the Cottons, the Combermeres, and the Egertons. There are a national school, and charities £42.

HAMSTEAD, a railway station on the SE border of Stafford; on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway, between Perry-Barr and Newton-Road. Hamstead Hall is near it, on the river Tame; and is an old seat, with grounds notable for a lime-tree 23 feet in girth.

HAMSTEELS. See **BURNOP** and **HAMSTEELS**.

HAMSTERLEY, a village, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district in Auckland district, Durham. The village stands on a hill, near the river Bedburn, 2 miles SW of Witton-le-Wear r. station, and 6 W by N of Bishop-Auckland; and has a post-office under Darlington. The chapelry is in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, and comprises 4,003 acres. Real property, £2,883; of which £310 are in mines. Pop., 522. Houses, 117. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £96.* Patron, H. Chaytor, Esq. The church is ancient and cruciform, with a bell-fry. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £16.—The sub-district contains also five other townships of Auckland-St. Andrew, one of Brancepeth, one of Gainford, and the entire parish of Witton-le-Wear. Acres, 25,768. Pop., 15,613. Houses, 3,041.

HAMSTON, a hamlet in Bishopstone parish, Wilts; 3½ miles S of Wilt.

HAM-STREET, a village in Orlestone parish, Kent; adjacent to the Ashford and Hastings railway, and near the Royal Military canal, 6½ miles S by W of Ashford. It has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Ashford, and a fair on the first Monday of Sept.

HAM-STREET, a hamlet in Warehorne parish, Kent; 1 mile NE of Warehorne.

HAMTUNE. See **SOUTHAMPTON**.

HAMWELL, a hamlet in Wheathampstead parish, Herts; 1 mile SW of Wheathampstead. Pop., 60.

HAM (WEST), Essex. See **HAM** or **WEST HAM**.

HAM (WEST), Sussex. See **WESTHAM**.

HAM-WITH-HATCH. See **HAM**, Surrey.

HAMWORTHY, a village and a parish in Poole district, Dorset. The village stands on Hoies bay, adjacent to Poole r. station, 1½ mile W by N of Poole; and was the place where Charles X. of France landed, after his abdication, in 1831. The parish comprises 1,031 acres of land and 980 of water; and is all included in Poole borough. Post-town, Poole. Real property, £1,355. Pop., 393. Houses, 73. The property all belongs to Sir Ivor B. Guest. The living is a p. curacy, under the vicarage of Sturminster-Marshall, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, Eton College. The ancient church was destroyed in the civil war of Charles I.; and the present one was built in 1826, and has a tower. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

HANAFORD, a village in Landkey parish, Devon; 4½ miles SE of Barnstaple.

HANBECK, a hamlet in Wilsford parish, Lincoln; 5½ miles NE of Grantham.

HANBURY, a village and a parish in Burton-upon-Trent district, and a parish partly also in Uttroter district, Stafford. The village stands on an eminence near the river Dove and the boundary with Derby, 2½ miles SSE of Sudbury r. station, and 6 NW by W of Burton-upon-Trent; commands a pleasant view of the heights of Derbyshire; and has a post-office under Burton-upon-Trent. The township comprises 3,195 acres. Pop., 543. Houses, 114. The parish contains also the townships of Newborough, Hanbury-Woodend, Cotton, Fould, Marchington, Marchington-Woodlands, and Draycott-in-the-Clay. Acres, 12,112. Real property, £6,671. Pop., 2,638. Houses, 549. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Lichfield. A nunnery was founded here, about 680, by Ethelred, King of Mercia, and put under the government of his sister, St. Werburgh, who was buried and enshrined in it; but, on the invasion of the Danes in 875, her body was removed to Chester, and the nunnery was destroyed. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £362.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is ancient, with a tower; was restored in 1849; and the chancel was rebuilt in 1862, and has a memorial window to the late Prince Consort. The p. curacies of Newborough, Marchington, and Marchington-Woodlands are separate benefices. There are a national school, an endowed school with £36, and other charities with £123.

HANBURY, a village and a parish in Droitwich district, Worcester. The village stands near the Worcester and Birmingham canal and the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 2 miles SSE of Stoke-Prior r. station, and 3½ ENE of Droitwich; and has a post-office under Bromsgrove. The parish comprises 7,533 acres; and is partly included in Droitwich borough. Real property, £10,501. Pop., 1,044. Houses, 224. The property is divided among five. Hanbury Hall is the seat of H. F. Vernon, Esq.; and Mere Hall is the seat of E. Bearcroft, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £1,138.* Patron, H. F. Vernon, Esq. The church stands on an eminence, commanding a fine view; is an ancient edifice, with a tower; was repaired in 1860, and enlarged in 1861; and contains monuments of the Vernons. Roman coins and other relics were recently found near the church. There are a Wesleyan chapel, two national schools, and charities £131.

HANBURY-WOODEND, a township in Hanbury parish, Stafford; near Hanbury village. Pop., 304. Houses, 60.

HANBY, a hamlet in Lavington parish, Lincoln; $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile N of Lavington village. Acres, 850. Pop., 67. Houses, 6.

HANCHURCH, a township in Trentham parish, Stafford; near the Grand Trunk canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Stoke. Acres, 720. Real property, £1,683. Pop., 187. Houses, 36.

HANDALE, a place in Lofthouse parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles E of Guisbrough. A small Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in 1133, by William Percy; had eight inmates at the dissolution; and was then given to Ambrose Beckwith.

HANDBOROUGH, two villages and a parish in Witney district, Oxfordshire. One of the villages stands near the river Evenlode and the West Midland railway, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NW of Oxford; bears the name of Long Handborough; and has a station of the name of Handborough on the railway, and a post-office of the name of Long Handborough, under Woodstock. The other village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile to the S, and bears the name of Church-Handborough. The parish comprises 2,820 acres. Real property, £1,250. Pop., 1,059. Houses, 235. The manor belongs to the Duke of Marlborough. Gypsum is found. A considerable trade in glove-making is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £353.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is of different dates, from Norman to later English; has an inner Norman door, with a curious sculpture of St. Peter; has also a good spire 130 feet high; and contains an ancient font, part of a rood-loft of the 15th century, and a brass of Belsyre, the first president of St. John's College. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £20.

HANDCROSS, a hamlet in Slougham parish, Sussex; on the east verge of St. Leonard's Forest, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NW of Cuckfield. It has a post-office under Crawley. Handcross House was the seat of General Blake.

HAND DEEPS, a shoal in the English channel; near the Eddystone lighthouse, 7 miles SW by S of Plymouth breakwater. It has 5 fathoms water.

HANDBAST BAY. See FORSLAND, Dorset.

HANDBFORD. See HANFORD.

HANDBORTH - WITH - BOSDEN, a township in Cheshire parish, Cheshire; on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, 5 miles SW by S of Stockport. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester, both of the name of Handforth. Acres, 1,781. Real property, £7,966. Pop. of H. alone, 629; of B. alone, 1,779. Houses, 117 and 377. Handforth Hall is now a farm-house. Calico printing is extensively carried on. Mining also is carried on, but has decreased. There are a chapel of ease, and a national school.

HANDLEY, a township and a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire. The township lies near an affluent of the river Dee, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Tattenhall r. station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ SE by S of Chester; and has a post-office under Chester, and fairs on 10 March and 10 Sept. Acres, 1,334. Real property, £2,608. Pop., 294. Houses, 62. The parish includes also the township of Golbourn-David, and comprises 1,967 acres. Real property, £3,559. Pop., 364. Houses, 76. The property is subdivided. Building-stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £253.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church was re-built in 1854, but retains an ancient tower. Charities, £10.

HANDLEY, a village and a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset. The village stands near the boundary with Wilts, 5 miles NW of Cranborne, and 10 NE of Blandford r. station; was once a market-town; and has a post-office, under Salisbury. The parish includes also the villages of Newton and Deanlane; contains the tythings of Gussage, Minchington, and Woodcutts; and is sometimes called Sixpenny-Handley. Acres, 5,923. Real property, £8,531. Pop., 1,203. Houses, 264. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Rivers. The living is a p. curacy, united

with the chapelry of Gussage-St. Andrew, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £63.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and has an embattled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

HANDLEY, a hamlet in Towcester parish, Northampton; 2 miles SW of Towcester. Pop., 23.

HANDLEY, a hamlet in Staveley parish, Derby; 2 miles NW of Staveley village. It has a chapel of ease.

HANDLEY, a hamlet in North Wingfield parish, Derby; 4 miles S of Chesterfield.

HANDSACRE. See ARMITAGE.

HANDSTEADS, a hamlet in Abbots-Langley parish, Herts; on the river Colne, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Watford.

HANDSWORTH, a town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in West Bromwich district, Stafford. The town stands contiguous to Warwickshire, on Hockley Brook, near the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway; is suburban to Birmingham, and averages $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NNW of the centre of that borough; partakes of the industry and general character of Birmingham; is the seat of the famous Soho manufactory; and has a post-office under Birmingham, and two stations with telegraph, the one called Soho, the other called Handsworth-Smethwick, on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway. The township bears the name of Handsworth-with-Soho. Pop. in 1851, 7,047; in 1861, 10,398. Houses, 2,003. The parish includes also the hamlet of Perry-Barr, and comprises 7,680 acres. Real property, £48,532. Pop. in 1851, 7,879; in 1861, 11,459. Houses, 2,179. There are five livings, —H.-St. Mary, H.-St. James, H.-St. Michael, Birchfield, and Perry-Barr; and the first is a rectory, the others p. curacies, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value of St. Mary, £1,500;* of St. James and Perry-Barr, each £200;* of St. Michael, £300; of Birchfield, not reported. Patron of St. Mary, the Rev. J. Peel, D.D.; of Perry-Barr, Lord Calthorpe; of the others, the Rector of Handsworth. St. Mary's church was ancient, but has been mostly rebuilt; includes a recent chapel, with a statue of Watt, by Chantry; and contains a bust of Boulton by Flaxman, and several old monuments. St. James' church was built in 1840; and had assigned to it, in 1854, a definite territory, the pop. of which, in 1861, was 3,691. St. Michael's church was built in 1853, at a cost of about £8,000; and is in the decorated English style. Birchfield church was built in 1864. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, a convent of sisters of mercy, a middle school, national schools, and charities £199. The convent is a large edifice in Hunters-lane, and the chapel connected with it is very elegant. The middle school was built in 1862, at a cost of £3,200. —The sub-district is conterminate with the parish.

HANDSWORTH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Sheffield district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the Midland railway, and near the boundary with Derby, 2 miles WNW of Woodhouse r. station, and 4 ESE of Sheffield. The parish contains also the villages of Gleadless, Intake, Richmond, and Woodhouse. Acres, 3,510. Real property, £13,680; of which £1,150 are in mines, and £130 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,264; in 1861, 3,951. Houses, 864. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. Woodthorpe Hall is the seat of John B. Brown, Esq. There are collieries, quarries, saw mills, and manufactures of cutlery. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Gleadless, in the diocese of York. Value, £589.* Patrons, Trustees. The church stands on an eminence; is ancient; has a small tower and spire; and was recently repaired. There are a chapel of ease in Gleadless, Independent chapels in Handsworth village, Gleadless, and Woodhouse, Methodist chapels in Handsworth and Woodhouse, a Quakers' chapel in Woodhouse, national schools in Gleadless and Woodhouse, and charities £20. —The sub-district is conterminate with the parish.

HANDWELL, a hamlet in Waltham parish, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N of Waltham village. Pop., 103.

HANWORTH. See HANWORTH.

HANFORD, a chapelry in Blandford district, Dorset; on the river Stour, adjacent to the Mid Dorset railway, near Shillingstone station, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Blandford. Post-town, Blandford. Acres, 460. Pop. 6. House, 1. The manor belonged to Tarrent nunnery; belongs now to H. K. Seymer, Esq.; and is extra-parochial. The one house here is Mr. Seymer's seat; and there is a small chapel, the burial-place of the Seymer family. The living is a donative in the diocese of Salisbury.

HANFORD, a township and a chapelry in Trentham parish, Stafford. The township lies near the Grand Trunk canal and the Northwestern railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Stoke-on-Trent; and has a post-office under Stoke-on-Trent. Real property, £1,963. Pop., 832. Houses, 187. The property is divided among a few. Hanford Hall belongs to the Duke of Sutherland.—The chapelry was constituted in 1831; and is rather larger than the township. Pop., 857. Houses, 191. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £140. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church was built in 1827, and enlarged and improved in 1862.

HANG (EAST AND WEST), two wapentakes in N. R. Yorkshire. E. H. contains Hornby parish, five other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 61,989. Pop. in 1851, 11,232; in 1861, 10,378. Houses, 2,270. W. H. contains Aysgarth parish, ten other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 153,622. Pop. in 1851, 4,347; in 1861, 14,788. Houses, 3,101.

HANGER HILL, a hamlet in Ealing parish, Middlesex; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Ealing. It has a post-office under Acton. London W.

HANGING-BIRCH, a hamlet in Widnes township, Prescott parish, Lancashire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Prescott.

HANGING-GRIMSTON, a hamlet in Kirkby-under-Dale parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Pocklington.

HANGING-HEATON, a hamlet and a chapelry in Soothill township, Dewsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies near the Manchester and Leeds railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Dewsbury; and has a post-office under Dewsbury. The chapelry was constituted in 1842. Pop. in 1851, 1,893; in 1861, 2,219. Houses, 453. The pop. consists chiefly of small landowners under the trustees of the Savile estates, and of hand-loom woollen manufacturers. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Dewsbury. There is a national school.

HANGING-HOUGHTON, a hamlet in Lamport parish, Northampton; 1 mile SW of Lamport village. Acres, 1,292. Real property, £2,275. Pop., 96. Houses, 23. There is an endowed school.

HANGING-LANGFORD, a tything in Steeple-Langford parish, Wilts; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Wilton. An ancient British camp is here.

HANGING-WELLS, a place on the west border of Durham; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Wolsingham.

HANGLETON, a parish in Steyning district, Sussex; under the South Downs, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE of Portslade r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NW by W of Brighton. Post-town, Portslade, under Shoreham. Acres, 1,818; of which £160 are water. Real property, £2,638. Pop., 51. Houses, 7. The property is divided between two; and the greater part, with the manor, belongs to the Dowager Countess Amherst. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £209. Patron, the D. Countess of Amherst. The church is early English, and good.

HANGMAN HILL, a hamlet in Thorne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Thorne.

HANGMAN HILLS (GREAT AND LITTLE), two summits on the north border of Devon; adjacent to Exmoor forest, 11 miles NE of Barnstaple. The higher one has an altitude of 1,083 feet above sea-level.

HANGMANS ISLE, an islet among the Scilly Isles; in the mid channel of Treco harbour, on the NE side of Bryher.

HANHAM, a hamlet and a chapelry in Bitton parish, Gloucester. The hamlet lies on the river Avon, at the boundary with Somerset, 1 mile NW of Keynsham r.

station, and 5 ESE of Bristol; and has a post-office under Bristol. The chapelry was reconstituted, with altered limits, in 1844. Acres, within the original limits, 1,212. Real property, £3,706; of which £127 are in quarries. Pop., 1,224. Houses, 255. Rated property within the new limits, £3,229. Pop., 1,271. Houses, 267. The property is subdivided. The quarries are numerous; and what they furnish is paving stone for Bath and Bristol. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Christchurch, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £231.* Patron, the Vicar of Bitton. There are two churches—Hanham-Abbotts and Christchurch—and a Wesleyan chapel.

HANINGFIELD. See HANNINGFIELD.

HANKELOW, a township in Audlem parish, Cheshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Nantwich. Acres, 656. Real property, £1,633. Pop., 197. Houses, 43.

HANKERTON, a village and a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Malmesbury, and $\frac{1}{4}$ W by S of Minety r. station; and has a post-office under Chippenham. The parish includes also the tything of Cloatly. Acres, 2,150. Rated property, £2,611. Pop., 393. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Suffolk. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £269.* Patron, the Rector of Crudwell. The church is ancient and good, with a tower; and there is a national school.

HANKHAM-STREET, a hamlet $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Hailsham in Sussex. It has a post-office under Eastbourne.

HANLEY, a town, a township, three chapelries, and a sub-district, in Stoke-upon-Trent district, Stafford. The town stands on the North Stafford railway, and on the Grand Trunk canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Stoke-upon-Trent. It is a prominent one of the pottery towns; it includes all Hanley township and most of Shelton township; it was made a municipal borough in 1857, under a mayor, five aldermen, and twenty-four councillors; it acquired further rights of market trust, in 1863, under lease from the lord of the manor; and it forms part of the parliamentary borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. It has recently undergone very great increase; it has wide streets, paved with brick; it contains shops almost equal to many in the best parts of London; it makes a good display of public buildings; it possesses everything requisite for the current wants of its own inhabitants and of a very populous neighbourhood; and yet it partakes fully in the smoke and stir and general unpleasantness of the pottery region. The town-hall is a stone edifice, built at a cost of £4,500; and contains assembly and news rooms. The markets have covered areas for meat, fish, and vegetables. The mechanics' institute was built, in 1861, at a cost of £3,000. The North Staffordshire museum, in Frederick-street, has a good library and reading-room. The North Staffordshire infirmary, in Shelton, is a large edifice, maintained by subscription, for the use of all the pottery region. The government school of design, in Pall-Mall, was instituted in 1847. There are five national schools; and that for Wellington is a Gothic building of 1862. There are also a theatre, an inland revenue office, and other public buildings. One of the churches is a brick structure of 1788, with a tower; and another is a handsome edifice of 1834, at a cost of £11,000, with a tower 120 feet high. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, U. Free Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists; and several of these are spacious edifices; while one of them, called Bethesda chapel, in Albion-street, is so large as to accommodate 3,000 persons, and was repaired and decorated in 1862. A new cemetery was opened in 1860. The town has a post-office; under Stoke-upon-Trent, two railway stations, two banking-offices, and several good inns; is a seat of county courts and petty sessions, and a polling-place; publishes a weekly newspaper; and is well supplied with water. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; cattle markets on the second Tuesday of every month; and a hiring fair on 11 Nov. A great trade is carried on in the manufacture of china and earthenware.

enware; a very great trade also, and an increasing one, in iron-smelting; and the general industry is both employed and stimulated by great abundance, all around, of coal and ironstone. Pop., of the town, in 1861, 31,953. Houses, 6,322.—The township, though all included in the town, is partly rural. Real property, £43,222; of which £2,000 are in mines. Pop., in 1851, 10,573; in 1861, 14,678. Houses, 2,900.—The three chapelrys are Hanley-proper, Northwood, and Wellington, or Hanley-St. Luke. The first is of old date; and the other two were constituted in 1845. The livings of all are p. curacies in the diocese of Lichfield. Value of Hanley, £289; * of Northwood, £150; * of Wellington, £180.* Patrons of the first, Trustees; of the other two, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. There are also three benefices in Shelton,—Shelton-proper, Etruria, and Hope. The sub-district excludes Shelton, and consists of Hanley township and Bucknall-cum-Bagnall chapelry. Pop., 16,848. Houses, 3,308.

HANLEY-CASTLE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester. The village stands on the W side of the river Severn, 1½ mile NW of Upton-on-Severn, and 6 W of Defford r. station, and has a post-office under Worcester. The parish includes also the village of Malvern-Wells, and the hamlets of Blackmore-End, Hanley-Quay, and Gilberts-End. Acres, 5,630. Real property, £14,308. Pop., 1,733. Houses, 367. A castle here, some remains of which exist, belonged to Britic who refused the hand of Maud, afterwards the wife of William the Conqueror; passed to the Earls of Warwick; was the death-place of Henry-de-Bauchamp; and passed to the Despencers, the Savages, the Arles, the Lechmores, and the Charltons. Hanley-Castle mansion is now the seat of Thomas Gee, Esq.; Blackmore Park is the seat of John V. Hornoyd, Esq.; Rhydd Court is the property of Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart.; and Severn End is the ancient seat of the Lechmere family. Invalids resort to Malvern-Wells; and there is a wharf on the Severn at Hanley-Quay. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £650.* Patron, Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart. The church is partly decorated English, partly brick-work of 1674; has a tower; was restored in 1858; and has two recent memorial windows. The p. curacy of Malvern-Wells is a separate benefice. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, an endowed grammar-school, a national school, and a working-men's institute.—The sub-district includes five other parishes. Acres, 20,007. Pop., 11,377. Houses, 2,011.

HANLEY-CHILD, or LOWER HANLEY, a chapelry in Eastham parish, Worcester; on the river Teme, near the boundary with Hereford, 4 miles SE by S of Tenbury r. station. Post-town, Tenbury. Acres, 922. Rated property, £1,064. Pop., 199. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Eastham, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is good.

HANLEY-QUAY. - See HANLEY-CASTLE.

HANLEY-WILLIAM, or UPPER HANLEY, a parish in Tenbury district, Worcester; adjacent to Herefordshire, and near the river Teme, 6 miles SE of Tenbury r. station. Post-town, Tenbury. Acres, 1,155. Pop., 120.* Houses, 26. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Eastham, in the diocese of Hereford.

HANLITH, a township in Kirkby-in-Malham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles E by S of Settle. Acres, 380. Real property, £308. Pop., 40. Houses, 8.

HANMER, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Ellesmere and county of Flint. The village stands near the boundary with Salop, 3 miles N of Bettisfield r. station, and 5 NE of Ellesmere; and has a post-office under Whitchurch, Salop. The township comprises 2,247 acres. Real property, £4,738. Pop., 491. Houses, 91. The parish contains also the townships of Bettisfield, Bronington, Halghton, Tybroughton, and Willington. Acres, 14,718. Real property, £19,601. Pop., 2,519. Houses, 504. The property is divided among four. Bettisfield Park is the seat of Sir John Hanmer, Bart.; and Gredington Hall is

a seat of Lord Kenyon. Hanmer mere covers about 73 acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £397.* Patron, Sir J. Hanmer, Bart. The church is of the time of Henry VII., in very good condition; and has monuments of Speaker Hanmer and Lord Chief-Justice Kenyon. The p. curacy of Bronington is a separate charge. There is a chapel in the township of Bettisfield, served from Hanmer.—Hanmer school has £33 10s.; and other charities have £101. Davydd ap Edmund, the bard, was a native.—The sub-district is coterminous with the parish.

HANNAH, or HANNAY, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 2½ miles from the coast, and 4 NE of Alford r. station. It contains the hamlet of Hagaby; and its post-town is Alford. Acres, 1,010. Real property, £1,530. Pop., 140. Houses, 25. The manor belongs to Thomas Alcock, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £96. Patron, J. Grant, Esq. The church stands on an eminence.

HANNEY (EAST), a village and a township in West Hanney parish, Berks. The village stands on an affluent of the river Ock, near the Berks and Wilts canal, 1 mile NNE of Wantage Road r. station, and 3 NNE of Wantage; and has a post-office under Wantage. The township comprises 600 acres. Real property, £4,539. Pop., 563. Houses, 137. It forms a chapelry to West Hanney.

HANNEY (WEST), a village and a township in Wantage district, Berks. The village stands between two affluents of the river Ock, near the Whitehorse vale, 1 mile N by W of Wantage Road r. station, and 3 N of Wantage; and has a post-office under Wantage. The township comprises 1,390 acres. Real property, £3,360. Pop., 384. Houses, 91. The parish contains also the township of East Hanney and the chapelry of Lyford. Acres, 3,060. Real property, £9,339. Pop., 1,096. Houses, 271. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of East Hanney, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £205.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is partly Norman, with square embattled tower; and has a brass of 1370, and several other brasses. The p. curacy of Lyford is a separate benefice. There are a national school, recently built, Ashcombe's alms-houses, with £374, and other charities with £45.

HANNINGFIELD (EAST), a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; 3½ miles N of the river Crouch, and 6 SE of Chelmsford r. station. Post-town, Chelmsford. Acres, 2,446. Real property, £3,323. Pop., 453. Houses, 94. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Petre. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £417.* Patron, C. Notridge, Esq. The church is later English; and consists of nave, chancel, and north chapel, with a steeple. Charities, £13.

HANNINGFIELD (SOUTH), a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; 3½ miles N of Wickford, and 7 S by E of Chelmsford r. station. Post-town, Stock, under Ingatstone. Acres, 1,526. Real property, £2,050. Pop., 235. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Petre. The living is a rectory annexed to the rectory of West Hanningfield, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is good.

HANNINGFIELD (WEST), a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; 5½ miles E of Ingatstone r. station, and 6 SSE of Chelmsford. Post-town, Stock, under Ingatstone. Acres, 2,818. Real property, £4,346. Pop., 527. Houses, 115. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Petre. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of South Hanningfield, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £934.* Patron, the Rev. W. Kemble. The church is later English, in good condition; has an octangular tower, with a wooden spire; and contains some tombs and brasses of the 14th century. There are a national school, and charities £31.

HANNINGTON, a parish in Kingsclere district, Hants; on the Roman road from Andover, 2 miles SSE of Kingsclere, and 4 NNE of Overton r. station. It has a post-office under Newbury. Acres, 1,935. Real pro-

erty, £1,981. Pop., 264. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. There is a barrow on Cottington's hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £410.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is ancient, with a steeple; and was restored in 1856.

HANINGTON, a parish in Brixworth district, Northampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Brixworth r. station, and 6 NW by W of Wellingborough. Post-town, Walgrave, under Northampton. Acres, 1,270. Real property, £1,384. Pop., 226. Houses, 52. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Walgrave, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is ancient but good, with a small tower. Bishop Godwin was rector.

HANINGTON, a village and a parish in Highworth district, Wilts. The village stands 2 miles W by N of Highworth, 2 S of the river Thames at the boundary with Gloucester, and 7 NE of Swindon Junction r. station; is a pretty place, built in the form of the letter Y; and has a post-office under Swindon. The parish comprises 2,412 acres. Real property, with Inglesham and Lynt, £6,469. Pop., 378. Houses, 91. Hanington bridge leads over the Thames into Gloucestershire; and Hanington-Wick has a fine view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £131. Patrons, the Trustees of the late Col. Freke. The church is good, has a square tower, and contains monuments of the Frekes. There are a chapel of ease at Hanington-Wick, a free school, and charities £50.

HANINGTON-LANCES, a tything in Kingsclere parish, Hants; near Kingsclere.

HANINGTON-WICK. See HANINGTON, Wilts.

HANNON (THE), a stream in Cornwall; descending $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, from Davidstow moor, to the Camel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Camelford. Its bed was ripped open by the torrent of a water-spout in 1847, and is now flanked by bare rocks of granite and quartz; and the lower part of its vale is overhung by two isolated crags, called the Devil's Jump.

HANOIS ROCKS, or **LES HANOVAUX**, rocky islets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Pleimont point, at the south-western extremity of Guernsey.

HANOVER SQUARE. See **GEORGE - HANOVER SQUARE (ST.)**.

HANS (THE). See **HAMPS (THE)**.

HANSLOPE, a village and a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The village stands near the North-western railway and the boundary with Northampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Wolverton r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Stony-Stratford; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Stony-Stratford, and a cattle fair on Holy Thursday. The parish comprises 5,290 acres. Real property, £3,966. Pop. in 1851, 1,804; in 1861, 1,792. Houses, 352. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Beauchamps; and belongs now to W. Watts, Esq. Lace-making is extensively carried on. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Castlethorpe, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £152. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is early English; and has a pinnacled tower, with octagonal spire, 190 feet high, rebuilt in 1804. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £179.

HANSTIEBURY. See **ANSTIEBURY**.

HANTER-GANTICK. See **BREWARD (ST.)**.

HANTHORPE, or **HARMSTHORPE**, a hamlet in Morton parish, Lincoln; on the river Glen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bourn. Pop., 154. Houses, 32. Hanthorpe House is the seat of the Parkers.

HANTS. See **SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE**.

HANWELL, a village and a parish in Brentford district, Middlesex. The village stands on the river Brent, adjacent to the Great Western railway, near the Grand Junction canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Brentford; was known at Domesday as Hanewelle; belonged then to Westminster abbey; and has now a railway station with telegraph, a post-office under London W., and a police station. The parish includes also the hamlet of Dormans-Wells, and

comprises 1,042 acres. Real property, £8,701. Pop. in 1851, 1,547; in 1861, 2,637. Houses, 312. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Bishop of London. Osterly House, Hanwell Park, the Spring, and the Grove are chief residences; and there are several villas. The extensive buildings of the Central London district school stand on Cuckoo farm; were the main occasion of the increase of pop. between 1851 and 1861; and, at the census of the latter year, had 1,010 inmates. The Middlesex county asylum for pauper lunatics bears the name of Hanwell asylum, but is beyond the parish, within Norwood precinct; was erected at a cost of £125,000; stands so on an eminence as to be well seen over a long distance around; has undergone great improvement; possesses large gardens, with beautiful walks; and contains accommodation for 1,500 inmates. A viaduct of 8 arches takes the railway here over the Brent. There are market-gardens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £432.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was rebuilt in 1841, at a cost of £4,000; is a handsome edifice, in the early English style; and contains the remains of Jonas Hanway, the founder of the Marine Society. There are chapels for Independents and Roman Catholics, a seminary called Hanwell college, a national school, a convent of sisters of mercy, an asylum for idiots, a private lunatic asylum, a mutual improvement society, and charities £237. Glasse, the Grecian, was rector.

HANWELL, a parish in Banbury district, Oxford; near the boundary with Warwick, the West Midland railway, and the Oxford canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Banbury. Acres, 1,240. Real property, £2,093. Pop., 235. Houses, 67. The manor, with all the property, belonged formerly to the Venns, the Ardens, the Grevilles, the Copes, and the Sackvilles; and belongs now to Earl Delawarr. Hanwell Castle was called by Leland "the pleasant and gallant house of Hanwell;" was twice visited, in the time of Sir Anthony Cope, by James I. and his queen; and is now represented chiefly by a fine quadrangular brick tower, with stone quoins, used as a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £320.* Patron, Earl Delawarr. The church is ancient but good, with a fine tower; and has some curious capitals, with grotesque figures.

HANWOOD. See next article.

HANWOOD (GREAT), a parish in Atcham district, Salop; on the river Rea, adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Welshpool railway, 4 miles SW of Shrewsbury. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury, both of the name of Hanwood. Acres, 590. Pop., 238. Houses, 64. There is a large flour mill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £221.* Patron, H. D. Warter, Esq. The church is a brick structure, of about the year 1700.

HANWOOD (LITTLE), a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; contiguous to the SW side of Great Hanwood. Pop., 60.

HANWORTH, a village and a parish in Staines district, Middlesex. The village stands 2 miles NNW of Hampton r. station, and 5 W by N of Kingston-on-Thames; and has a post-office under Hounslow, London W., and a picturesque inn. The parish comprises 1,390 acres. Real property, £3,326. Pop., 763. Houses, 169. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to Ulf, the Saxon; came to the Crown; was the pleasure-seat of Queen Catherine Parr; is noted for Queen Elizabeth having lived in it in her youth, and for her having visited it after she ascended the throne; passed to the Killigrews, the Cottingtons, and others; and belongs now to A. Perkins, Esq. An ancient castellated mansion which stood on it was burnt in 1797. Hanworth Park is a principal residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £451.* Patron, the Rev. O. J. Cresswell. The church was enlarged and mainly rebuilt in 1865. There are a national school, and charities £32. The dramatist Killigrew and the first Lord Berkeley of Stratton, were natives.

HANWORTH, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Alysgham, and

18 N of Norwich r. station. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 1,347. Real property, £1,890. Pop., 227. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Suffield. Hanworth Hall is a modern brick mansion, amid fine grounds. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Gunton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good; and there are charities £10.

HANWORTH (COLD), a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; 3 miles W of Wickenby r. station, and 7½ NNE of Lincoln. Post-town, Hackthorn, under Lincoln. Acres, 707. Real property, £1,140. Pop., 91. Houses, 14. The manor belongs to W. C. Amcotts, Esq. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Hackthorn, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church was re-built in 1864; and is in the decorated English style.

HAPPERTON, a tything in Portbury parish, Somerset; 5¼ miles WNW of Bristol. Pop., 22.

HAPPING, a hundred in Norfolk; on the coast, between Tunstead and Walsham; and containing seventeen parishes. Acres, 29,905. Pop. in 1851, 7,398; in 1861, 6,987. Houses, 1,597.

HAPPISBURGH, or HASBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk. The village lies scattered on the summit and declivities of the sea-bank, 7 miles E of North Walsham, and 18½ NNE of Norwich r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Happisburgh, under Norwich. The parish comprises 1,953 acres of land, and 210 of water. Real property, £4,792. Pop., 584. Houses, 144. The property is divided among a number. The manor belongs to the Sielys. Cliffs are on the coast, and have so unstable a character as to menace the safety of the church. An ancient Danish fort was here. Some of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with S porch, and a tower 112 feet high; and was recently restored, at a cost of about £1,500. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £44. Parr was vicar.

HAPPISBURGH GAT, or HASBOROUGH GAT, a sea-channel, off the coast of Norfolk; lying between the beach and a shoal, and taking name from being partly opposite Happisburgh or Hasborough parish. It extends from N to S; is 10½ miles long, and 1 mile wide; and has a depth of from 8 to 15 fathoms. Two fixed lights are at its S end, within a mile SE of Happisburgh village; were put up in 1791; have heights of 137 and 100 feet; and are seen at the distance of 18 and 15 miles. A floating light is at the N end, in 13 fathoms; was put up in 1831; and is 39 feet high, and visible at the distance of 10 miles.

HAPS福德, a township in Thornton-le-Moors parish, Cheshire; 3 miles SW of Frodsham. Acres, 531. Real property, £903. Pop., 84. Houses, 16.

HAPSTEAD, a hamlet in Ardingly parish, Sussex; 3 miles NE by N of Cuckfield. Pop., 159. It has a post-office under Cuckfield.

HAPTON, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the East Lancashire railway and on the Liverpool and Leeds canal, 3 miles WSW of Burnley. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 3,570. Real property, £8,634; of which £4,520 are in mines, and £300 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 550; in 1861, 1,003. Houses, 177. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of cotton-spinning. There are also chemical works. Old seats here belonged to the Haberghams and the Shuttleworths; and the chief property now belongs to Charles Townley, Esq. There is an endowed school; and the schoolroom is used for religious worship.

HAPTON, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, 1 mile SW of Flordon r. station, and 3 miles NW of Long Stratton. Post-town, Flordon, under Long Stratton. Acres, 695. Real property, £1,226. Pop., 196. Houses, 44. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord

Berners. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £100. Patron, Christ College, Cambridge. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. There is a Unitarian chapel.

HARAM. See HARUM.

HARBURBURY. See HARBUY.

HARBERTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Totnes district, Devon. The village stands between the rivers Harburn and Dart, 2 miles SW of Totnes r. station; and has a post-office designated Harberton, Devon. The parish contains also the hamlets of Harbertonford, Luscombe, Belsford, East Leigh, West Leigh, Little Englebourne, and Great Englebourne. Acres, 5,755. Real property, £9,156. Pop., 1,221. Houses, 270. The property is much divided. The manor belonged to the Valletorts, but was afterwards dismembered. There is a large edge-tool manufactory. There was also a woollen factory; but a number of years ago it was converted into a corn-mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, 535.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is later English, and one of the most interesting in Devon; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel; and contains a handsome carved oak screen, and a richly-carved stone pulpit. The p. curacy of Harbertonford is a separate benefice. There are two national schools, and charities £65.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 16,452. Pop., 2,575. Houses, 556.

HARBERTONFORD, a hamlet and a chapelry in Harberton parish, Devon. The hamlet lies near Harberton village; has a post-office designated Harbertonford, Devon; and contains the edge-tool manufactory of the parish, and one of its national schools. The chapelry was constituted in 1860. Pop., 533. Houses, 119. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £170. Patron, the Vicar of Harberton.

HARBLEDOWN, a village and a parish in Bridge district, Kent. The village stands near the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, 1 mile W of Canterbury; and has a post-office under Canterbury. It grew around a Lazar-house, founded, in 1084, by Archbishop Lanfranc; and it is "the little town" of Chaucer, "which that cyleped is Bob up and down, Under the Blee, in Canterbury way." The parish includes also the hamlet of Rough Common. Acres, 1,870. Real property, £4,826. Pop., 655. Houses, 145. The Lazar-house adjacent to the village was for lepers, and consisted originally of several wooden structures; was refounded, by Edward VI., for the residence and maintenance of 26 poor men and women; was rebuilt, with the exception of its church, in the time of James I.; consists now of a range of cottages and gardens, with central large common hall; bears the name of St. Nicholas' hospital; and has an endowed income of £223. An excellent spring adjacent to it bears the name of the Black Prince's well, from a tradition that the water of it was sent to the Black Prince during a severe illness; and it may have occasioned the selection of the site for the hospital, on account of its reputed virtues. The upper leather of a shoe of Thomas à Becket, with a crystal set in it, was possessed by the hospital before the Reformation; and, when pilgrims to Canterbury were passing by, this was usually brought forth by one of the inmates to the steps leading down to the road, and presented, with much reverence, to the better class of pilgrims, to be devoutly kissed as a sacred relic. A ludicrous account of the performance is given by Erasmus in his "Peregrinatio." A maple bowl, figured with Guy of Warwick's killing the dragon, and set with a large crystal, is preserved in a chest in the common hall; and the crystal on it is supposed to be that which was formerly on Becket's shoe. The church of the hospital is partly Norman, partly early English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with western ivy-clad tower; and contains a curious ancient stone font, and some remains of ancient frescoes. A farm on which the hospital stands, together with the hospital itself, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the parish, and belongs to Canterbury. The parochial living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury.

Value, £333.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is ancient; consists of nave and chancel, with a small tower; and was recently enlarged and improved.

HARBORNE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Kings-Norton and county of Stafford. The village stands near the boundaries with Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Birmingham borough, 3 miles SW of Birmingham central r. station; possesses features and environs which render it a pleasant suburban residence; is connected with Birmingham by a continuous series of villas and other genteel residences along Harborne road; and has a post-office; under Birmingham, a police station, a public library, a steel-mill, tin-ware works, and a spectacles manufactory. The parish includes also the hamlet of Smethwick. Acres, 3,296. Real property, exclusive of Smethwick, £13,286; inc. of S., £60,418. Pop. in 1851, exc. of S., 2,350; in 1861, 3,617. Houses, 704. Pop. inc. of S. in 1851, 10,729; in 1861, 16,996. Houses, 3,292. The increase of pop. arose from participation in the prosperity of Birmingham. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey. Metchley Abbey is the seat of Lord Calthorpe. Much of the area is occupied by suburban outskirts of Birmingham; and a good deal is disposed in market and strawberry gardens. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £600.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church is ancient, with a later English tower; and has been extremely disfigured by modern alterations. The church-yard commands a fine view, over parts of Worcestershire, to the Clent Hills and the Bromagrove Lickey. The chapelry of North Harborne, Harborne-Heath, Smethwick, Smethwick-St. Matthew, and West Smethwick, are separate charges. North Harborne was constituted in 1842, Harborne-Heath in 1859; and the other three will be noticed in the article **SMETHWICK**. Pop. of North Harborne in 1861, 5,550; of Harborne-Heath, 2,239. Houses, 1,090 and 473. North Harborne is a vicarage. Value, £240.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Harborne-Heath is a p. curacy. Value, £100. Patron, the Rev. T. Smith. H. church was built in 1859, at a cost of upwards of £3,000; is in the geometric decorated style; and consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with lofty octagonal turret terminating in a spirelet. There are national schools, with 228 from endowment; four almshouses for families, and one for aged individuals; and other charities, amounting with these, to about £200.

HARBOROUGH. See **ARBURY**, Cambridge.

HARBOROUGH (GREAT), or **HARBOROUGH MAGNA**, a parish in Rugby district, Warwick; on the Midland railway and the Oxford canal, 3½ miles NW of Rugby. Post-town, Rugby. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £2,787. Pop., 295. Houses, 85. The manor belongs to Sir Payton Skipwith, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £298.* Patron, J. W. Boughton Leigh, Esq. The church is part of a very ancient one, supposed to have been monastic; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and has some very curiously stained glass. There are a national school, and charities £65.

HARBOROUGH (LITTLE), or **HARBOROUGH PARVA**, a hamlet in Newbold-on-Avon parish, Warwick; 3 miles NW of Rugby. Pop., 13.

HARBOROUGH (MARKET), a town, a chapelry, and a district in Leicestershire. The town stands adjacent to Northamptonshire, on the river Welland, the Union canal, the Rugby and Stamford railway, and the Hitchin and Leicester railway, 15 miles SE by S of Leicester. It has some claim to have been a Roman settlement; and on the E side of it are traces of a Roman encampment, near which Roman urns and other Roman relics have been found. It was formerly called Herberburr-Buggedon and Haverberg; it took the two first syllables of these names from a word signifying "oats," in allusion probably to the fertility of the tract around it; and it stands in a very rich grazing country, celebrated for productiveness and for field sports. It was the headquarters of Charles I., before the battle of Naseby; it

was occupied by Cromwell immediately after that battle, and was the place where he wrote his letter to the parliament announcing the victory; and it was plundered by Prince Rupert, and relieved by the Earl of Stamford. The family of Sherard took from it the title of Earl; and had an old seat, afterwards converted into the King's Head inn, close to the Roman camp. The town consists of one spacious principal street, and several small streets or alleys; is well built; and contains many good houses. The town-hall, in High-street, was built in 1788, by the Earl of Harborough; and is a large edifice, with the ground-floor disposed as a meat market. The corn exchange, also in High-street, was built in 1858; and is used for a county court, and for public meetings and lectures. The police station, in Kings Head-yard, is used for petty sessions. The church was built, before 1344, by the Scropes or by John of Gaunt; measures 140 feet by 53; underwent considerable repair in 1844, and extensive improvements in 1860-2; has a fine tower, with an octagonal crocketed spire, 154 feet high; and includes, among its recent improvements, a semi-hexangular stone lantern at an angle of a porch, and a beautiful carved alabaster pulpit. The Independent chapel was built in 1844, at a cost of nearly £3,000; and has a fine front with Doric and Corinthian features. There are chapels also for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; a British school, a national school, and an endowed grammar-school; a dispensary, a library and reading-room, and a working-man's improvement society. The district workhouse stands a little beyond the town, to the N; and was built in 1837. The town has a head post-office, 2 two railway stations with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs on 6 Jan., 16 Feb., the first Tuesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, 29 and 30 April, 31 July, 19 Oct., and the eight following days, the Tuesday before 22 Nov., and 8 Dec. A considerable trade was formerly carried on in hosiery, shoes, and leather; and there are now malt-houses and brick and tile works.

The chapelry and the town are regarded as co-extensive; and are in the parish of Great Bowden. Real property, £7,327. Pop., 2,302. Houses, 476. The manor belongs to Henry M. Vane, Esq. The Elms, a large mansion at the N end of the town, belongs to W. de Capell Brook, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £220.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford.—The district contains the parishes of Great Bowden, Welham, Lubenham, Foxton, Kibworth-Beauchamp, Church-Langton, Cranoe, Glooston, Stoughton-Wyville, Shangton, Husbanden-Bosworth, Fleckney, Saddington, Gumley, Loughton, and parts of Knaptoft and Theddington, electorally in Leicestershire; and the parishes of Sibbertoft, Salby, Marston-Trussell, Little Bowden, East Farndon, Great Oxendon, Clipston, Kelmars, Arthingworth, Graybrooke, Dingley, Brampton-Ash, Stoke-Albany, Wilbarston, Ashley, Sutton-Bassett, Weston-by-Welland, part of Theddington, and the extra-parochial tract of Thorpe-Lubenham, electorally in Northamptonshire. Acres, 64,094. Poor-rates in 1863, £11,573. Pop. in 1851, 15,339; in 1861, 16,059. Houses, 3,577. Marriages in 1862, 95; births, 550,—of which 23 were illegitimate; deaths, 296,—of which 119 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the 10 years 1851-60, 1,074; births, 5,210; deaths, 3,174. The places of worship, in 1851, were 39 of the Church of England, with 3,991 sittings; 12 of Independents, with 2,429 s.; 9 of Baptists, with 1,939 s.; 7 of Wesleyans, with 912 s.; 4 undefined, with 413 s.; and one of Roman Catholics, with 76 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,233 scholars; 41 private day schools, with 621 s.; 33 Sunday schools, with 1,932 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 52 s.

HARBOTTLE, a village and a township in Holystone chapelry, Northumberland. The village stands in a hollow, amid rugged heathy hills, 8½ miles WNW of Rothbury; and has a post-office under Morpeth, an inn, a fair on 19 Sept., and an English Presbyterian church. The township comprises 412 acres. Pop., 159. Houses,

33. Harbottle House, a modern mansion, the seat of C. Clennell, Esq., is near the village. Harbottle Castle crowns a lofty, isolated, green mound, above the river Coquet; consists now of the shattered and leaning walls of a keep; had formerly an outer bailey, with a deep fosse, crossed by a drawbridge; was built, in 1155-59, by the Umfravilles; passed to the Tailboys and the Ogles; was sacked, in 1175, by the Scots; underwent reformation, and, in 1296, resisted a siege by the Scots; was attacked and demolished, by the Scots, after the battle of Bannockburn; was afterwards rebuilt, and was generally the residence of the warden of the Middle Marches; was the place to which the widowed queen of James IV. retired, after her marriage to the Earl of Angus; and was the birthplace of her daughter, Lady Mary Douglas, afterwards Countess of Lennox. Harbottle was the birthplace also of Gen. Handyside, whose regiment is noticed in "Tristram Shandy." The Drake stone, a relic of the Druidical times, is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the village; and a Druidical rock basin is beside a neighbouring small tarn. A custom still or recently prevailed of passing sick children over the Drake stone; and may be regarded as very probably a traditional continuance of a Druidical ceremony.

HARBOUR (COLD). See COLD HARBOUR.

HARBOURNFORD, a hamlet in South Brent parish, Devon; 6 miles W of Totnes.

HARBRIDGE, a parish in Ringwood district, Hants; on the river Avon, adjacent to Dorset, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Ringwood r. station. Post-town, Ringwood. Acres, 4,082. Real property, £2,537. Pop., 293. Houses, 60. The manor belongs to the Earl of Northampton. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ringwood, in the diocese of Winchester. The church was built in 1839; and has an embattled tower, surmounted by a turret. Charities, £16.

HARBURN (THE), a stream of Devon. It rises near Skerret, in Dartmoor; and runs about 11 miles south-eastward to the Dart, below Harberton.

HARBURY, or HARBERBURY, a parish in Southam district, Warwick; on the river Ichene, and on the Oxford and Birmingham railway, near the Fosse way, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Southam. It has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Leamington. Acres, 2,060. Real property, £7,150. Pop., 1,206. Houses, 272. The property is subdivided. A cutting, on the line of the railway here, is 100 feet deep and 600 feet wide. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £268.* Patron, John Hudson, Esq. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and consists of nave, chancel, and S aisle, with a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £86.

HARBY, a village and a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester. The village stands on the Grantham canal, in the vale of Belvoir, near the boundary with Notts, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Melton-Mowbray r. station; and has a post-office under Melton-Mowbray. The parish comprises 2,800 acres. Real property, £3,869. Pop., 655. Houses, 136. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £469. Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is a neat edifice with a tower; but is not in good repair. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £10.

HARBY, a township-chapelry in North Clifton parish, Notts; adjacent to Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Saxilby Junction r. station, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ E by S of Tuxford. Post-town, Clifton, under Newark. Real property, £1,936. Pop., 423. Houses, 98. The manor belongs to the Duke of Portland. A palace of Queen Eleanor was here, and was the place where she died; and the first of the crosses built to her memory by Edward I. was here, but has disappeared. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of North Clifton, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church was recently repaired.

HARCOMBE, a hamlet in Sidbury parish, Devon; 3 miles NE of Sidmouth.

HARCOURT, a township in Stanton parish, Salop; 4 miles SE of Wem. Pop., 26.

HARCOURT, a township in Stottesden parish, Salop; 4 miles N of Cleobury-Mortimer. Pop., 34.

HARDEN, a hamlet in Bingley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Bingley. It has a post-office under Leeds, and a Free Methodist chapel.

HARDENDALE, a hamlet in Shap parish, Westmoreland; 1 mile SE of Shap.

HARDEN HALL, a fine old seat in Stockport parish, Cheshire; 2 miles NE of Stockport. It was built in 1578; was H-shaped and moated; was the seat of the Ardens; and is now a farm-house.

HARDENHUISE, or HARNISH, a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts; adjacent to the Great Western railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Chippenham. Post-town, Chippenham. Acres, 1,477. Real property, £1,227. Pop., 117. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. Hardenhuish Park is the seat of E. L. Clutterbuck, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £90.* Patron, E. L. Clutterbuck, Esq. The church is good; and the church-yard contains the tomb of Thorpe, the antiquary, and a marble monument to Ricardo, the political economist. There is a free school. Anstey, the author of the "New Bath Guide," died here.

HARDGATE, a hamlet in Bishop-Thornton township, Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NNW of Ripley.

HARDHAM, a parish in Thakeham district, Sussex; on Stane-street, the river Arun, and the Crawley and Arundel railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Pulborough. Post-town, Pulborough, under Petworth. Acres, 680. Real property, £1,359. Pop., 87. Houses, 14. The property is all in one estate. A priory of Black canons was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Sir William Dawtry; and some arches and mouldings of it, in transition Norman, still exist. A Roman entrenchment, about 400 feet square, on Stane-street, is opposite the priory. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £66. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is early English, and bad. A yew, 23 feet in girth, is in the church-yard.

HARDHORN-WITH-NEWTON, a township in Poulton-le-Fylde parish, Lancashire; near the Fleetwood railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Poulton. Acres, 2,605. Real property, £7,193. Pop., 336. Houses, 69.

HARDING DOWN, an eminence in the Gower peninsula, Glamorgan; near Gower Inn. Its summit has well-preserved remains of an ancient camp.

HARDINGHAM, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; on the Dereham Junction of the Great Eastern railway, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Wymondham. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Hingham, under Attleborough. Acres, 2,415. Real property, £4,922. Pop., 527. Houses, 122. The manor of Hardingham and Flockthorpe belongs to Lord Wadehouse. Hardingham Hall is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £770.* Patron, Clare College, Cambridge. The church is early English, and in excellent repair; and there are charities £12. Sir Thomas Gresham was a native.

HARDINGSTONE, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Northamptonshire. The parish lies on the river Nen, the Grand Junction Canal, and the North-western railway, averagely 2 miles S by E of Northampton, but containing the Northampton station of the Northwestern railway. It includes the hamlets of Cotton-End, Far-Cotton, and Delapre Abbey; and it has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 3,060. Real property, £9,784; of which £600 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,196; in 1861, 1,915. Houses, 396. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of houses at Far-Cotton. The property is divided among a few. Lieut. Gen. E. W. Bouverie, of Delapre Abbey, is the chief landowner. A Queen Eleanor's cross, of three stones, octagonal, and on 8 steps, is near Delapre Abbey, and was built by Edward I., and restored in 1762. A circular

camp, enclosing upwards of 4 acres, and supposed to have been formed by Sweyn, the father of King Canute, is on a commanding eminence to the SW of Eleanor's cross. A battle, commonly called the battle of Northampton, between Warwick the king-maker and Henry VI., was fought, in 1459, at Hardingstone-Fields. Paper mills are at Far-Cotton; and wharfs and warehouses are on the canal at Cotton-End. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £534.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient and tolerable; and contains monuments of the Tates, the Clarkes, and the Herveys. Charities, £103. James Hervey, the author of *Meditations*, was a native.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Great Houghton, Preston-Deanery, Piddington, Horton, and Quinton. Acres, 12,253. Pop., 3,657. Houses, 770.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Milton, containing the parishes of Milton, Courteenhall, Roade, Rothersthorpe, Collingtree, and Wootton; and the sub-district of Brafield, containing the parishes of Brafield-on-the-Green, Cogenhoe, Little Houghton, Yardley-Hastings, Castle-Ashby, Whiston, and Denton. Acres, 32,408. Poor-rates in 1863, £5,668. Pop. in 1851, 9,157; in 1861, 9,923. Houses, 2,142. Marriages in 1862, 75; births, 324,—of which 18 were illegitimate; deaths, 163,—of which 54 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 796; births, 3,380; deaths, 1,917. The places of worship, in 1851, were 19 of the Church of England, with 4,640 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 600 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,460 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 555 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 100 s.; and 1 undefined, with 200 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 750 scholars; 10 private day schools, with 170 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 1,672 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 58 s. The workhouse is in Wootton.

HARDINGTON, a parish in Frome district, Somerset; 3½ miles NW by N of Frome r. station. Post-town, Frome. Acres, 831. Real property, £789. Pop., 22. Houses, 3. The manor belonged to Lord Poltimore, and had belonged to his ancestors, the Bampfyldes, for upwards of 450 years. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hemington, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church was originally a private chapel of the Bampfyldes; consists of nave and chancel with a belfry; and was recently restored.

HARDINGTON-MANDEVILLE, a village and a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset. The village stands near the Sutton-Bingham station of the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 2 miles from the boundary with Dorset, and 4 SW of Yeovil; and has a post-office, of the name of Hardington, under Yeovil. The parish comprises 2,631 acres. Real property, £2,339. Pop., 668. Houses, 140. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Portman. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £471.* Patron, Rev. W. Vassall. The church, with the exception of the tower, was re-built in 1864; and is in the decorated English style.

HARD-KNOT, a mountain on the border of Cumberland, near the meeting point with Westmoreland and Lancashire; 7 miles W of Ambleside. It is rugged, precipitous, and lofty; it divides the upper part of Eskdale from the upper part of the vale of Duddon; and its S face commands a fine view westward to the sea.

HARDLEY, a hamlet in Fawley parish, Hants; 4½ miles SSE of Southampton.

HARDLEY, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 2½ miles NE of Loddon, and 3 SW of Reedham r. station. Post-town, Loddon, under Norwich. Acres, 1,469. Real property, £2,524. Pop., 271. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir William B. Proctor, Bart. Part of the land is marsh. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £150. Patrons, the Corporation of Norwich. The church has a round tower, and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, charities £11, and a cross of the date 1543.

HARDMEAD, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; adjacent to Beds, 4½ miles NE of Newport-Pag-

nell, and 6 NW of Marston r. station. Post-town, Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 1,113. Real property, £1,035. Pop., 91. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200. Patrons, the Executors of the late R. Shedden, Esq. The church is ancient and tolerable.

HARDN. See **HAWARDEN**.

HARDNESS. See **DARTMOUTH**.

HARDRAW-FORCE. See **HARDROW**.

HARDRES (LOWER), a parish in Bridge district, Kent; on Stane-street, 3 miles ESE of Chatham r. station, and 3¼ S of Canterbury. Post-town, Canterbury. Acres, 1,176. Real property, £1,949. Pop., 233. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £317. Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1831; is in the early English style; and comprises nave and chancel, with a spire. There is a national school.

HARDRES (UPPER), a parish in Bridge district, Kent; on Stane-street, 4 miles SE of Chatham r. station, and 4¼ S of Canterbury. It includes the hamlets of Bossingham and Palmstead; and it has a post-office under Canterbury. Acres, 2,039. Real property, £2,330. Pop., 271. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Hardres family; one of whom, Sir Robert Hardres, after the siege of Bologne, in the time of Henry VIII., brought over the gates of that town. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Stelling, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £589.* Patrons, E. S. Lumsdaine, Esq., and the Heirs of Lady Hardres. The church is ancient but good; comprises two aisles and a chancel; and contains several very old memorials. An endowed school has £89 a-year; and other charities have £19.

HARDROW, or **HARDRAW**, a hamlet and a chapelry in High Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on an affluent of the river Ure, 1¼ mile N by W of Hawes, and 16¼ W of Leyburn r. station. The chapelry includes also the hamlets of Cotterdale, Fossdale, Sedbusk, Shaw, and Simonstone; and, together with the chapelry of Lunds, had, in 1861, a pop. of 552. Post-town, Hawes, under Bedale. The property is divided among a few. Most of the surface is mountainous; and much of it is picturesque. The stream on which Hardrow hamlet lies rises on Great Shunnerfell, and runs 4 miles southward to the Ure, between the hamlet and Hawes; and a remarkable waterfall, called Hardrow force, occurs on it near its mouth. The waterfall occurs in a natural amphitheatre, with vertical sides, fully 100 feet high; it makes a clear leap of 99 feet; and, during a frost in 1739–40, it congealed into a cylinder of ice, most of it standing firm as a solid transparent column, while the rest passed through the hollow of the column as through a pipe. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Lunds, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £192.* Patron, alternately Lord Wharnclyffe and the Vicar of Aysgarth. The church is good. The parsonage was built in 1864. A school has £15 a-year from Lord Wharnclyffe.

HARDWAY, a place 3¼ miles from Gosport, in Hants; with a post-office under Gosport.

HARDWAY, an ancient British road on the borders of Somerset and Wilts; in the neighbourhood of Frome. Alfred is supposed to have advanced by it, from Selwood forest, to the attack of the Danes.

HARDWICK, a seat in Sedgfield parish, Durham; 2 miles ENE of Bradbury r. station, and 11 NNE of Darlington. It belonged to the Burdens; passed to the Russells; and belongs now to C. Bramwell, Esq. The park around it has a lake of 36 acres, and a number of Grecian and Gothic temples, in the style of those at Stow, but now falling rapidly into decay. One of the temples, on the S of the lake, is in the Ionic style, has busts of celebrated men, and was built in 1754–7. The banqueting-house, at the E end of the lake, is in the Corinthian style, measures 50 feet by 25, and is gorgeously fitted with Grecian classic paintings, and with a roof partially painted by Hayman.

HARDWICK, a township in Torksey parish, Lincolnshire; 6½ miles WNW of Lincoln. Pop., 82. Houses, 15.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in Chepstow parish, Monmouth; near the river Wye, 1 mile S of Chepstow. Real property, £2,061. Pop., 36. Hardwick House is an old seat of the Thomas family, and was purchased and improved by the late Bishop Coplestone.

HARDWICK, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; 3 miles SE of Long Stratton, and 5 NE by E of Trivetshall r. station. It has a post-office under Long Stratton. Acres, 855. Real property, £1,803. Pop., 227. Houses, 53. The manor belongs to F. Bacon Frank, Esq. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Shelton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is ancient; and it retains only small part of a tower, which was round, and had an octagonal lantern. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in North Runcton parish, Norfolk; near the East Anglian railway, 1½ mile SSE of Kings-Lynn. Pop., 23. A lepers' hospital was here before the time of Edward III. The hamlet was formerly a parish; and it still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of North Runcton, in the diocese of Norwich.

HARDWICK, a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton; on the river Nen, 3 miles WNW of Wellingborough r. station. Post-town, Great Harrowden, under Wellingborough. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £1,526. Pop., 83. Houses, 20. The property is all in one estate. A house here, occupied by A. Sharman, was an abode of Knights Templars. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £268. Patrons, the Heirs of the late Rev. E. Hughes. The church is ancient and tolerable, with a tower; and contains several ancient monuments.

HARDWICK, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; 5 miles N of Bicester town and r. station. Post-town, Hethe, under Bicester. Acres, with Tusmore, 990. Real property, £1,170. Pop., 59. Houses, 15. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £92. Patron, B. Richmond, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a well-preserved fine Norman door.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in Neithrop township, Banbury parish, Oxford; 1 mile N of Banbury.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in Ducklington parish, Oxford; on the river Windrush, 2 miles SE of Witney. Acres, 559. Pop., 134. Houses, 28.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in Empingham parish, Rutland; 5½ miles NW of Stamford.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in Ault-Hucknall parish, Derby; adjacent to Notts, 6½ miles SE of Chesterfield. It has a free school, and contains **HARDWICK HALL**, which see.

HARDWICK, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; 2 miles W of Ellesmere. Pop., 141. Hardwick House is the seat of Sir John R. Kynaston, Bart.; and the hamlet is a meet for the Wynnstay hounds.

HARDWICK, a township in Hadnall chapelry, Middle parish, Salop; 5½ miles NNE of Shrewsbury. Pop., 13. Hardwick Grange here is the seat of Viscourt Hill.

HARDWICK, a township, united with Whitcott, in Norbury parish, Salop; on the river Onny, 3½ miles NE of Bishops-Castle.

HARDWICK, an extra-parochial tract in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 2 miles S of Bury-St. Edmunds. Pop., 25. Houses, 4. It belonged to Bury abbey; contains Hardwick House, the seat of the Cullum family; and is noted for a fine breed of black-faced sheep.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in Bredon parish, Worcester; near the river Avon and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 2 miles NE of Tewkesbury. Pop., 162.

HARDWICK, a chapelry in Clifford parish, Hereford; near the river Wye, the boundary with Wales, and the Hereford and Brecon railway, 3 miles N by E of Hay. Post-town, Hay, under Hereford. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £40. Patron, Mrs. Penoyre. The church is very good.

HARDWICK, Beds. See **SHEFFORD-HARDWICK**.

HARDWICKE, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; on the Buckinghamshire railway, 4 miles NNW of Ayles-

bury. It includes the hamlet of Weedon; and its post-town is Aylesbury. Acres, 3,200. Real property, £8,351. Pop., 708. Houses, 168. The property is divided among a few. The principal farms have been recently purchased by Baron Rothschild, and have been much improved. Lilies House was built on the site of an ancient nunnery; belonged to the late Lord Nugent, who wrote the "Legends of Lilies;" and became the seat of Dr. Connel. There were found in the parish some interesting fossils now in the London Geological museum. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £645.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is ancient and good, with a tower; and has, over the altar, a monument of Sir Thomas Lee, of date 1616. There is a free school.

HARDWICKE, a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; 2 miles N of Lord's Bridge r. station, and 4 E of Caxton. Post-town, Caxton, under Royston. Acres, 1,410. Real property, £1,413. Pop., 240. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Pembroke College, Cambridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £288.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is early perpendicular English, and good.

HARDWICKE, a hamlet in Abergavenny township, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 1½ mile S of Abergavenny. Real property, £1,744. Pop., 130. Houses, 19.

HARDWICKE, a village and a parish in Wheaten-hurst district, Gloucestershire. The village stands near the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, 2 miles W of Haresfield r. station, and 4 SW by S of Gloucester; and gives the title of Earl to the family of Yorke. The parish comprises 2,378 acres. Post-town, Gloucester. Real property, £6,139; of which £967 are in the canal. Pop., 625. Houses, 113. The manor belonged formerly to the Botelers and the Tryes, and belongs now to T. B. L. Baker, Esq. Hardwicke Court, a modern edifice, is the seat of Mr. Baker. Other chief landowners are J. C. Hayward and J. D. Niblett, Esqs. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Standish, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is early English and Tudor; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower; contains monuments of the Tryes, and a very ancient font; and was repaired in 1850. There is a reformatory school, founded by Mr. Baker, the oldest in the kingdom; and it has accommodation for 45 boys.

HARDWICKE (East), a township-chapelry in Pontefract parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SSE of Pontefract town and r. station. It has a post-office under Pontefract. Acres, 500. Real property, £1,130. Pop., 213. Houses, 34. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £100.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was recently repaired; and there is a free school.

HARDWICK HALL, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, in Ault-Hucknall parish, Derby; near the boundary with Notts, 4½ miles E of Wingfield r. station, and 6½ SE of Chesterfield. A previous hall, now a ruin, stands adjacent; retains several rooms in a tolerably good state, adorned with very interesting specimens of parquetry; and was the birth-place of Elizabeth Hardwick, heiress of the Hardwick family, and commonly known as "Bess of Hardwick." That lady married, first, Robert Bailey of Bailey; then Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the present Duke of Devonshire; then Sir William St. Loe; then George, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she survived seventeen years; and she was one of the most remarkable characters in the entire female peerage. The present hall was founded by her, in 1599; and it is surmounted by a curious open-work parapet, embracing frequent repetitions of her initials E. S., and having her arms pierced in the stone-work. It stands on a bold height, overlooking a fine park, and commanding a rich view over portions of Derbyshire and Notts; it presents a most imposing appearance, from at once its magnitude, its loftiness, and its symmetry; it has windows so numerous and large as to have occasioned a popular saying, "Hardwick Hall, more window than wall;" it is surmounted by six towers; and, both as to its architecture and as to the furniture which it contains, it is a perfect

specimen of a Tudor mansion. Mary Queen of Scots is commonly said to have been imprisoned in it; but though she may have been occasionally in the old hall, and though she used furniture at Chatsworth which was removed hither, and is preserved in what are called her apartments, she could not have been in the present mansion, for the good reason that it was not founded till three years after her death. The great hall in it, however, has a beautiful statue of her, by Westmacott; the picture gallery, occupying most of the E front, and measuring 170 feet in length, 22 in width, and 26 in height, contains portraits of her and of Queen Elizabeth, and upwards of 170 other portraits, chiefly of the Devonshire family and its connections; and the other rooms, together with the chapel, are fitted up in a costly and antique style, and hung with curiously-wrought tapestry.

HARDWICK (MONKS), a hamlet in St. Neots parish, Huntingdon; 2½ miles NE of St. Neots. One of the Cromwell family resided here in 1598.

HARDWICK-PRIORS, a parish in Southam district, Warwickshire; adjacent to Northamptonshire and to the Oxford canal, 4 miles NE of Fenny-Compton r. station, and 5 SE by S of Southam. Post-town, Priors-Marston, under Daventry. Acres, 1,600. Real property, £2,901. Pop., 323. Houses, 65. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £240.* Patron, Earl Spencer. The church is early and decorated English, in tolerable condition.

HARDWICK (WZSR), a township in Wragby parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SW of Pontefract. Pop., 86. Houses, 18. Bricks and tiles are made.

HARDY. See **CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY**.

HARDY-FLATTS, a hamlet in Welburn township, Bulmer parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SW of New Malton.

HAREBY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 4 miles W of Spilsby, and 6 ESE of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Spilsby. Acres, 750. Real property, £1,119. Pop., 93. Houses, 18. The manor belongs to Sir John W. Smith, Bart. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Bolingbroke, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church, excepting the chancel, was rebuilt in 1853.

HARECASTLE, a place on the NW border of Staffordshire; near the Kidsgrove Junction station of the Crewe, Stoke, and Uttoxeter railway, 4 miles N of Newcastle-under-Lyne. The Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey canal begins here; and a tunnel of the railway, 1,883 yards long, is in the neighbourhood.

HAREFIELD, a village and a parish in Uxbridge district, Middlesex. The village stands near the Grand Junction canal, the river Colne, and the boundary with Bucks, 3½ miles N of Uxbridge r. station: was known at Domesday as Harefelle; and has a post-office under Uxbridge, and a police station. The parish comprises 4,513 acres. Real property, £3,772. Pop., 1,567. Houses, 325. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to the Countess Goda; at Domesday, to Richard, son of Earl Brian; in 1284, to Roger de Bacheworth; in 1315, to Simon de Swanland; in next generation and till 1585, to the Newdegates; in 1585, to Sir Edmund Anderson; in 1601, to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord keeper of the Great Seal, and his wife, the Countess Dowager of Derby; in the next generation, to their son, Lord Chandos; and from 1675 till the present time has belonged again to the Newdegates. Harefield Place, on a site near the church, was long the manorial seat; received a state visit from Queen Elizabeth; had associations or connexions with Milton's "Arcades" and "Comus;" was burned down, in 1660, in the time of Lady Chandos; was rebuilt, soon after 1675, by Sir Richard Newdegate; and was taken down early in the present century. Harefield Place is now the seat of the Newdegates. Breakspere House took name from the family of Breakspere; was the residence of Nicholas Breakspere, who became Pope Adrian IV.; and is now the seat of William W. Drake, Esq. A monastic house, a cell to Clerkenwell priory, was founded in the parish by Alice de Clare, who probably held the manor prior to Roger de Bacheworth.

The living is a donative in the diocese of London. Value, £64.* Patron, C. N. Newdegate, Esq. The church is very ancient; belonged originally to either the Knights Templars or the Knights of St. John; underwent recent restoration and enlargement, at a cost of upwards of £3,000; and contains an elegant monument to the Countess of Derby, and several ancient monuments to the Newdegates. There are national schools, alms-houses for six widows, and other charities £73. Chief Justice Anderson was a resident.

HAREHILL, a hamlet in Potter-Newton township, Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile N of Leeds.

HAREHILL, a hamlet in Church-Broughton parish, Derby; 9 miles SE of Ashbourne.

HAREHILL, a hamlet in Sudbury parish, Derby; 5 miles E of Uttoxeter.

HAREHILL, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Keighley.

HAREHAUGH, an ancient camp in Holystone parish, Northumberland; 8 miles WNW of Rothbury. It measures 130 yards by 90; and has a triple rampart, with water on three sides.

HAREHOPE, or **HAREUP**, a township in Eglingham parish, Northumberland; 8½ miles NW of Alnwick. Acres, 566. Pop., 33. Houses, 10. Harenp House, a large mansion in the Tudor style, built in 1843, is the seat of O. Cresswell, Esq.

HAREMERE, a seat in Etchingham parish, Sussex; 7 miles NNW of Battle. It belongs to M. A. Campbell, Esq., and contains some curious carving.

HARESCOMB, a parish in Wheatenhurst district, Gloucester; 2½ miles W by N of Painswick, and 3½ NNW of Stroud r. station. Post-town, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Acres, 473. Real property, £1,276. Pop., 138. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. Harescomb Court is the seat of W. C. Lucy, Esq. The land is mostly in pasture. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Pitchcomb, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £153.* Patron, R. J. Purnell, Esq. The church is early English, in tolerable condition; and has a curious bell turret. Charities, £4.

HARESFIELD, a parish and a sub-district in Wheatenhurst district, Gloucester. The parish lies on the Bristol and Gloucester railway, and on the Berkeley canal, 3 miles N of Stonehouse, and 4½ NW of Stroud; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stonehouse. Acres, 2,155; of which 175 are water. Real property, £3,208; of which £2,501 are in the railway, and £300 in the canal. Pop., 612. Houses, 134. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Haresfield Court, belongs to John D. T. Niblett, Esq. An ancient camp is at Broad Ridge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £260.* Patron, John D. T. Niblett, Esq. The church is ancient; is supposed to have been built by the prior of Llannthoy abbey; comprises nave, two chancels, and a porch, with tower and spire; and was recently repaired. Charities, £15.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 13,157. Pop., 3,314. Houses, 707.

HARESHAW BURN. See **BELLINGHAM**.

HARESTOCK, a hamlet in Whiteparish parish, Wilts; near the boundary with Hants, 7 miles SW of Salisbury. It was named from the family of Heyraz; and they were named from being keepers of the king's harriers.

HARESTON. See **HARSTON**.

HARE-STREET, a village in Ardeley and Cotteder parishes, Herts; 3 miles WSW of Buntingford. It has a post-office under Buntingford.

HARE TOR, an eminence in the NW of Dartmoor, Devon; 7 miles NNE of Tavistock. It is a bold pile of rocks, and has a beautiful conical form.

HAREUP. See **HAREHOPE**.

HAREWIC. See **HAREWICH**.

HAREWOOD, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; near the river Wye, 3½ miles WSW of Fawley r. station, and 5½ NW of Ross. It has a post-office, of the name of Harewood-End, under Ross. Acres, 664. Real property, £1,016. Pop., 101. Houses, 20. Harewood House is the seat of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. An ancient

forest, including the parish and extending beyond it, was called Harewood forest, and contained the castle of Earl Ethelwold, who is supposed to have been assassinated by King Edgar. The living is a donative in the diocese of Hereford. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart. The church has long been disused.

HAREWOOD, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Otley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Wharfe, 4 miles E of Arthington r. station, and 8 N of Leeds; consists of two streets, the one running north and south, the other east and west; was once a market-town; has a post-office under Leeds, a good inn, and fairs on the last Monday of April and the 2d Monday of Oct.; and gives the title of Earl to the family of Lascelles. Its houses are neat, and have almost all little gardens attached to them; its streets are planted with trees, forming avenues, and one of them leading to the principal gateway of Harewood Park; and its general appearance is eminently pleasing. The township comprises 3,632 acres. Real property, £5,080. Pop., 834. Houses, 166.—The parish contains also the townships of Wike, Wigton, Weeton, Dunkselwick, Weardley, East Keswick, and Alwoodley. Acres, 12,193. Real property, £15,952; of which £316 are in quarries. Pop., 2,396. Houses, 505. The manor belonged to Robert de Romeli, Ranulph de Meschines, the Aldburghs, the Gascoignes, the Wentworths, and Cutler the miser; and belongs now to the Earl of Harewood. Harewood Castle occupies a fine site, in the vicinity of the village, overlooking the valley of the Wharfe; dates originally from about the time of the Conquest; was rebuilt by Sir William de Aldburgh, in the time of Edward III.; remained entire till the civil wars of Charles I.; had a quadrangular outline, slightly modified by the nature of the site; was more properly a very strong castellated mansion, than a structure designed for military defence; and is now represented by extensive ivy-clad walls, strong in masonry, and rising in some parts to nearly their original height. Harewood House, the seat of the Earl of Harewood, was built in 1760, after designs by Adams, at a cost of £100,000; is in the Corinthian style, 248 feet long, with centre and two wings; has splendid apartments, with ceilings modelled chiefly by Rose, and painted by Zucchi and Rebecchi; contains family portraits, classical statues, and busts of philosophers and poets; and stands in a park of 1,800 acres, laid out at a cost of £16,000, and including picturesque scenery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £447.* Patron, alternately the Earl of Harewood and the Rev. C. Wheeler. The church stands in Harewood Park; is very old, and superseded a previous one; comprises nave, chancel, and aisles; has an ivy-clad tower; contains an altar-tomb of Sir William Gascoigne, a native, who committed Prince Hal; and contains also several other tombs and handsome mural monuments. There are churches likewise in Weeton and East Keswick, the latter built in 1857. There are Wesleyan chapels in Harewood township, East Keswick, and Weeton; a Primitive Methodist chapel in East Keswick; a literary and scientific institution in Harewood; national schools in Harewood and Weeton; a church-school in East Keswick; and charities £60. The sub-district contains Addle parish and five townships of Harewood. Acres, 14,498. Pop., 2,762. Houses, 550.

HAREWOOD-DALE. See **HAREWOOD-DALE**.

HAREWOOD-END. See **HAREWOOD**, Hereford.

HARFORD, a parish in Plympton-St. Mary district, Devon; on the river Erme, 2½ miles N of Ivy-Bridge r. station, and 5½ N by W of Modbury. Post-town, Ivy-Bridge. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £1,936. Pop., 158. Houses, 25. The property is subdivided. The scenery along the Erme is romantic. Nearly one-fourth of the land is moor. There is a large paper factory; and the proprietor of it built a large mansion in the parish in 1865. Another mansion was recently built by W. Matthews, Esq. A Druidical circle, with a kistvaen in the centre, is on a hill near the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £210.* Patron, Lady Rogers. The church is ancient but good;

consists of nave, chancel, and S aisle, with a tower; and contains two fine brasses,—one of them of Speaker Williams, who died in 1565. The church-yard contains an old granite monument resembling a cromlech. There is a chapel of ease, which was formerly an independent chapel.

HARFORD, a hamlet in Ilington parish, Devon; 2 miles from Ilington village.

HARFORD, a tything in Nantun parish, Gloucester; near the river Windrush, 4½ miles N of Northleach.

HARGATE, a manor in Hilton township, Marston-upon-Dove parish, Derbyshire; 7½ miles SW of Derby. Pop., 16.

HARGHAM, a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk; on the Norfolk railway, 1 mile N of Eccles road r. station, and 3½ SW by S of Attleborough. Post-town, Attleborough. Acres, 1,080. Real property, £1,066. Pop., 88. Houses, 17. The manor, with Hargham Hall, belongs to Sir Thomas B. Beever. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Wilby, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is dilapidated, and has a ruined tower.

HARGRAVE, a chapelry in Tarvin parish, Cheshire; on the Cheshire and Nantwich canal, and the Chester and Crewe railway, near Tattenhall r. station, 6 miles SE by E of Chester. Post-town, Tattenhall, under Chester. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a donative in the diocese of Chester. Value, £100. Patrons, Trustees.

HARGRAVE, a village and a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton. The village stands near the boundary with Beds and Hunts, 2½ miles E of Raunds r. station, and 5½ SSE of Thrapston; and has a post-office under St. Neots. The parish comprises 2,400 acres. Real property, £1,642. Pop., 310. Houses, 71. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. R. S. Baker. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £300.* Patron, the Executors of the late Rev. W. L. Baker. The church is of the 13th century; and consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and N transept, with tower and spire. There is a national school.

HARGRAVE, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 4 miles SSW of Saxham r. station, and 6 SW by W of Bury St. Edmunds. Post-town, Great Saxham, under Bury St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,108. Real property, £1,750. Pop., 520. Houses, 98. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Bury abbey; passed to the Kitsons and the Gages; and belongs now to the Marquis of Bristol. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £188.* Patron, the Rev. John White. The church is ancient, with a later brick tower; and is good. Charities, £22.

HARKER, a railway station in Cumberland; on the North British railway, 4½ miles N of Carlisle.

HARKERSIDE, a tract in Grinton township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles NW of Muker.

HARKSTEAD, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; on the estuary of the river Stour, 5 miles ESE of Bentley Junction r. station, and 6½ SSE of Ipswich. It has a post-office under Ipswich. Acres, 2,266; of which 540 are water. Real property, £3,077. Pop., 380. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Odo de Campania; and belongs now to the Berners family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £518. Patron, the Rev. R. Berners. The church is ancient, in fair condition; and has a tower.

HARLASTON, or **HARLESTON**, a parochial chapelry in Clifton-Campville parish, Stafford; on an affluent of the river Trent, adjacent to the Birmingham and Derby railway, near the boundary with Derbyshire, 1 mile ENE of Haselour r. station, and 4 N of Tamworth. Post-town, Clifton-Campville, under Tamworth. Real property, £2,532. Pop., 239. Houses, 56. The manor-house was ancient; but has been rebuilt. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £444.* Patron, Francis Willington, Esq. The church has an old wooden belfry.

HARLAXTON, a village and a parish in Grantham

district, Lincoln. The village stands near the Nottingham and Grantham canal, 3 miles SW by S of Grantham; and has a post-office under Grantham. The parish comprises 2,530 acres. Real property, £5,242; of which £22 are in the canal. Pop., 438. Houses, 98. The manor belonged to John of Gannet, who had a hunting-seat on it; and passed to the Blewitts, the De Lignes, the Listers, and the Gregorys. The old manor-house was built by the Blewitts, in the time of Henry VII.; was considerably enlarged by the De Lignes, in the time of James I.; was a fine specimen of Tudor architecture; was defended by a moat; had many stained windows and interesting portraits; and was taken down in 1858. The new manor-house, Harlaxton Hall, is a recent edifice, after designs by Salvin, in the style of the time of James I.; and belongs to T. Sherwin Gregory, Esq. A helmet of gold, set with jewels, and supposed to have belonged to John of Gannet, was found in a field near the village, and is now in the Madrid museum. An urn, containing Roman coins, and burnt bones, was found in 1740. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £760.* Patron, the Prebendary of South Grantham. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with tower and spire; underwent recent restoration in the chancel, with addition of a porch; and contains a later English font, and a canopied monument, with two alabaster effigies. There are a national school, and charities £6.

HARLE, or HARLE-KIRK. See **KIRKHARLE.**

HARLE (LITTLE and WEST), two townships in Kirkwhelpington parish, Northumberland; on the river Wansbeck, and on the Wansbeck Valley railway, 9½ miles E of Bellingham. Acres, 701 and 661. Pop., 80 and 17. Houses, 12 and 3. Little Harle Tower, an ancient border fortalice, is now part of the seat of Thomas Anderson, Esq.

HARLECH, a decayed ancient town in Llandanwg parish, Merioneth; about ½ a mile from the coast, at the mouth of the river Artro, on the line of railway from Aberdovey and Dolgelly to Tremadoc, 10 miles N by W of Barmouth. It was formerly the county town of Merioneth; and it is still the place of election, and a polling-place; but is now a mere village, of poor appearance, with only about 600 inhabitants; yet it has a good inn, a post-office, under Carnarvon, a church, three chapels, and an endowed school; and fairs are held at it on 4 March, 19 April, Trinity Thursday, 30 June, 21 Aug., 22 Sept., 10 Nov., and 11 Dec. A terrace behind the inn, and vantage-grounds in the neighbourhood, command one of the most splendid views of sea and mountain in Wales, together with the entire coast of Lleyn. A famous castle at Harlech stands on the brink of a precipice, overlooking the sea; and ranks, in general interest, with the castles of Carnarvon, Conway, and Beaumaris, but is inferior to them except in situation. A fortress on its site, called Twr Bronwen, was built, in the ancient British times, by Bronwen, the sister of King Brân; a subsequent and grander fortress was built on the same site, in the 16th century, by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, and was afterwards called Caer Collwyn, from a prince of the name Collwyn; and the present castle was built, in the time of Edward I., after designs by Henry de Elfrcton, the architect of Carnarvon castle. The seaward side was sufficiently defended by the cliffs of the precipice; but the landward side is protected by a deep and very wide fosse; and the principal gateway there was approached by a draw-bridge, and is flanked by two lofty towers, and defended by three portcullises; while the towers of the bastions are machicolated, and formerly had turrets. The fortress is quadrangular, about 210 feet each way, with a round tower at each corner; the chief apartments form a fine elevation of three stories, on the entrance side of the inner court; the banquetting-hall is on the opposite side, overlooking the precipice; and remains of a chapel are on the right of the court. The castle was taken, in 1404, by Owen Glendower; was retaken, in 1403, by Prince Henry; was the retreat of Margaret of Anjou, after the battle of Northampton; was held against Edward IV., from 1459 to 1463, by

Davydd-ap-Jevan; was reduced, in the last of these years, after great devastations, by the Herberts; was in the possession of alternately the royalists and the parliamentarians, during the civil wars of Charles I.; and was finally invested and dismantled, in 1647, by Gen. Mytton. The siege of 1463 gave rise to the celebrated Welsh air of the "March of the Men of Harlech;" and the devastations then done here and at Conway, are thus recorded in the "History of the Gwydyr Family:—

"In Harlech every house

Was basely set on fire;

But poor Nant Conway suffered more,

For there the flames burnt higher.

"Twas in the year of our Lord

Fourteen hundred sixty-eight,

That these unhappy towns of Wales

Met with such wretched fate."

A remarkable level tract, known as Harlech Marsh, lies under the castle, and extends a considerable distance to the N; was evidently a piece of sea-bottom, left bare by the retreating of the sea; and is noted for a mephitic vapour which arose from it in 1694, prevailed for about 8 months, and caused great destruction of cattle and crops. The vapour appears to have consisted largely of hydrogen; and is supposed, by Dr. Lloyd, to have remotely originated in "a considerable amount of locusts drowned in our sea, on their voyage from America." A golden torque, about 4 feet long, highly polished and twisted, was found in a garden near Harlech, in 1692; and is now in Lord Mostyn's collection of Welsh antiquities at Mostyn Hall. Several Roman coins and other relics also have been found in the neighbourhood; and three cromlechs and Druidical circles, together with other ancient remains, and with spots of interesting scenery, are not far off, all on or near an ancient Roman road to Trawsfynydd.

HARLESDEN, a hamlet in Willesden parish, Middlesex; adjacent to the forkings of the railway from London to Kilburn, to Watford, and to Brentford, 1 mile S of Milleden, and 1¼ WNW of Kensal-Green. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Harlesden-Green, under Willesden, London NW.

HARLESTON, a small town, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Depwade district, Norfolk. The town stands on the Waveney Valley railway, near the Waveney river and the boundary with Suffolk, 6½ miles SW of Bungay; was originally called Herolfston; is supposed to have derived its name from Herolf, a Danish chief who came over with Sweyn, and settled here; has a railway station, a head post-office, three banking offices, a church, an Independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school; is a seat of petty sessions; and publishes a monthly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; fairs are held on 5 July, 9 Sept., and 1 Dec; and some manufacture of textile fabrics is carried on. The chapelry includes the town, and is in Reddenhall parish, and annexed to Reddenhall rectory, in the diocese of Norwich. Pop., 1,302. Houses, 315.—The sub-district contains ten parishes. Acres, 17,447. Pop., 5,922. Houses, 1,326.

HARLESTON, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; 2¾ miles NW of Stowmarket r. station. Post-town, Stowmarket. Acres, 615. Real property, £981. Pop., 65. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to R. Pettitward, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £175. Patron, R. Pettitward, Esq. The church is of flint, and good.

HARLESTON, Stafford. See **HARLASTON.**

HARLESTON, Cambridge. See **HARLETON.**

HARLESTONE, a parish in Brxworth district, Northamptonshire; 2½ miles WSW of Bampton r. station, and 4 NW of Northampton. It has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 2,530. Real property, £4,314. Pop., 615. Houses, 138. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Earl Spencer. Harlestone Hall is a chief residence. Traces of an old fort are on Dylve's Heath. The living is a rectory in the

diocese of Peterborough. Value, £577.* Patron, Earl Spencer. The church is of the 14th century, very good, and has an old font. There are a national school, and charities upwards of £100.

HARLETON, or **HARLESTON**, a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; on a Roman road, near the river Rhee, 3 miles W of Harston r. station, and 6 SW of Kneha. Post-town, Cambridge. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £1,632. Pop., 302. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Cambridgeshire hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £420.* Patron, Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is good; and there are a national school, and charities £35.

HARLEY, a parish in Atcham district, Salop; on an affluent of the river Severn, 2 miles NW of Much-Wenlock r. station. It has a post-office under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 1,955. Real property, £3,779. Pop., 220. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, 276.* Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church is good.

HARLEY—with **WIGWIG** and **HOMER**, a township in Much-Wenlock parish, Salop; adjacent to Harley parish and near Much-Wenlock. Pop., 218.

HARLEYFORD, the seat of Sir W. Clayton, Bart., in Bucks; on the Thames, 2 miles SW of Great Marlow. It was built in 1755, after designs by Sir Robert Taylor; is beautifully situated; and contains some fine pictures.

HARLEY-TOWER, a circular pseudo-classical structure of flint work, on the NE coast of Kent, near Kingsgate. It was erected in honour of Thomas Harley, a native of Kent, who became Lord Mayor of London in 1768; and it serves now as a land-mark for ships.

HARLEY-WOOD, a chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; constituted in 1864, and forming a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon.

HARLING (EAST), a small town and a parish in Gaultcross district, Norfolk. The town stands on high ground, adjacent to the river Thet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Harling-Road r. station, and 9 ENE of Thetford; is sometimes called Market-Harling; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office, of the name of East Harling, under Thetford, a banking-office, a church, three dissenting chapels, and a national school. The church is of the 15th century, in good condition; has a lofty tower, with pinnacles and spire; and contains a carved screen, three brasses of the 15th century, and monuments of the Harlings and the Wingfields. A weekly corn-market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on 4 May, the Tuesday after the 12 Sept., and 24 Oct.; and a manufacture of cloth and linen was formerly carried on. The parish comprises 2,572 acres. Real property, £4,395. Pop., 1,109. Houses, 251. The manor belonged, in the time of the Confessor, to Ketel the Dane; and passed to the Bigods, the Harlings, and the Lovells. The manor-house, East Harling Hall, the seat of Sir T. Lovell who founded Shoreditch nunnery, and built the gate of Lincoln's Inn, is now a ruin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £591. Patron, Mrs. Wilkinson.

HARLING (MIDDLE), a hamlet in West Harling parish, Norfolk. It was once a parish, and had a church.

HARLING-ROAD, a railway station in Norfolk; on the Brandon and Norwich railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Thetford station.

HARLINGTON, a parish in Woburn district, Beds; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ampthill, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Dunstable r. station. Post-town, Toddington, under Dunstable. Acres, 1,815. Real property, £3,775. Pop., 529. Houses, 108. The property is not much divided. Woodend was the seat of the Astrey family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £143.* Patron, Major C. Cooper. The church is decorated English; and consists of nave and chancel, with an embattled tower. Charities, £9.

HARLINGTON, a village and a parish in Staines district, Middlesex. The village stands near the Grand Junction Canal, and the Great Western railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of West Drayton r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of

Hounslow; was known at Domesday as Herdintone; has a post-office under Hounslow, London W, and a police station; and gave the title of Earl, as Earl Arlington, to Secretary Bennett, who was born here in 1618, and who figured as one of the Cabal after the restoration of Charles II. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The parish comprises 1,414 acres. Real property, £3,641; of which £36 are in the canal, and £1,376 in the railway. Pop. in 1851, 872; in 1861, 1,159. Houses, 234. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of cottages for brick-makers. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Lovells; passed to the Bennetts, to Lord Bolingbroke, and to the Berkeleys; and belongs now to Lord Fitzhardings and Count de Salis. Dawley House was the seat of the Bennetts and of Lord Bolingbroke; and a wing of it still remains. Market-gardening is largely carried on. Harlington Lodge, the seat of the late W. Brown, Esq., stands amid charming grounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £478.* Patron, the Rev. E. Davison. The church is ancient but good; has a fine Norman door; and contains two brasses of the 16th century, and monuments of the Lovells and the Bennetts. The churchyard contains a yew, of much celebrity, measuring 20 feet in girth of trunk. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £70. Bishop Kyte, and Trapp the translator of Virgil, were rectors.

HARLINGTON, a hamlet in Barmbrough parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Doncaster. Pop., 94.

HARLING (WEST), a parish in Gaultcross district, Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Harling-Road r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Thetford. Post-town, East Harling, under Thetford. Acres, 3,034. Real property, £1,235. Pop., 124. Houses, 27. The manor, with all the property, belongs to the baronet family of Nugent; whose seat is West Harling Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £168.* Patron, the Hon. Lady Nugent. The church is ancient but good; has an embattled tower; and contains some brasses.

HARLOW, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Essex. The village stands adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, near the river Stort and the boundary with Herts, 6 miles SSW of Bishop-Stortford; was once a market-town; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a police station, a good inn, and a fair on 28 and 29 Nov. The parish contains also the hamlet of Potterstreet, near which a famous fair for horses and cattle, called Harlow-Bush fair, is held on 9 and 10 Sept. Acres, 4,000. Real property, £10,064. Pop., 2,377. Houses, 493. The manor-house, called Harlow-Bury, long in possession of the noble family of North, and occupied since 1736 by the Barnard family, is an ancient edifice recently modernized. An ancient chapel in its grounds is supposed to have been used by the monks of Bury St. Edmunds; retains a fine Norman door; and has been partly demolished, partly converted into a granary. Moor Hall is the seat of J. W. P. Watlington, Esq. The living is a vicarage, and there are also two p. curacies, St. John and St. Mary, in the diocese of Rochester. Value of the vicarage, £383.* of St. John, £100; of St. Mary, not reported.* Patron of the vicarage, the Hon. Wm. North; of St. John, J. W. P. Watlington, Esq.; of St. Mary, the Vicar of Harlow. The parish church stands on a rising ground; is ancient, cruciform, and good; and includes two chantry chapels, which went into disuse, but were restored in 1857 and 1862. St. John's church is recent and in the early English style. St. Mary's church stands about 2 miles S of the parish church, and is recent and picturesque. There are two Baptist chapels, two national schools, a school college, a free school, a school for educating juvenile criminals, and charities £155.—The sub-district contains eight parishes, and is in Epping district. Acres, 16,973. Pop., 5,544. Houses, 1,166.—The hundred contains ten parishes and part of another. Acres, 29,951. Pop. in 1851, 8,438; in 1861, 8,351. Houses, 1,752.

HARLOW-HILL, a township in Ovingham parish, Northumberland; on the Roman wall, 10 miles ENE

of Hexham. Acres, 993. Pop., 113. Houses, 19. Foundations of the Roman wall still exist here; the north fosse remains very distinct; and a mile-castle stood here, but has left no traces.

HARLSCOTT, a township in St. Alkmund and St. Mary parishes, Salop; 2 miles N of Shrewsbury. Pop., 69.

HARLSEY (EAST), a village and a parish in Northallerton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2 miles SE of Welbury r. station, and 5½ NE by N of Northallerton; and has a post-office under Northallerton. The parish includes also the ville of Mount Grace, and comprises 2,302 acres. Real property, £4,113. Pop., 430. Houses, 92. The property is much subdivided. Harlsey Hall is a chief residence. Freestone and ironstone exist, but are not worked. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £200.* Patron, J. Beaumont, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has a bell-tower. Ruins of a Carthusian priory, founded in 1396 by the Duke of Surrey, are at Mount Grace; and remains of a Lady Chapel, founded in 1515, are on a neighbouring eminence.

HARLSEY (WEST), a township in Osmotherley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile SSW of East Harlsey, Acres, 1,410. Real property, £1,410. Pop., 61. Houses, 7. Harlsey Castle here was built by Judge Strangeways, and is now a ruin.

HARLTHORPE, a township in Bubwith parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Howden. Acres, 520. Real property, £724. Pop., 99. Houses, 22.

HARLTON. See **HARLETON**.

HARLYN, a seat in St. Merryn parish, Cornwall; 7 miles NNW of St. Columb-Major. It belongs to the Peter family, and had association with Hugh Peters, Cromwell's chaplain.

HARMBY, a township in Spennithorne parish, N. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Leyburn railway and the river Ure, 1½ mile ESE of Leyburn. It has a post-office under Bedale, and a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 860. Real property, £1,815. Pop., 263. Houses, 56.

HARMER-GREEN, a hamlet in Welwyn parish, Herts; 1½ mile E of Welwyn.

HARMER-HILL, a place 6½ miles from Shrewsbury, in Salop; with a post-office under Shrewsbury.

HARMONDSWORTH, or **HARMSWORTH**, a village and a parish in Staines district, Middlesex. The village stands near the river Colne, 1½ mile S by W of West Drayton r. station, and ¼ N by E of Staines; was known at Domesday as Hermodsworth; and has a post-office under Slough. The parish includes also the village of Sepston, and comprises 3,480 acres. Real property, £8,502. Pop., 1,335. Houses, 301. The manor belonged to Rouen abbey; went to William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and from him to Winchester college; came to the Crown in the time of Henry VIII.; and was given by Edward VI. to Sir W. Paget. Market-gardening is carried on. Traces of an ancient entrenchment are in the south. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of West Drayton, in the diocese of London. Value, £530.* Patron, H. D. Burgh, Esq. The church is partly Norman, partly early English; and has stalls and a piscina. There are a national school, and charities £139.

HARMON (Str.) a parish in Rhayader district, Radnor; on an affluent of the river Wye, under Rhydd-Hywel, 4 miles NNE of Rhayader r. station. It contains the township of Cenarth, Clase, and Rhuwrriad; and its post-town is Rhayader. Acres, 12,000. Real property, £3,207. Pop., 902. Houses, 152. The property is subdivided. The rocks include slate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £161. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is good.

HARMSTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Lincoln. The village stands on an eminence, 3½ miles ESE of Thorpe r. station, and 6 S of Lincoln; commands an extensive view of the rivers Brant and Witham; and has a post-office under Lincoln. The parish comprises 2,690 acres. Real property, £4,239. Pop., 414. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The manor,

with Harmston Hall, belongs to B. Thorold, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £103.* Patrons, B. Thorold, Esq., and Mrs. A. E. Thorold. The church is ancient, with a tower; was recently in an unsatisfactory condition; and contains monuments of the Thorolds. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £18.

HARMSWORTH. See **HARMONDSWORTH**.

HARMTHORPE. See **HANTHORPE**.

HARNDEN. See **HARPENDEN**.

HARNHAM, a township in Bolam parish, Northumberland; 8 miles SW of Morpeth. Acres, 679. Pop., 45. Houses, 12. Harnham Castle was the seat of the Babingtons, one of whom was governor of Berwick in the time of Charles II.; it was a place of great strength, situated on a height, defended by a morass, a steep glacis, and a high range of sandstone rocks; and considerable remains of it exist at the back of a modern mansion.

HARNHAM (EAST), a tything and a chapelry in Britford parish, Wilts. The tything lies near the river Avon and the Bishopstoke and Salisbury railway, ½ mile S of Salisbury; and has a post-office under Salisbury. The chapelry was constituted in 1855. Rated property, £990. Pop., 461. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £70. Patron, the Vicar of Britford. The church is good.

HARNHAM (WEST), a parish in Alderbury district, Wilts; near the river Avon, 1½ mile SW by W of Salisbury r. station. Post-town, Salisbury. Acres, 1,130. Rated property, £2,129. Pop., 285. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. Harnham hill commands a very fine view of Salisbury. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Coombe-Bissett, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is ancient and tolerable; and has a tower. Charities, £5.

HARNHILL, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; near the Thames and Severn canal, 3½ miles ESE of Cirencester r. station. It has a post-office under Cirencester. Acres, 639. Real property, £1,343. Pop., 88. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to George Bengough, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £155.* Patron, G. Bengough, Esq. The church is early English, and tolerably good.

HARNISH. See **HARDENHUSH**.

HAROM. See **HARUM**.

HARPENDEN, or **HARDEN**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in St. Albans district, Herts. The village stands near the river Lea and the Hatfield and Dunstable railway, 1½ mile from the boundary with Beds, and ¼ N by W of St. Albans; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under St. Albans. The parish comprises 5,061 acres. Real property, £11,031. Pop. in 1851, 1,980; in 1861, 2,164. Houses, 455. The property is much subdivided. The manor of Wheathampstead-cum-Harpenden belonged anciently to Westminster abbey; and is now divided between the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and John B. Lawes, Esq. Rothamsted, the seat of Mr. Lawes, is an old, picturesque, Elizabethan house; and stands in a well-wooded park. A chemical laboratory was built in 1855, by subscription, and presented to Mr. Lawes, in testimony of his discoveries in agricultural chemistry. Harpenden Hall, an old and picturesque house in the village, belonged formerly to the Reading family, and belongs now to C. W. Packe, Esq. Straw-plaiting and bleaching, and some brewing, are carried on. Races are held on the Friday before the Epsom races. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £710. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The former church was originally Norman, but largely altered to later English; and was cruciform, with originally a central tower, which was destroyed by fire, and succeeded by a western tower. The present church was built in 1863, at a cost of £4,600; retains the tower of the previous church; is in the decorated English style, and cruciform; and has a restored ancient font of Purbeck marble, and several monuments, includ-

ing brasses of the Cressey and Annables families. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, British and foreign schools, a national school, and charities £9.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 20,375. Pop., 7,000. Houses, 1,442.

HARPERLEY, a railway station in Durham; on the Stanhope railway, 3 miles SE by E of Wolsingham. It has a post-office under Darlington. Harperley Park, adjacent, is the seat of G. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

HARPERS, a hamlet in Nettlecombe parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Watchet.

HARPFORD, a village and a parish in Honiton district, Devon. The village stands in the valley of the Otter, 3 miles NW of Sidmouth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Ottery-Road r. station; and was formerly called Happerford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bowood, Southtown, and Burrow; and its post-town is Sidmouth. Acres, 1,518. Real property, £2,168. Pop., 243. Houses, 54. The manor belongs to the trustees of Lord Rolla. Court House was the seat of the Dynhams, and is now a farm-house. Harpford Wood comprises about 400 acres. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Venn-Ottery, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £221. Patrons, Lord Colinton and others. The church is ancient, and consists of nave, chancel, N aisle, and S porch, with an embattled tower.

HARPHAM, a village and a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the Hull and Scarborough railway, 1 mile N by E of Burton-Agnes r. station, and 5 NE of Great Driffield; was the birth-place of St. John of Beverley; and has a post-office under Hull. The parish comprises 1,970 acres. Real property, £3,002. Pop., 274. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the St. Quintins, from the Conquest till 1777, and has vestiges of their mansion. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Burton-Agnes, in the diocese of York. The church is mainly ancient, with a tower, but was partly rebuilt in 1827; and it has stained glass windows with the arms and pedigrees of the St. Quintins, and contains three brasses with effigies, a stone coffin, a monument of a St. Quintin, and a very curious font. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HARPLEY, a village and a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The village stands on an eminence 5 miles NW of Rougham, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Bilney r. station; and has a post-office under Brandon, and a fair on 24 July. The parish comprises 2,193 acres. Real property, £2,335. Pop., 479. Houses, 111. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £495.* Patron, A. Hammond, Esq. The church is ancient but good; has an embattled tower; and contains a carved screen, three sedilia, and a double piscina. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £25.

HARPOLE, a village and a parish in the district and county of Northampton. The village stands 4 miles ENE of Weedon r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ W by N of Northampton; and has a post-office under Weedon. The parish comprises 1,560 acres. Real property, £4,820. Pop., 833. Houses, 190. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £529.* Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is partly Norman, partly early English. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a free school with £50, and other charities with £61.

HARPSDEN, a parish in Henley district, Oxford; adjacent to the Henley railway, and near the river Thames, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by W of Henley-on-Thames. It includes the hamlet of Bolney; and its post-town is Henley-on-Thames. Acres 1,460. Real property, £2,980. Pop., 261. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Harpdens; passed to the Fosters and the Halls; and belongs now to J. F. Hodges, Esq. The manor-house, Harpsden-Court, is ancient; entertained Queen Mary for several days; and formerly had seven halls, one of them called the Beggars' Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £609.* Patron, All Souls' College, Oxford. The

church was recently restored, and contains a cross-legged effigies, and some good brasses.

HARP (SOUTH), a tything in South Petherton parish, Somerset; on the river Parret, near South Petherton.

HARPSWELL, a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 5 miles SSE of Northorpe r. station, and 8 E of Gainsborough. Post-town, Kirtton-Lindsey. Acres, 2,130. Real property, £2,818. Pop., 104. Houses, 16. The property is all in one estate. The parish is a meet for the Barton hounds. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £41. Patrons, the Whichcote Family. The church is plain, but good.

HARPTON (LOWEE), a township in the parish of Old Radnor and county of Hereford; contiguous to Radnorshire, 2 miles NW of Kington. Acres, 900. Real property, £773. Pop., 85. Houses, 15.

HARPTON (UPPER), a township in the parishes of Old Radnor, New Radnor, and Llanfihangel-nant-mell-an, Radnorshire; contiguous to Herefordshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Kington. It has a post-office, designated Harpton, Radnorshire. Real property, £3,212. Pop., 186. Houses, 35. Pop. of the Old Radnor portion, 134. Houses, 26. Harpton Court here is the seat of the Lewes family.

HARPTREE, a sub-district in Clutton district, Somerset; containing the two Hartree parishes, six other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 16,123. Pop., 3,562. Houses, 780.

HARPTREE (EAST), a village and a parish in Clutton district, Somerset. The village stands near the source of the river Yeo, under the Mendip hills, $\frac{6}{7}$ miles N of Wells r. station; and has a post-office under Bristol. The parish includes also the hamlet of Coley, and comprises 2,770 acres. Real property, £4,305; of which £200 are in mines. Pop., 657. Houses, 154. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Countess Waldegrave. Harptree Court, long the seat of the Waldegraves, is a pleasant mansion. The Lamb cavern is in mountain limestone W of the village; and the source of the Yeo is a copious stream gushing from the rock further W. The rocks include manganese and zinc; and the subsoil consists largely of a kind of breccia. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £106.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a figured altar-tomb of Sir John Newton, who died in 1568. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £13, and other charities with £77.

HARPTREE (WEST), a village and a parish in Clutton district, Somerset. The village stands 1 mile N by W of East Hartree, and $\frac{7}{8}$ N of Wells r. station; and contains the old and interesting manor-houses of Gournay and Tilly, now converted into farm dwellings. The parish comprises 2,350 acres. Post-town, Blagdon, under Bristol. Real property, £4,472. Pop., 539. Houses, 118. The manor of Gournay belongs to the Prince of Wales; and that of Tilly, to W. F. Newton, Esq. A wooded hollow, called Haydon's Gully, in a hill-side, derives its name from having been the hiding-place of Colonel Haydon, a partisan of the Duke of Monmouth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £220.* Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is ancient; was recently restored, and a transept added, at a cost of £1,500; and comprises nave, aisle, and porch, with tower and spire. An endowed school has £3, and other charities have £45.

HARPURHAY, a township and a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the river Irk, near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, within Manchester parliamentary borough, 2 miles NNE of the centre of Manchester; and has a post-office under Manchester and a police station. Acres, 192. Real property, £3,476. Pop. in 1851, 458; in 1861, 827. Houses, 152. The increase of pop. arose from participation in the prosperity of Manchester. The property formerly was all in one estate; but, in 1846, lay divided among seven. The Queen's park, an ornate public park of

Manchester, comprising about 30 acres, and formed in 1845, is here; and the Manchester General cemetery, comprising about 11 acres, and formed in 1837, is adjacent to the Queen's park. There are a silk mill, two cotton mills, and three bleach and dye works.—The chapelry includes also the township of Moston, together with another and contiguous portion of Manchester parish; bears the name of Harpurhay-cum-Moston; and was made ecclesiastically parochial in 1854. Pop., 5,126. Houses, 1,042. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, not reported.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was built in 1838, at a cost of upwards of £4,000; is in the early English style; and has a lofty spire. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.

HARRABY, a township in Carlisle-St. Cuthbert parish, Cumberland; on the river Caldew and on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 1½ mile SE of Carlisle. Acres, 604. Real property, £2,239. Pop., 73. Houses, 11.

HARRACOTT, a hamlet-chapelry in Tawstock parish, Devon; 4 miles SW of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Tawstock, under Barnstaple. The living is annexed to Tawstock rectory, in the diocese of Exeter.

HARRATON, a township in Chester-le-Street parish, and a sub-district in Chester-le-Street district, Durham. The township lies on the river Wear, and on the North-eastern railway, 3 miles NE of Chester-le-Street; includes the villages of Chaters-Hough, Fatfield, and Pictree; and forms part of the chapelry of Birtley. Acres, 2,394. Real property, £13,007; of which £7,250 are in mines. Pop., 1,642. Houses, 327. The manor belongs to the Earl of Durham; and has his seat, Lambton Castle, on an eminence adjacent to the Wear. Coal is extensively worked; but some of the coal pits are exhausted. There are a chapel-school of the Established church, and chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-district contains Washington parish, and six townships and a chapelry of Chester-le-Street parish. Acres, 16,773. Pop. in 1851, 9,822; in 1861, 13,423. Houses, 2,441.

HARRIETSHAM, a village and a parish in Hollingbourn district, Kent. The village stands at the foot of the chalk hills, on the river Len, 6 miles NNE of Headcorn r. station, and 7 E by S of Maidstone; was known at Domesday as Hariardesham; is a pretty place; and has a post-office under Maidstone, and a fair on 24 June. The parish comprises 2,464 acres. Real property, £3,499. Pop., 624. Houses, 145. The manor belongs to W. W. T. Baldwin, Esq. Stede Hill is the seat of Mr. Baldwin, and commands a noble view over the Weald. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £550.* Patron, All Souls College, Oxford. The church is early and later English, with a tower; was recently restored; and contains a remarkable font, and monuments of the Baldwins. There are an endowed school, a suite of alms-houses, and other charities, £21.

HARRINGTON, a small seaport town, a parish, and a sub-district in Whitehaven district, Cumberland. The town stands on Bellport harbour, and on the Whitehaven Junction railway, 2½ miles S of Workington; is of modern origin, and a sub-port to Whitehaven; carries on a considerable trade, chiefly as a focus of export for extensive neighbouring mines; has a ship-building yard and a ropery, and formerly had chemical works; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office, under Carlisle. The harbour has a pier and a fixed light; the latter 44 feet high, visible at the distance of 11 miles, and put up in 1797. The parish comprises 2,338 acres of land, and 452 of water. Real property, £5,497; of which £86 are in ironworks. Pop. in 1851, 2,169; in 1861, 1,788. Houses, 426. The decrease of pop. was occasioned by the discontinuance of the chemical works, and by diminution of coal-working. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £250.* Patron, E. S. Curwen, Esq. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-district contains five parishes, three townships of another parish, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 51,039. Pop., 6,765. Houses, 1,384.

HARRINGTON, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 5 miles NW of Spilsby, and 5½ W of Alford r. station. It has a post-office under Spilsby. Acres, 1,952. Real property, £2,216. Pop., 104. Houses, 23. The manor, with all the property, belonged formerly to the Copledykes and the Amcottses; and belongs now to the Rev. H. J. Ingilby. Harrington Hall is a late Tudor mansion, Italianised. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. H. J. Ingilby. The church was rebuilt in 1854; is in the decorated English style; and contains monuments of the Copledykes and the Amcottses.

HARRINGTON, a village and a parish in Kettering district, Northampton. The village stands 2½ miles SW of Desborough r. station, and 7 NW of Kettering; has a post-office under Northampton; and gives the title of Earl to the family of Stanhope. The parish comprises 2,519 acres. Real property, £4,015. Pop., 222. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to John Tollemache, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £421.* Patron, John Tollemache, Esq. The church is early English, cruciform, and good; and has a tower. Charities, £5.

HARRINGWORTH, a parish in the district of Uppingham, and county of Northampton; on the river Welland and on the Rugby and Stamford railway, adjacent to Rutlandshire, 1 mile from Seaton r. station, and 5 NE by N of Rockingham. Post-town, Uppingham. Acres, 3,060. Real property, £5,504. Pop., 360. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Thomas Tryon, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £174.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is good; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and S porch, with tower and spire; and contains monuments of the Tryons. An endowed school has £35; and other charities have £29.

HARRISEAHEAD, a village in Wolstanton parish, Stafford; 2 miles N of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

HARRIS (HIGH and LOW), two hamlets in Whitehaven township, St. Bees parish, Cumberland; near the mouth of the rivulet Roe, in the vicinity of Whitehaven.

HARRISON-STICKLE, the highest of the Langdale Pikes, in Westmoreland; 6¼ miles WNW of Ambleside. It has an altitude of 2,400 feet, and commands a noble view.

HARROGATE, a town, two chapelries, and a sub-district, in Knaresborough district, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the Leeds, Harrogate, and Stockton railway, in Knaresborough forest, near the river Nidd, 3 miles SW of Knaresborough, and 15¼ N of Leeds; and is so situated, in regard to railway ramification, that it may be approached in six directions from respectively Borough-bridge, Northallerton, Pateley-Bridge, Leeds, Tadcaster, and York. It is a fashionable watering-place, visited annually by upwards of 30,000 persons, not only from various parts of Britain, but from foreign countries; and, like many other places of its class, it cannot boast of any antiquity. It acquired some celebrity, about 1576, by the discovery of the first-known of its mineral springs; but it was then an almost inaccessible spot, amid a thick forest on the wolds; and it was hindered, by many circumstances, from rising much or soon into public notice. The tract around it was of a character exceedingly adverse to its ever becoming a seat of population, or a centre of concourse; continued, at the time when Smollett wrote his "Humphrey Clinker," to be a "wild common, bare and bleak, without tree or shrub, or the least signs of cultivation;" and even yet is comparatively so open, bare, and unsheltered, as to appear to some visitors, at first sight, not very attractive. But the discovery of more mineral springs, many and various, the high repute which these obtained for medicinal virtue, the salubrity of the climate, the effecting of great local improvements, and the existence, within easy distances, of numerous attractions of scenery and antiquities, eventually overcame every disadvantage of situation, and lifted the town into rivalry with some of the most favourite watering-places in the kingdom.

The site ranges in height, above sea-level, from 326 feet at the Cheltenham Pump-room, to 596 feet on Harlow Hill. The town consisted originally of two villages, High Harrogate on the E, Low Harrogate on the W, lying nearly two-thirds of a mile asunder; but it now has streets and places uniting these, and called Central Harrogate; and it has been described, in regard to its general ground plan, as "a huge quadrant, whose curvature is turned eastward, having its extremities expanded into two similar wings." The structure of it, as to streets and houses, is so peculiar as to make it look like a mixture of villages with bits of town and bits of city; and most of it, at the same time, stands completely open to the sunshine and the green fields. A non-enclosed tract of 200 acres, called the Stray, also lies along the greater part of its S side; is free for every kind of exercise; was recently drained and otherwise improved, at a cost of above £1,000; and is partly disposed in a race-course. The hotels are very numerous, ranging from first-class to small; the chief of them are among the most prominent buildings; and several are very handsome. Many private houses, variously for residents and for visitors, also are elegant. The pump-rooms, the baths, and the pleasure-grounds, are in good style, and form an interesting aggregate. The observatory on Harlow Hill was erected in 1829; is a square tower, about 100 feet high, with raised platform at the top; commands a panoramic prospect, over a radius of 60 or 70 miles; and has powerful telescopes for examining the distant features of the landscape. The town-hall, with library, is a small building in Promenade-square. The literary institution, with library and news-room, is in James-street; and has weekly lectures during winter. A covered market, 300 feet long and 100 feet wide, in a central situation, was projected in 1860; but was not commenced at the end of 1865. Christ Church in High Harrogate, was built in 1831, at a cost of £4,000, and altered and enlarged in 1862, at a cost of £3,200; is in the early English style; and has a tower with pinnacles. St. Mary's church, in Low Harrogate, was built in 1824; and is also in the early English style, with a tower. The Independent chapel, in Victoria Park, was built in 1863, at a cost of £7,000; superseded a previous one, in James-street; and is in the decorated English style, with a tower and spire 130 feet high. The Wesleyan chapel, in Chapel-street, nearer to Parliament-street than a previous one, was built also in 1863; and is in the Italian style. There are chapels also for Quakers, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists; and there are national schools in both High Harrogate and Low Harrogate, a free school for girls in High Harrogate, and a British school in Low Harrogate.

The mineral springs are variously saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate; and notes of the analyses of them severally, of their respective medicinal virtues, and of the modes of using them, can readily be obtained from local publications. The Tewit well was the earliest discovered; is situated about 400 yards SE of the Brunswick hotel; and is surmounted by a fine cupola, supported by eleven pillars. The Sweet spa was discovered in 1601; is situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile S of the Tewit well; and is covered by a neat octagonal building, erected in 1842. The Old wells were discovered about 1656; are situated at the W end of the Crown hotel; were formerly covered with the cupola which now stands over the Tewit well; and are now enclosed in an ornate octagonal building, called the Royal Pump-room, crowned with a large dome. The Montpelier springs are situated in fine pleasure-grounds, at the E end of the Crown hotel; and are enclosed in a neat octagonal building, in the Chinese style. The Montpelier baths, situated in the same grounds, were erected in 1834; are extensive and commodious; and have a handsome front, with a portico, and a lofty entrance-hall, with a glazed dome. The Victoria baths are situated near the town-hall; were erected in 1832; and stand on low ground, with flights of steps descending to their entrance. The Cheltenham Pump-room stands about 200 yards NE of the Crown hotel; is a spacious edifice, in the Doric style; and has a saloon 100

feet long, 33 feet wide, and 27 feet high, used as a reading-room, as a promenade-room, and for concerts. The Harlow Carr springs are situated near the observatory; have the advantage of a quiet and secluded neighbourhood; and are adjoined by baths and a hotel. Sixteen sulphur springs, called the Bog wells, are situated to the W of Low Harrogate; lie near one another, and yet have separate and distinct qualities; and are considered as great curiosities. The Bath hospital is situated a little W of these wells; was erected in 1824, and has been twice enlarged; is used for the gratuitous relief of poor persons residing at a distance, and requiring the benefit of the Harrogate waters; and has accommodation for above 100 patients. Other spas and baths might be mentioned, but they are of secondary importance. New virtues in some of the waters were discovered in 1865.

The town has a railway station, two telegraph offices, a head post-office in Central Harrogate, a receiving post-office in High Harrogate, several postal pillars, and two banking-offices; and it publishes two weekly newspapers. It is governed by 21 commissioners, under the Improvement Act; and is lighted with gas. Balls are held weekly during the season, at the Crown, the Granby, and the Dragon hotels. The promenades in the Montpelier and Cheltenham rooms are usually crowded and gay. Billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, libraries, and other appliances of recreation are abundant. Races were occasionally held till about 1857. Many places of interest are within easy walking-distance of the town; and carriages of all kinds can readily be had for excursions. Fountains Abbey, Bolton Abbey, Borrowbridge, Aldborough, Ripon, York, and numberless attractive places of less note, are within a circuit of 18 miles. The town comprises part of the township of Bilton-with-Harrogate, in the parish of Knaresborough, and part of the parish of Pannal. Pop. in 1851, 3,678; in 1861, 4,737. Houses, 920. Pop. of the Bilton-with-Harrogate portion in 1861, 3,332. Houses, 747. But these figures are almost wholly exclusive of visitors to the waters.

The two chapelries are High Harrogate and Low Harrogate; the former in the parish of Knaresborough, and constituted in 1823; the latter in the parish of Pannal, and constituted in 1830. Pop. in 1861, of H. H., 4,327; of L. H., 993. Houses, 845 and 190. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Ripon; but, previous to the formation of that diocese, H. H. was in the diocese of Chester, and L. H. in the diocese of York. Value of H. H. £260.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. Value of L. H., £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Pannal.—The sub-district contains Bilton-with-Harrogate township, all Pannal parish, two townships of Ripley, two of Hampsthwaite, one of Spoforth, and the extra-parochial tract of Haverah Park. Acres, 21,645. Pop., 8,605. Houses, 1,732.

HARROLD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district and county of Bedford. The town stands on the river Ouse, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles ENE of the meeting-point with Bucks and Northamptonshire, 4 WSW of Sharnbrook r. station, and 9 NW of Bedford; was formerly called Harewold or Harewood; and has a post-office under Bedford, a neat market-house, a good bridge over the Ouse, a church, a large Independent chapel, national schools, and six almshouses. The church consists of nave, aisles, and double chancel, with tower and spire; is in good condition; and has an ancient monument to Lady Joliffe. A weekly corn-market is held on Tuesday; cattle fairs are held on the Tuesday before 13 May, the Tuesday before 6 July, and the Tuesday before 11 Oct.; and lace-making is carried on.—The parish comprises 3,240 acres. Real property, £4,242. Pop., 1,119. Houses, 244. The landed property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Countess Cowper. A small Augustinian priory was founded near the town, in the time of Stephen; and was given, at the dissolution, to Lord Parr. A mansion called Harrold Hall, belonging to the Alston family, and a farm-house, belonging to the Gambiers, are now on the priory's grounds. The living is a vicarage in the

diocese of Ely. Value, £202.* Patron, the Countess Cowper.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 12,100. Pop., 3,238. Houses, 708.

HARROLDSTON-ST. ISSELLS, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Cleddy, 1 mile SE of Haverfordwest town and r. station. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,150. Real property, £2,050. Pop., 231. Houses, 59. The old seat of the Harrolds and the Perrots here is now a ruin. Fern Hill is the chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £56. Patron, James Higgon, Esq.

HARROLDSTON (WEST), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on St. Bride's bay, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Haverfordwest town and r. station. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,713. Real property, £1,011. Pop., 149. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £123. Patron, Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is not very good.

HARROP, a hamlet in Rainow township, Prestbury parish, Cheshire; 5 miles NW of Macclesfield.

HARROP-EDGE, a hamlet in Allerton township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Bradford.

HARROP-FOLD, a hamlet in Low Bowland Forest township, Whalley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 11 miles NNW of Clitheroe.

HARROP-TARN, a marshy lakelet on the S border of Cumberland; in a coom overhanging by Tarn Crag, on the W side of Legberthwaite, about a mile from Wythburn.

HARROW, a small town and a sub-district in Hendon district, Middlesex. The town is in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish; stands near the London and Northwestern railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the Paddington canal, and $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of St. Paul's, London; and has a station on the railway with telegraph, and a post-office; under London, NW. It was known at Domesday as Herges,—afterwards as Hareways; and it is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman military station. It stands on a hill fully 200 feet high, surrounded by an extensive plain; and commands a magnificent panoramic view over parts of thirteen counties. It formerly was a market-town, and still has a fair on the first Monday of Aug.; it publishes a monthly newspaper; and it contains a good inn, a church, a Wesleyan chapel, a famous grammar school, and national schools. The church was built about the 14th century; retains portions of a previous church, of Norman character, built by Archbishop Lanfranc; has a western unbattled tower, with lofty spire; was recently repaired and beautified, at a cost of £7,000; and contains a Norman font of Purbeck marble, and many interesting brasses and monuments. The grammar-school was founded in 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish; has a very small income from endowment, with four exhibitions and two scholarships at the universities; is free to all boys who are natives of the parish, and also receives "Foreigners;" is conducted on the same system as Eton; and has now an attendance of about 500 scholars. Archery was originally a part of the school training, but ceased to be so in 1771. The original building, erected about three years after the founder's death, still exists, and is a Tudor structure, of red brick, with stone dressings; several commodious residences, for the under-master and the pupils, in a Tudor style to comport with the original building, are of recent erection; and a memorial library, in honour of the distinguished headmaster, Dr. Vaughan, and after designs by Mr. Scott, was erected in 1863. Queen Victoria visited the school in 1843. The present Archbishop of Canterbury was master; and the antiquary Baxter, Sir W. Jones, Sheridan, Dr. Parr, the traveller Bruce, Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord Byron, Lord Palmerston, Lord Dalhousie, Archbishop Trench, and Lord Normanby were scholars. The pop. of the town, in 1861, was less than 2,000.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Harrow-on-the-Hill and Pinner. Acres, 13,590. Pop., 7,374. Houses, 1,390.

HARROWBY, a township in Grantham parish, Lin-

coln; adjacent to the Grantham and Nottingham canal, 1 mile W of Grantham. Real property, £3,072. Pop., 118. Houses, 19. The manor belonged to the Rolts; passed, about the middle of last century, to the Ryders; and gives them the title of Earl. Harrowby Hall was formerly the seat of the earls, but is now otherwise occupied.

HARROWDEN, a hamlet in East Cotts township, Cardington parish, Beds; on an affluent of the river Ouse, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Bedford. Pop., 213.

HARROWDEN (GREAT), a village and a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton. The village stands adjacent to the Bedford and Leicester railway, 2 miles N of Wellingborough; and has a post-office under Wellingborough. The parish comprises 1,415 acres. Real property, £2,113. Pop., 125. Houses, 25. All the property, with Harrowden House, belongs to the Wentworth Fitzwilliam family. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Little Harrowden, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £575.* Patron, the Hon. G. Wentworth Fitzwilliam. The church is good, has a square tower, and contains a brass of 1423. There is a subscription school.

HARROWDEN (LITTLE), a village and a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton. The village stands near the Bedford and Leicester railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Wellingborough; and has a post-office under Wellingborough. The parish comprises 1,490 acres. Real property, £3,121. Pop., 679. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Great Harrowden, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church has a Norman door, and a square tower; and was recently renovated. There are a Methodist chapel, an endowed school with £20 a-year, and other charities with £38.

HARROW-GREEN, a hamlet near Leytonstone in the SW of Essex; with a post-office under Leytonstone, London, NE.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Hendon district, Middlesex; on the London and Northwestern railway, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of St. Paul's, London. It contains the town of Harrow, with post-office and railway station, and the hamlets of Alperton, Greenhill, Kenton, Preston, Roxeth, Sudbury, Wembley, and Harrow-Weald. Acres, 9,370. Real property, £41,033. Pop. in 1851, 4,951; in 1861, 5,525. Houses, 1,053. But, at the return of 1861, the scholars of Harrow school, and an unusual number of the inhabitants, were absent. The manor belonged early to the archbishops of Canterbury; was leased, in Edward the Confessor's time, by Earl Lewin; had long an occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury; was the retreat of Thomas à Becket, during his banishment from court; was exchanged by Archbishop Cranmer with Henry VIII. for other lands; was given, in 1546, to Sir Edmund Dudley, afterwards Lord North; passed, in 1630, to Edmund Phillips, and afterwards to the family of Rushout; and belongs now to that family's representative, Lord Northwick. The archiepiscopal residence was originally in Harrow town, but was removed to Hegeston, now Headstone, nearer Pinner; and Cardinal Wolsey, who was rector of the parish, frequently lived there, and is said to have there more than once given entertainment to the King. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £627.* Patron, Lord Northwick. The church is noticed in our article on Harrow. The p. curacies of Harrow-Weald, Roxeth, and Wembley, are separate benefices. William de Bosco, Bishop Tunstall, Friar Bolton, and Cunningham, the author of the "Velvet Cushion," were vicars.

HARROWSLEY-BOROUGH, a village in Horne parish, Surrey; 5 miles SE of Reigate. Pop., 59.

HARROW-WEALD, a hamlet and a chapelry in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, Middlesex. The hamlet lies $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N of Harrow r. station, and 2 N of Harrow; and has a post-office under Stanmore, London, NW. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop. in 1861, 1,119. Houses, 229. The property in it is not much divided. Weald Park is the seat of R. Smith, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, not reported.*

Patron, the Vicar of Harrow. The church is good; and there is a national school.

HARSTOFT, a hamlet in Ault-Hucknall parish, Derby; 7½ miles SE of Chesterfield.

HARSTON, a village and a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire. The village stands on the river Cam, near the Hitchin and Cambridge railway, 5 miles SSW of Cambridge; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Cambridge. The parish comprises 1,480 acres. Real property, £3,543. Pop., 782. Houses, 174. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is perpendicular English; was recently restored; and consists of nave, aisles, and transept, with a tower. There are a free school, and charities £8.

HARSTON, or **HARESTON**, a parish in the district of Grantham and county of Leicester; adjacent to Lincoln, near Belvoir Castle, 6 miles WNW of Grantham r. station. Post-town, Woolsthorpe, under Grantham. Acres, 1,009. Real property, £1,408. Pop., 164. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £232.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has an embattled tower, and is good. There is a national school.

HARSWELL, a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Selby and Market-Weighton railway, 3¼ miles WSW of Market-Weighton. It has a post-office under York, and a station, of the name of Harswell-Gate, on the railway. Acres, 1,106. Real property, £921. Pop., 89. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with most of the property, belongs to Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £200.* Patron, Sir C. Slingsby, Bart. Measures were mature in the latter part of 1865 for building a new church in 1866.

HART, a village and a township in Stockton district, and a parish partly also in Easington district, Durham. The village stands on a rising-ground, near the Ferryhill and Hartlepool railway, about 2 miles from the coast, and 4 NW of Hartlepool; and has a post-office under Ferryhill. The township comprises 2,366 acres of land, and 223 of water. Real property, £2,753. Pop., 297. Houses, 55. The parish contains also the townships of Thorpe-Bulmer, Throston, Elwick, Dalton-Piercy, and Nesbitt. Acres, 7,830. Real property, £10,971. Pop. in 1851, 920; in 1861, 1,420. Houses, 239. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to F. A. Milbank, Esq. One-fourth of the land is pasture; and limestone occurs. A fine view of the coast lies toward and over Hartlepool. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £164.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is the mother-one of Hartlepool, of Norman formation, and in good condition; retains the Norman character in its chancel-arch, and in part of its tower; has, on the outer S wall of the chancel, a curious bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon; and contains an octagonal font, carved with hagiological figures and other symbols.

HARTBURN, a quondam place in Bridlington bay, E. R. Yorkshire; washed away by the sea.

HART BURN, a stream of Northumberland; rising about 4 miles S of Elsdon, and running about 15 miles eastward to the river Wansbeck, near Morpeth.

HARTBURN, a township in Morpeth district, and a parish partly also in Castle-Ward and Rothbury districts, Northumberland. The township lies on the Hart burn stream, 1 mile N' of Angerton r. station and 8 W of Morpeth; and it has a post-office under Morpeth. Pop., 31. Houses, 7. The parish contains also the townships of Hartburn-Grange, Whitridge, Cambo, Wallington-Demesne, Deanham, Todridge, North Middleton, South Middleton, Highlaws, Corridge, Low Angerton, High Angerton, East Thornton, West Thornton, Long Witton, East Shaftoe, West Shaftoe, Greenleighton, Harwood, Hartington, Hartington-Hall, Rothley, and Fairley. Acres, 25,778. Real property, £17,090; of which £10 are in mines. Pop., 1,526. Houses, 276. The property

is not much divided. Most of the land is in pasture. Coal, limestone, and lead ore are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £650.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, but very good; has a square tower; and contains a monument to Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, a monument by Cantrey to Lady Bradford, and a memorial window of 1853 to Sir Thomas Bradford. Hodgson and Archdeacon Sharp were vicars; and the latter built a quaint Gothic tower, now used as a school-house. The p. curacy of Cambo is a separate benefice.

HARTBURN (EAST), a township in Stockton-upon-Tees parish, Durham; 1½ mile SW of Stockton. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £1,330. Pop., 163. Houses, 36.

HARTBURN-GRANGE, a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; 2 miles W of Hartburn. Acres, 1,159. Pop., 90. Houses, 17.

HARTCLIFFE-WITH-BEDMINSTER, a hundred in the NW of Somerset; adjacent to Gloucestershire; and containing Bedminster parish, and six other parishes. Acres, 18,377. Pop. in 1851, 6,572; in 1861, 6,879. Houses, 1,265.

HARTER FELL, a mountain in Westmoreland; at the divergence of Mardale, Long Sleddale, and Kentmere; presenting a massive front to Mardale, and flanking the W side of the pass thence into Long Sleddale.

HARTEST, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Sudbury district, Suffolk. The village stands 7¼ miles NE of Clare, and 9 NNW of Sudbury r. station; and has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. The parish comprises 1,964 acres. Real property, £3,530. Pop., 744. Houses, 164. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Boxted, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £652.* Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient and tolerable, with a tower. A school has £41 from endowment; and other charities have £10.—The sub-district contains also eight other parishes. Acres, 18,310. Pop., 6,423. Houses, 1,405.

HARTFIELD, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Sussex. The village stands on the N verge of Ashdown forest, adjacent to a headstream of the river Medway, and to the line of railway from East Grinstead to Tunbridge Wells, 6 miles ESE of East Grinstead; and has a post-office under Tunbridge Wells, and a fair on the Thursday after Whit-week. The parish contains also the hamlet of Holtze-Common, and the places called Bolebrooke, Perry-Hill, Holly-Hill, Colemans Hatch, Shepherds-Corner, Gallypot-Street, and Cay-Street; is cut into two divisions, N and S; and is in the district of East Grinstead. Acres, 10,267. Real property, £6,333. Pop., 1,451. Houses, 269. Pop. of the S div., 1,002. Houses, 185. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Earl Delawarr. Much of the surface is forest-land; and about 70 acres are under hops. Fine views are obtained from Perry-Hill, Holly-Hill, and High-Beeches. The living is a rectory and a vicarage, united with a chapelry of St. Peter, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £900.* Patron, Earl Delawarr. The church includes early English and decorated English portions; has a square tower; is in good condition; and contains many monumental tablets. There are a chapel of ease at Holtze-Common, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed national school, seven neat almshouses, and a workhouse.—The hundred includes also Withyham parish; is in the rape of Pevensey; and is conterminous with Withyham sub-district. Acres, 13,353. Pop., 3,048. Houses, 575.

HARTFORD, a village in Great Budworth parish, and a township-chapelry partly also in Weaverham parish, Cheshire. The village stands on the river Weaver, adjacent to the Northwestern railway, 1½ mile SW of Northwich; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under Northwich, and fairs on 12 April and 12 Oct. The chapelry comprises 1,102 acres. Real property, £4,979. Pop., 937. Houses, 214. Pop. of the Great Budworth portion, 969. Houses, 209. The manor belonged formerly to the Twemlows. Hartford Manor, Hartford Hall, Hartford House, Hartford

Grange, and Woodlands are chief residences. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £117. Patrons, Trustees. The church is a brick building, with a tower. There is a national school.

HARTFORD, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; on Ermine street and the river Ouse, 1½ mile E of Huntingdon r. station. Post-town, Huntingdon. Acres, 1,720. Real property, £2,737. Pop., 341. Houses, 73. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir John Pelly, Bart. Many ancient coins and other relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £174.* Patron, the Rev. George Pinder. The church is partly Norman; belonged to the Augustinian friary of Huntingdon; has two aisles and a tower; underwent repair in 1861; and was then found to include stone coffins, mural paintings, and other interesting objects of the Saxon and the Norman times. The great tithes and the patronage formed part of the marriage settlement of Oliver Cromwell's wife. Charities, £30.

HARTFORD-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Hartley-Wintney parish, Hants; near the Southwestern railway, 4 miles N of Odiham. It has a post-office under Winchfield. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here about the time of the Conquest; and given, at the dissolution, to Richard Hill, Esq.

HARTFORD (EAST AND WEST), two townships in Horton parish, Northumberland; on the river Blyth, 5 miles SSW of Morpeth. Acres 303 and 521. Pop., 13 and 62. Houses, 3 and 15.

HARTFORD END, a hamlet 2 miles S of Felstead, in Essex. It has a post-office under Chelmsford.

HARTFORTH, a hamlet in Gilling township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles N of Richmond.

HARTGROVE, a tything in Fontmell-Magna parish, Dorset; 3½ miles SSW of Shaftesbury. Real property, with Margaret-Marsh, £2,730. Pop., 185. Houses, 34.

HARTHAM PARK, a seat 1½ mile NW of Corsham, in Wilts. It belonged to the Goddards and the Ranelghes, and passed to the Joys.

HARTHILL, a wapentake in E. R. Yorkshire; comprising the divisions of Bainton-Beacon, Holme-Beacon, Hunsley-Beacon, and Wilton-Beacon. Acres, 276,265. Pop. in 1851, 47,429; in 1861, 51,296. Houses, 10,597.

HARTHILL, a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire; 3 miles S by E of Tattenhall r. station, and 5½ SW by W of Tarporley. It has a post-office under Chester. Acres, 481. Real property, £703. Pop., 122. Houses, 22. There is a lake of about 4 acres, called Harthill Pool. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £114. Patron, T. T. Drake, Esq. The church is ancient; and there are charities £22.

HARTHILL, a village and a parish in the district of Workop, and W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the boundary with Notts, 1½ mile SW of Kiveton Park r. station, and 6 W of Workop; and has a post-office under Workop. The parish contains also the hamlet of Woodall; and bears the name of Harthill-with-Woodall. Acres, 2,940. Real property, £4,559. Pop., 673. Houses, 147. The manor, with nearly all the property, belongs to the Duke of Leeds. Sandstone and magnesian limestone are quarried; and there are valuable seams of coal. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £636.* Patron, the Duke of Leeds. The church was originally Norman; has been more than once restored; and contains the family vault of the Osbornes. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school.

HARTHILL, or **HARTLE**, a township in Bakewell parish, Derby; 3 miles SSE of Bakewell. Pop., 81. Houses, 14.

HARTING, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Midhurst district, Sussex. The village stands near the Midhurst and Petersfield railway, 4 miles ESE of Petersfield; and has a station on the railway, jointly with Rogate, and a post-office, under Petersfield. The parish includes also the hamlets of East Harting and West Harting; the former contiguous to the village, the latter about a mile to the NW. Acres, 7,532. Real property, £7,676. Pop., 1,247. Houses, 264. The manor belonged, in the

time of the Confessor, to Countess Gida; was known, at Domesday, as Hertinges; passed, after the Conquest, to Earl Montgomery; went, at the attainder of the third Earl, to the Crown; was given, in 1610, to Sir Edward Caryll; and was purchased, in 1746, by Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, Bart. Up Park is the seat of the Featherstonhaughs. A lepers' hospital was founded in the parish, in the time of Henry II., by Henry de Hoese. The living is two-fold, a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of Chichester. Value of the vicarage, £233; * of the rectory, not reported. Patron of both, Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, Bart. The church is ancient; was partly restored in 1354, partly rebuilt in 1853; and has a tower, with copper spire. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £39.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes. Acres, 27,608. Pop., 4,537. Houses, 924.

HARTINGTON, a village, a parish, four townships, and a sub-district, in Derbyshire. The village stands on the river Dove, at the boundary with Staffordshire, 3 miles W of the Cromford and High Peak railway, 8 miles SW by W of Bakewell r. station, and 10½ N by W of Ashborne; has a bridge over the Dove, and a post-office, under Ashborne; and gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Devonshire. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs are held on 12 Feb., 2 April, and the Wednesday before the last Thursday of April.—The parish consists of the townships of H.-Town-Quarter, H.-Nether-Quarter, H.-Middle-Quarter, and H.-Upper-Quarter; the two first in the district of Ashborne, the third in that of Bakewell, the fourth in that of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Acres of the whole, 24,160. Real property, of H.-T.-Q., £4,339,—of which £160 are in quarries; of H.-N.-Q., £3,790; of H.-M.-Q., £3,844; of H.-U.-Q., £5,991,—of which £860 are in mines, and £43 in quarries. Pop. of H.-T.-Q. 495; of H.-N.-Q. 329; of H.-M.-Q. 326; of H.-U.-Q. 1,190. Houses, 107, 84, 69, and 243. H.-T.-Q. contains the village; H.-M.-Q. is conteminate with Earl-Sterndale chapelry; and H.-U.-Q. contains the chapelry of Burbage. The property of the parish is subdivided; the manor belonged anciently to the Ferrers, who had a castle on it; belonged in the time of Charles I. to Villiers; and belongs now to the Duke of Devonshire. Iron ore and many other minerals are in H.-T.-Q., but have been little worked. The quarries and works of the Buxton Lime company are in H.-U.-Q., and they employ several hundred men, and produce about 63,000 tons of lime a-year. The mountains, moors, and vales of the parish are interesting to at once geologists, antiquaries, and tourists; and the northern tracts of it contribute attractions to the neighbourhood of Buxton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £249.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is ancient; was restored in 1858; and has transepts, and a pinnacled tower. Burbage living is a p. curacy, of the value of £100, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; and the church of it was built in 1861, is in the early Norman style, and has a low square tower. Earl-Sterndale is separately noticed. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a school with £9, and other charities with £29. A new school-house was built in 1865.—The sub-district contains H.-T.-Q. and H.-N.-Q. townships, Parwich parish, and parts of Ashborne and Bradbourne parishes; and is in the district of Ashborne. Acres, 29,671. Pop., 1,652. Houses, 332.

HARTINGTON and HARTINGTON HALL, two townships in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; 2 miles N of Cambo. Acres, 1,935 and 1,005. Pop., 81 and 25. Houses, 15 and 6.

HARTISMERE, a district and a hundred in the N of Suffolk. The district comprehends the sub-district of Mendlesham, containing the parishes of Mendlesham, Wetheringsett, Aspall, Rishanges, Thwaite, Wickham-Skeith, Finningham, Cotton, Bacton, Wyverstone, and Westhorpe; the sub-district of Botesdale, containing the parishes of Redgrave, Rickinghall-Superior, Gislegham, Wortham, Palgrave, Burgate, and Mellis; and the sub-district of Eye, containing the parishes of Eye, Brisseworth, Yaxley, Thrandeston, Stuston, Brome, Oakley,

Reddingfield, Occold, Stoke-Ash, Thorndon-All-Saints, Thornham-Magna, and Thornham-Parva. Acres, 54,215. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,662. Pop. in 1851, 19,028; in 1861, 17,665. Houses, 3,684. Marriages in 1862, 129; births, 602,—of which 62 were illegitimate; deaths, 328,—of which 116 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 35. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,273; births, 5,941; deaths, 3,587. The places of worship, in 1851, were 31 of the Church of England, with 3,756 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 400 s.; 11 of Baptists, with 2,305 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 947 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 523 s.; and 3 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 266 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,224 scholars; 36 private day schools, with 536 s.; 34 Sunday schools, with 1,903 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 27 s. There are two workhouses, the one in Wortham, the other in Eye.—The hundred is generally identical with the district, but of less extent. Acres, 49,895. Pop. in 1851, 16,441; in 1861, 15,235. Houses, 3,195.

HARTLAND, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Devon. The village stands on a cape on the S side of Barnstaple bay, 34 miles SE of Hartland point, and 13½ W by S of Bideford r. station; is said to have got its name from the ancient abundance of stags in its neighbourhood; was once a borough and a market-town; is now governed by a portreeve and other officers appointed annually; and has a post-office under Bideford, and fairs on Easter Wednesday and 25 Sept. The parish contains also the villages of Hartland-Quay and Stoke, and the hamlets of Cheristow, Elmscott, Meddon, Milford, and Pilham. Acres, 16,700. Real property, £10,243. Pop. in 1851, 2,183; in 1861, 1,916. Houses, 401. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to an ancient convent, founded on it in the time of Edward the Confessor; passed to the families of Dinham, Bouchier, Fitzwarren, Zouche, Carew, Arundell, and Buck; and belongs now to Sir George Stuckley, Bart. The convent was founded by Githa, the wife of Earl Godwin, and dedicated to St. Nectan, whom she imagined to have preserved her husband from shipwreck; and was refounded, in the time of Henry II., by Jeffrey de Dinham, for canons-secular of the order of St. Augustine. A mansion on its site was built about 1790; retains, in the basement story of the E and W fronts, portions of the original buildings, particularly the cloisters, which are early English; stands in a beautiful vale, surrounded with woodland; contains old carving and pictures; is approached by a romantic private road, open to the public; and is the seat of Sir G. Stuckley. The surface of the parish is diversified; the rocks are chiefly of the carboniferous formation; and the coast abounds in cliffs, of dreary scenic character, showing black and rusty bands of slate, and remarkable contortions. St. Catherine's Tor, in the neighbourhood, is a conical hill, surmounted by vestiges of a Roman building, and connected with adjacent heights by a massive ancient wall. Hartland point is 350 feet high; was the Hercules' Promontory of Ptolemy; and has been thought to retain some shadow of artificial antiquity. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £250.* Patron, the Rev. T. How Chope. The church stands upon an eminence, 1¼ mile W of the village; serves as a landmark for mariners; is the church of the ancient abbey; has Norman and early English parts; comprises nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a magnificent pinnacled tower 128 feet high; includes four ancient chapels, which still retain their distinctive names; underwent recently a careful restoration; and contains a superb oak screen, a black oak pulpit, a quaintly sculptured Norman font, and a number of old monuments. There are a chapel of ease in the village, chapels for Independents there and at South Hole, chapels for Wesleyans at Town-End and Elmscott, chapels for Bible Christians at Bideford and Eddistone, a national school, and charities £75. Eleven ancient chapels were in the parish; but traces of only two of them now exist.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes and an extra-parochial tract; and is in the district of Bideford. Acres, 23,671. Pop., 3,774.

Houses, 300.—The hundred contains the same four parishes as the sub-district, includes another parish, and excludes the extra-parochial tract. Acres, 31,718. Pop., 4,197. Houses, 882.

HARTLAND POINT. See preceding article.

HARTLAND QUAY, a village in Hartland parish, Devon; on the coast, 2 miles S by W of Hartland point, and 2½ W of Hartland village. It is a sub-port to Bideford; has a pier; and is a place of lading and unlading by coasting-vessels.

HARTLAND TOR, an eminence in Dartmoor, Devon; adjacent to the East Dart river, 3 miles SW of Morton-Hampstead. It has mutilated but interesting remains of an enclosure, believed to be a vestige of an ancient British village.

HARTLAW, a village in Hazon township, Shilbottle parish, Northumberland; 6 miles S of Alnwick.

HARTLE, a hamlet in Belbroughton parish, Worcester; 5 miles S by E of Stourbridge.

HARTLE, Derbyshire. See HARTHILL.

HARTLEBURY, a village and a parish in Droitwich district, Worcester. The village stands 1 mile W by N of the junction of the West Midland and Severn Valley railways, 1¼ E of the river Severn, and 3½ S by E of Kidderminster; and has a station at the railway junction, and a post-office letter-box under Kidderminster. The parish contains also the hamlets of Upper Mitton, Crossway-Green, Norchard, Waresley, Chadwick, Tilton, Lincomb, Charlton, Wilden, Torton, and Low Hill. Acres, 5,493. Real property, £14,583. Pop. in 1851, 2,047; in 1861, 2,115. Houses, 452. The property is subdivided. The manor was given to the Bishops of Worcester by King Buhred. Hartlebury Castle, the seat of the bishops, was built, in the time of Henry III., by Bishop Cantelupe; was seized and destroyed, in 1646, by the parliamentary force; was rebuilt, of brick, by Bishop Hough; and stands in a park to the W of the village. Ironworks are in Wilden hamlet, near the Worcester and Stafford canal. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £1,765. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was rebuilt in 1836; and is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, with a tower. There are a recent Independent chapel, a free grammar-school, founded in 1400, with endowed income of £467, and other charities with £67.

HARTLEPOOL, a seaport town, a parish, and a sub-district in Stockton district, Durham. The town stands on a headland, nearly insulated by the German ocean, 4 miles N by W of the mouth of the river Tees, 12 NE by N of Stockton, and 18 ESE of Durham. A small bay, or pool, of its own name, is on its S side; and an inlet from this strikes westward, up the course of a brook,—separates it from West Hartlepool,—forms the entrance to the harbour,—and is crossed, near the mouth, by a ferry, approached on the S by an iron tunnel for foot-passengers. A railway goes westward into junction with the North-eastern at Ferryhill; another goes south-south-eastward in the direction of Stockton; and both have ramifications and connexions which give communication with all important parts of both the coast and the interior.

The name seems properly to be, or formerly was, Hart-le-pol, and originated with the Normans. Bede calls the place Heart-ea, signifying "Hart-water," and Henry of Huntington calls it Hart's Isle; and both these names, as well as Hart-le-pol, appear to allude to the headland as originally a forest abounding in deer, and washed by the contiguous pool or small bay. The town's seal represents a stag in a pool. Huge antlers and enormous fossil trees have frequently been found in the adjacent sands; and, at the forming of drains in the town in 1848, stags' antlers, deer's teeth, human bones, and portions of trees were discovered. An abbey was founded here, in 640, by St. Bega; was presided over by St. Hilda; and was destroyed in 800, by the Danes. A town, adjacent to the abbey, was founded or rebuilt, between 830 and 845, by one of the bishops of Lindisfarne; and was designed to belong for ever to the bishops. Robert de Brus, son of Robert who came over with the Conqueror, and ancestor of the royal Bruses of Scotland, ob-

tained the town and the circumjacent manor. The harbour seems to have been then regarded as important; and, in 1171, it was the landing-place of a fleet under the Earl of Bar, with a contingent of Flemings, to assist William the Lion in invading England. It was the only ancient port of the palatinate of Durham; and here Bishop Pudsey prepared the splendid galley in which he purposed to accompany Richard I. to the Crusades. The town was made a borough by King John in 1200; and it was strongly fortified, and provided with a haven of 12 acres, in 1245-95. The wall around it was strengthened by bastions, a breastwork, and a parapet; the haven was defended by ten towers; the chief land-gate was probably protected by moat and drawbridge; and the other gates were constructed in the strong manner usual in the military architecture of the period, and defended by turrets. Some remains of the walls still exist; but the haven has been disused. The manor, with the town, passed from the Bruces to the Cliffords, when the former claimed the crown of Scotland; and it went by sale, first in the 16th century, to the Lumleys, next in 1770 to the Pococks. The town was plundered, in 1312, by Sir James Douglas; was plundered again, in 1315, by the Scots; was taken, in 1569, by the rebel Earls in the rising of the North; was seized, in 1644, by the Scots, and held by them till 1647; and was relieved, in the latter year, by a parliamentarian garrison. The port, in 1680, was made subordinate to Stockton; and, from 1725 till 1832, it declined down to the condition of little better than a fishing-village; but, about the latter year, it underwent a sudden resuscitation; and thence till now, it has progressed rapidly to the prominence and prosperity of a great seat of commerce. A remarkable thunderstorm, one of the most terrific ever known in England, broke over it in July 1856; when rain fell in quantity to make a local deluge, and the electric fluid darted about like clusters of magnificent rockets.

The headland on which the town stands is one of the most prominent features on the coast of Durham. The rock is magnesian limestone, hard, buff-coloured, and crystalline. The nexus of the headland with the mainland is a narrow isthmus on the NW. The shore side, to the N of the town, has cliffs about 40 feet high, and extends thence in shoals and spits of sand. The cliffs have been abraded by the action of the billows; and are formed into caverns, piazzas, and grotesque arches, called "the fairy coves," and affording romantic and pleasant retreats at low water. The town moor, inward from the cliffs, is a favourite resort of the townspeople, and commands a fine sea-view, northward to Suter Point, and southward to the hills of Yorkshire. Remains of a breast-work, demi-bastions, walls, and a tower gateway, are on the moor and the shore side. The south wall, 9 feet thick, forms a walk 18 feet high, and is pierced with an arch 8 feet wide, communicating between High-street and the beach, and strengthened by an angular bastion. Nine guns and an Armstrong 68 pounder, are mounted here in batteries. Two chalybeate springs are near the Water-gate.

The town comprises a principal street, a parallel street, and several transverse streets; and it has necessarily undergone a change of appearance corresponding with the great recent progress of its commercial prosperity. Many of the private houses are handsome. St. Hilda's church stands on a height at the SE of the town, commanding an extensive sea-view; was founded before the time of Richard I.; retains a grand Norman doorway, now covered in by a porch; is mainly early English, of the latter part of the 13th century; lost the greater part of its chancel in 1724; consists now chiefly of nave and aisles,—the nave 85 feet long and 44 feet wide, with clerestory of arcade-triplets; has a massive western tower, 75 feet high, with very large and bold flying buttresses; had formerly three chantries; presents a rugged, storm-beaten, and highly imposing appearance; contains two ancient stone effigies, and a brass of the time of Elizabeth; and had, in the centre of its chancel, a huge altar-tomb, now several feet outside of the E wall, bearing the lion of the Bruce. Holy Trinity church was built in

1851; measures 84 feet by 24 in the nave, 36 feet by 22 in the chancel; and has carved stalls and a Caen stone pulpit. There are seven chapels for dissenters, and one for Roman Catholics; and the latter was built in 1851, in similar style to St. Hilda's church. A very ancient cemetery, containing crosses with Saxon or Runic inscriptions, and supposed to have been the cemetery of St. Bega's abbey of 640, was discovered on Cross-close, in 1833. A monastery of Greyfriars, probably founded about 1258 by Robert de Bruce, stood on a site near that now occupied by a building called the Friary. That building was erected after the dissolution of monasteries; is of Tudor character; was used, for some time, as a workhouse; and now, after a recent re-fitting, is an hospital. The town-hall is an edifice of the middle of last century; is used for both borough and county courts; but is now not sufficiently commodious. The atheneum was built in 1851. There are a mechanics' institute, a working men's institute, three free schools, and charities £156.

The town has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a bonding-port, and a coast-guard station; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on 14 May, 22 Aug., 9 Oct., and 27 Nov. Industry is carried on in mills, breweries, iron-foundries, a brass foundry, anchor and chain works, a cement manufactory, and a fishery; some support also is drawn from the presence of summer visitors for sea-bathing; but the main trade has connection with ship-building and the business of the port. The fishermen are a class, retaining old customs, and intermarrying among themselves. Powers for forming a new harbour, at an estimated cost of £209,000, were obtained in 1831, and were extended in 1837. An old pier is 150 feet long; a new pier runs out from the Hough, a point on the E of the town, to the length of 650 feet; new docks were formed prior to 1840, at a cost, with the other harbour-works, of about £500,000; a lighthouse was erected on the head of the new pier in 1836, and has a red fixed light 37 feet high; another lighthouse was erected on the Hough in 1847, at a cost of £3,200, and has a light on Fresnel's principle, at a height of 84 feet; and a walling of the cliff adjacent to it was done at a cost of £2,550. Shelter in any weather, together with harbour accommodation, now exists for 500 vessels; and a large timber dock was completed in 1864. The vessels belonging to the port, exclusive of West Hartlepool, at the beginning of 1863, were 7 small sailing vessels, of aggregately 158 tons; 136 large sailing vessels, of aggregately 31,863 tons; and 2 steam vessels, of jointly 864 tons. The vessels which entered during 1862, inclusive of West Hartlepool, were 19 British vessels, of aggregately 3,987 tons, from British colonies; 5 foreign vessels, of aggregately 2,033 tons, from British colonies; 757 British vessels, of aggregately 131,213 tons, from foreign countries; 1,240 foreign vessels, of aggregately 142,598 tons, from foreign countries; 234 British steam vessels, of aggregately 94,246 tons, from foreign countries; 7 foreign steam vessels, of aggregately 1,821 tons, from foreign countries; 208 sailing vessels, of aggregately 17,297 tons, coastwise; and 11 steam vessels, of aggregately 1,339 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, during 1862, were 54 British vessels, of aggregately 9,891 tons, to British colonies; 2 foreign vessels, of jointly 223 tons, to British colonies; 859 British vessels, of aggregately 159,517 tons, to foreign countries; 1,832 foreign vessels, of aggregately 211,990 tons, to foreign countries; 296 British steam vessels, of aggregately 99,716 tons, to foreign countries; 7 foreign steam vessels, of aggregately 1,821 tons, to foreign countries; 6,262 sailing vessels, of aggregately 795,799 tons, coastwise; and 193 steam vessels, of aggregately 41,294 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1862, was £25,166. The chief commerce is in iron, coal, and timber. The town is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve burgesses. The boundaries of the borough are the same as those of the parish. Romaine, born in 1715, was a native.

The parish was originally a part of Hart parish. Acres, 990; of which 150 are water. Real property, £23,666; of which £2,762 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 9,503; in 1861, 12,245. Houses, 1,726. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £230.* Patron, the Vicar of Hart. The chapel of Holy Trinity is mainly in Hartlepool parish, but partly in Hart; and was constituted in 1853. Rated property, £4,800. Pop. in 1861, 5,638. Houses, 839. Pop. of the Hartlepool portion, 4,954. Houses, 741. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £57.* Patron, the Vicar of Hart.—The sub-district is a poor-law union, and now practically a district; and it contains the parishes of Hartlepool, Stranton, Greatham, and Elwick-Hall; and the townships of Hart, Throston, Elwick, Dalton-Piercy, and Thorpe-Bulmer in the parish of Hart. Acres, 26,369. Poor-rates, in 1863, £6,501. Pop. in 1851, 16,068; in 1861, 29,153. Houses, 4,720. Marriages in 1862, 275; births, 1,266,—of which 47 were illegitimate; deaths, 651,—of which 351 were at ages under five years, and 3 at ages above 85.

HARTLEPOOL (WEST), a sea-port town and a chapel in Stranton township and parish, Durham. The town is practically a joint town with Hartlepool; is separated from it only by the harbour; and communicates with it both by railway and by ferry. It sprang from the modern revival of Hartlepool; is entirely a new place; and takes at once its form, its character, and its prosperity from the construction at it of extensive docks and railway connections. Its harbour works were commenced so late as 1844; and they now include a haven of 45 acres, three deep-water wet docks of 32 acres, two large graving docks and ship-building yards, 15 acres of floating timber-ponds, 8 acres of bonded timber-yards, nearly three miles of quays and wharfs, upwards of 7 acres of floor-area of warehouses, and upwards of 21 miles of railway approaches and accommodations to the docks. The vessels belonging to the port, exclusive of all belonging to Hartlepool, at the beginning of 1863, were 4 small sailing vessels, of aggregately 105 tons; 4 large sailing vessels, of aggregately 9,146 tons; 4 small steam vessels, of aggregately 52 tons; and 10 large steam vessels, of aggregately 3,134 tons. The vessels entering the port increased, from 902 in 1847, to 5,175 in 1859. The quantity of coal shipped, within the same period, increased from 115,912 tons to 843,857 tons. The customs value of exported goods, exclusive of coals, rose from £22,756 in 1853 to £4,214,783 in 1859. The quantities of imported timber, grain, and general cargoes, rose from respectively 1,310 tons, 84,319 qrs., and 8,521 tons in 1853, to respectively 56,244 tons, 164,091 qrs., and 24,748 tons in 1859. The town has a head post-office, and a railway station with telegraph. Pop. in 1861, 12,603. Houses, 2,190. No return of the pop. was made in 1851; but the increase of it thence till 1861 is indicated by the return for Stranton township, which gave 4,008 for 1851 and 13,601 for 1861.—The chapel was constituted in 1859, and does not include all the town. Pop. in 1861, 9,708. Houses, 1,635. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church was built in 1854. The Independent chapel was built in 1855, and much improved in 1862.

HARTLEPOOL (WEST), RAILWAY, a system of railway in Durham; connected with West Hartlepool town and harbour. It was formed, in 1852, by the amalgamation of the Stockton and Hartlepool, the Clarence and Hartlepool, and the Clarence and West Hartlepool docks; and it has a productive working length of 47 miles.

HARTLEY (THE), a stream of Northumberland; falling into the South Tyne at Featherstonhaugh.

HARTLEY, a hamlet in Miterm-Magna parish, Dorset; 2 miles N of Cerne-Abbas.

HARTLEY, a parish in Dartford district, Kent; 2 miles SW of Meopham r. station, and 6 SE of Dartford. Post-town, Meopham, under Gravesend. Acres, 1,173. Real property, £1,572. Pop., 244. Houses, 47. Some of the land is under hops. The living is a rectory in the

diocese of Rochester. Value, £275. Patron, Rev. E. Allen. The church was restored in 1862. There is a national school.

HARTLEY, a village and a township in Earsdou parish, Northumberland. The village stands on the coast, at the mouth of Seaton burn, adjacent to the Blyth and Tyne railway, 4½ miles SSE of Blyth; and has a station on the railway. The township includes also Seaton-Sluice village and Rocky Island. Acres, with Seaton-Delaval, 4,219. Pop. of H. alone, 1,567. Houses, 331. Hartley colliery was the scene of a terrific accident in Jan. 1862; when, by the breakage and fall of the beam of the pumping-engine over its only shaft, 5 men were instantaneously killed, and 215 men and boys were buried alive. A tidal harbour, with capacity for about 14 vessels, used for the export of coal, is at Seaton-Sluice. Here also are extensive bottle-works. Remains of an ancient hermitage are on Bates Island. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, and U. Free Methodists.

HARTLEY, a township in Kirkby-Stephen parish, Westmoreland; 1 mile SE of Kirkby-Stephen. Acres, 3,350. Real property, with Winton, £4,159. Pop., 215. Houses, 45. Hartley Castle stood on an eminence; belonged to successively the Veteriponts, the Hartleys, the Nevilles, and the Musgraves; and was demolished in the early part of the 18th century. The township is mountainous; includes Hartley fell; and contains coal, lead, and copper.

HARTLEY-BURN, a township in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; on Hartley rivulet, 2½ miles S of Haltwhistle. Acres, 2,676. Pop., 439. Houses, 76.

HARTLEY-DUMMER, a liberty in Shinfield parish, Berks; 3½ miles S of Reading. Pop., 345. Houses, 69.

HARTLEY-MAUDITT, a parish in Alton district, Hants; 2½ miles SE by S of Alton town and r. station. Post-town, Alton. Acres, 1,339. Real property, £1,742. Pop., 92. Houses, 18. All the property belongs to Lord Sherborne. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £256.* Patron, the Rev. A. H. Douglas. The church is good.

HARTLEY-ROW, a hamlet in Hartley-Wintney parish, Hants; 4 miles NE of Odiham. A Baptist chapel is here; and fairs are held on 29 June and 4 Dec.

HARTLEY-WESTPALL, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; near the Basingstoke and Reading railway, 5½ miles NE of Basingstoke. It has a post-office under Winchfield. Acres, 1,401. Real property, £1,798. Pop., 343. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. T. Hawley, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £315.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is ancient but good; and there is a national school.

HARTLEY-WINTNEY, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Hants. The village stands 2½ miles NW of Winchfield r. station, and 3½ NE by N of Odiham. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hartford-Bridge, which has a post-office under Winchfield. Acres, 2,405. Real property, £5,554. Pop. in 1851, 1,582; in 1861, 1,746. Houses, 346. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £108.* Patron, Lady St. John Mildmay. The church is ancient, of various dates; has been modernized; and groups well with surrounding trees. There are a Baptist chapel, a workhouse, and charities £11. A Cistercian nunnery was at Hartley-Bridge.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Winchfield, Elvetham, Eversley, Heckfield, and Rotherwick. Acres, 19,993. Pop., 4,965. Houses, 1,035.

—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Odiham, containing the parishes of Odiham, Dogmersfield, Crondall, South Warnborough, and Greywell. Acres of the district, 42,051. Poor-rates in 1863, £6,383. Pop. in 1851, 11,223; in 1861, 11,480. Houses, 2,386. Marriages in 1862, 48; births, 335,—of which 27 were illegitimate; deaths, 207,—of which 54 were at ages under 5 years, and 9 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 695 births, 3,710; deaths, 2,187.

The places of worship, in 1851, were 14 of the Church of England, with 3,074 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 824 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 836 s.; and 1 of Bible Christians, with 130 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,493 scholars; 15 private day schools, with 318 s.; and 15 Sunday schools, with 880 s.

HARTLINGTON, a township in Burnall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Wharfe, 8½ miles NE of Skipton. Acres, 1,351. Real property, £1,022. Pop., 107. Houses, 18.

HARTLIP, a village and a parish in Milton district, Kent. The village stands near Watling-street and the North Kent railway, 2 miles SE of Rainham r. station, and 5½ ESE of Chatham; and has a post-office under Sittingbourne. The parish comprises 1,412 acres. Real property, £2,723. Pop., 319. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. Remains of Roman baths, attached to a Roman villa, in a field called Lower Dane-field, were discovered about 1750, and laid open in 1848; and, at their first discovery, were found to contain many bushels of wheat, apparently scorched by fire. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £210.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is cruciform, and of the latter part of the 13th century; has a square Norman tower; was restored in 1865; and contains a handsome font. There are a chapel for Bible Christians, and an endowed school, rebuilt in 1855.

HARTOFT, a township in Middleton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles ENE of Richmond. Acres, with Turnhill, 4,740. Real property, £770. Pop., 180. Houses, 28.

HARTON, a township-chapelry in Jarrow parish, Durham; on the coast, 2 miles S of South Shields r. station. Post-town, South Shields. Acres, 1,537; of which 144 are water. Real property, £8,672; of which £4,000 are in mines, and £300 in quarries. Pop., 377. Houses, 176. The name is a corruption of Heorte-dune, signifying "the hill of stags;" and, like the names Hart, Hartness, and Hartlepool, commemorates the ancient abundance of harts on the Durham sea-board. An extensive colliery at West Harton is 215 fathoms deep. A cavern on the coast is called the Fairies' Kettle cave. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of South Shields, in the diocese of Durham. The church bears the name of Harton Oratory.

HARTON, a hamlet in Upminster parish, Essex; 3½ miles SE of Romford.

HARTON, a township in Bossall parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, 3 miles SSW of New Malton. Acres, 1,951. Real property, £1,705. Pop., 125. Houses, 25.

HARTPURY, a village and a parish in Newent district, Gloucestershire. The village stands near the river Leaden, and the Hereford and Gloucester canal, 5 miles NW of Gloucester r. station; was formerly called Hardeper and Hardepery; and has a post-office under Gloucester. The parish comprises 3,618 acres. Real property, £6,580. Pop., 843. Houses, 163. The property is divided among a few. Hartpury House is the seat of Gordon Canning, Esq. Rich meadows lie along the Leaden; are subject to frequent inundations; and, in 1863, were about to be improved at a cost of £8,000. Orchards, for yielding cider and perry, are considerable; and bricks are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £235.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church consists of nave and chancel, with western tower; and is in good condition. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and charities £56.

HARTFOOT-LANE, a hamlet in Hilton and Melcombe-Horsey parishes, Dorset; 6½ miles ENE of Cerne-Abbas. Pop., 237.

HARTS-GROUNDS, an extra-parochial tract in Boston district, Lincoln; near Swineshead. Acres, 1,110. Pop., 61. Houses, 9.

HARTSHAY, a hamlet in Ripley chapelry, Pentrick parish, Derby; 5 miles NE of Belper. Zinc smelting is carried on.

HARTSHEAD, a parochial division and a sub-district in Ashton-under-Lyne parish and district, Lancashire. The division lies on the verge of the county, the river Tame, and three railways, in the eastern vicinity of Ashton-under-Lyne; and it contains the hamlets of Mossley, Heyrod, Hurst, Hazlehurst, Stanrick-hill and Luzley, and Ridgehill and Lanes, the villages of Hartshead, Broad-carr, Mossley, Mossley-Brow, Scout, Luzley, Blackrock, Heyrod, Ridgehill, Hazlehurst, Higher Hurst, Hurst-Nook, and Hurst-Brook, the chapelry of Hurst, the infantry and cavalry barracks of Higher Hurst, and part of the town of Stalybridge. Acres, 3,113. Real property, £60,022; of which £5,450 are in mines, £93 in quarries, and £176 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 15,697; in 1861, 19,245. Houses, 3,777. Pop., exclusive of the part in Stalybridge, in 1851, 9,323; in 1861, 12,454. Houses, 2,443. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of cotton mills and other extensive works. The barracks in Higher Hurst were erected in 1843, at a cost of £42,500. A church and a dissenting chapel are in Hurst chapelry; and two churches and two dissenting chapels are in the Hartshead part of Stalybridge.—The sub-district is coterminate with the division.

HARTSHEAD, a hamlet and a chapelry in Dewsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies 2½ miles ENE of Brighouse r. station, and 4 W by N of Dewsbury; and has a village, of its own name, on the top of a considerable hill. Pop., 779. Houses, 167. The chapelry includes also the hamlet of Clifton; and bears the name of Hartshead-cum-Clifton. Post-town, Clifton, under Normanton. Acres, 2,464. Real property, £11,093; of which £1,520 are in mines, and £25 in quarries. Pop., 2,652. Houses, 556. Clifton hamlet contains the villages of Clifton, Kirklees, and Thornhill. Woollen-mannifature, wire-drawing, and card-making are carried on. The manor, with Kirklees Hall, belongs to Sir George Armytage, Bart. Kirklees is traditionally said to contain the grave of Robin Hood. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £230. Patron, the Vicar of Dewsbury. The church of Hartshead is ancient, partly Saxon; and has a square tower. There is also a church in Clifton, built in 1860; and there is likewise in Clifton an endowed school.

HARTSHEAD-MOOR, a hamlet partly in Cleckheaton township, Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles SSE of Bradford.

HARTSHEATH, a township in Mold parish, Flint; on the river Aen, 3 miles SE of Mold. Real property, £1,456; of which £300 are in mines. Pop., 188. Houses, 29.

HARTSHILL, a chapelry in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Stafford; near the river Trent, the Grand Junction canal, and the Northwestern railway, in the neighbourhood of Stoke-upon-Trent. It was constituted in 1843; and its post-town is Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop., 1,835. Houses, 390. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported. Patron, C. H. Campbell, Esq.

HARTSHILL, a chapelry in Kingswinford parish, Stafford; 1 mile NE of Brierley Hill r. station. Post-town, Brierley Hill. The statistics are not separately returned. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the rectory of Brierley Hill, in the diocese of Lichfield. There are national schools.

HARTSHILL, a village and a chapelry in Mancetter parish, Warwick. The village stands on the river Anker, on the end of a hilly plain, near Watling-street, the Coventry canal, the Trent Valley railway, and the boundary with Leicester, 3 miles NNW of Nuneaton r. station; is supposed to occupy the Campus Martius of the Roman Manduessedum; and commands a view in which are seen 45 parish churches. The chapelry includes also the hamlet of Chapel End; which has a post-office under Atherstone. Real property, £5,349; of which £393 are in quarries. Pop., 1,129. Houses, 269. Ruins exist of a Norman castle, built in 1125 by Hugh de Hardreshull. A large wood extends from the W side of the village to nearly the camp at Oldbury. Excellent

road-metal is quarried; greenstone and iron ore abound; and manganese and copper ore are found. Ribbon-making is carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £135.* Patron, the Vicar of Mancetter. The church is a modern edifice, in the Norman style. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, an endowed school with £37 a-year, and a national school.

HARTSHILL, a large tract, formerly a common, not assessed in any way, in Hewelsfield parish, Gloucester.

HARTSHOPE. See **HARTSOP**.

HARTSHORN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and county of Derby. The village stands 3 miles W of the boundary with Leicestershire, and 3½ NW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch r. station: and has a post-office under Burton-upon-Trent. The parish comprises 2,510 acres. Real property, £6,618. Pop. in 1851, 1,350; in 1861, 1,541. Houses, 315. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal-mining and pottery manufacture. The property is divided among a few. An old manor-house is occupied by Mrs. Mansfield. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £540.* Patrons, the Earl of Chesterfield and—Nadin, Esq. The church is ancient, with a tower; and was partly re-built in 1835. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, an endowed school with £77, other charities with £13, a handsome new girls' school, mainly supported by the rector.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes, parts of two more, and an extra-parochial tract in Derbyshire, and parts of three parishes in Leicestershire. Acres, 14,007. Pop., 6,207. Houses, 1,319.

HARTSIDE. See **FAWDON**.

HARTSOP (HIGH and LOW), two hamlets in Patterdale-with-Hartsop chapelry, Barton parish, Westmoreland; near Brothers-water, 5 miles NNE of Ambleside. **Hartsop Hall** is an ancient seat.

HARTSWOOD, a hamlet in Buckland parish, Surrey; 1½ mile S of Reigate.

HARTWELL, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; 2 miles SW of Aylesbury r. station. It includes part of the hamlet of Sedrup; and its post-town is Aylesbury. Acres, 680. Real property, £2,345. Pop., 137. Houses, 28. The property is owned by J. Lee, Esq. The manor belonged to the De Hertwells, the Lutons, the Stokeses, the Singletons, and the Hampdens; and passed, in the 14th century, to the Lees. Hartwell House is an old edifice, considerably modernized; was the residence, in 1810-14, of Louis XVIII. and his family; usually, with the out-buildings, accommodated about 140 persons during the time of Louis's residence; is hid from the view of persons on the high road, by a screen of superb trees; contains many memorials of Louis's family, and of distinguished persons who visited them; and contains also a museum, a fine geological collection, a large quantity of manuscripts, and some interesting pictures. A history of it, by Admiral Smyth, fills two large 4to vols., entitled "Edes Hartwelliana." The geology of the parish and its neighbourhood is very rich. There are also several springs; and over one of them is an Egyptian temple, recently erected, after a design by Bonomi. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Little Hampden, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £226.* Patron, the Royal Astronomical Society of London. The church was built in 1756; is octagonal, on the model of the charter-house at York; has two square towers; and bears, in the east window, the arms of the Hampdens, the Lees, and the Harcourts. The only charity is the interest of £100 given by Louis XVIII.

HARTWELL, a village and a parish in Potterspury district, Northamptonshire. The village stands near the boundary with Bucks, 2 miles SE of Roade r. station, and 7½ SSE of Northampton; and has a post-office under Northampton. The parish comprises 1,850 acres. Real property, £2,367. Pop., 542. Houses, 129. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Grafton. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £120.* Patron, H. Castleman, Esq. The church was built in 1851; is in

the Norman style; consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle; and includes a fine Norman arcade, removed from the previous church. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £22.

HARTWELL LODGE, an extra-parochial tract in Potterspury district, Northampton; in Salcey forest, ¼ of a mile NE of Hartwell village. Pop., 4. House, 1.

HARTWITH, a village and a parochial chapelry in Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Nidd, adjacent to the Nidd Valley railway, near Daere-Banks r. station, 5 miles W of Ripley. The chapelry contains also the hamlets of Brimham, Braistly-Woods, and Winsley; and bears the name of Hartwith-with-Winsley. Post-town, Ripley, under Leeds. Acres, 5,470. Real property, £5,651; of which £50 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,162; in 1861, 1,227. Houses, 225. There are three chief landowners. Brimham Rocks, noticed in our article BRIMHAM, are very curious. Flax-spinning is carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £120.* Patron, alternately the Rev. D. R. Roundell and S. Swire, Esq. The church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1831. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a free school, and charities £20.

HARTY (ISLE OF), a parish in Sheppey district, Kent; on the Swale, 4 miles N by E of Faversham r. station. Post-town, Queensborough, under Sittingbourne. Acres, 3,488; of which 860 are water. Real property, £4,120. Pop. in 1851, 118; in 1861, 159. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The greater part of the land belongs to the families of Hilton, Munna, and Ridley. The parish once was an island; but now is separated from the rest of Sheppey by only a broad ditch. Part of the land is high; much is romantic; and many points command picturesque views. Game abounds on the land; and oyster-beds are in the Swale. Traces of Roman occupation have been found; and there are many tumuli, of uncertain origin. A ferry, about 2 miles wide at high water, connects the parish with Oare. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Leysdown, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church is ancient but good; belonged once to the Benedictine priory of Davington; and contains a curious oak chest, of decorated character, representing a tilt between two knights.

HARUM, or **HAROME**, a chapelry in Helmsley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the rivers Rye and Riccal, 2 miles SE by E of Helmsley, and 4 N of Hovingham r. station. Post-town, Helmsley, under York. Acres, 2,303. Real property, £3,093. Pop., 447. Houses, 90. The rivers Rye and Riccal emerge here after a subterranean run of nearly a mile. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £100.* Patron, Lord Feversham. The church was rebuilt in 1862; measures 73 feet by 23; is highly ornamented; and has a bell tower rising from richly carved corbels. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school with £10 a-year.

HARVEST HILL, a place 2 miles S of Cuckfield, in Sussex.

HARVINGTON, a village and a parish in Evesham district, Worcester. The village stands near the Evesham and Redditch railway, ½ mile W of the river Avon, and 4 N by W of Evesham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Evesham. The parish comprises 1,238 acres. Real property, £2,924. Pop., 452. Houses, 93. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £400.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is decorated English, with a Saxon tower; and was recently restored, at a cost of £1,750. There are a national school, and charities £5.

HARVINGTON, a hamlet in Chaddesley-Corbett parish, Worcester; 3½ miles SE of Kidderminster. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

HARWELL, a village and a parish in Wantage district, Berks. The village stands 2½ miles SW of Didcot r. station, and 6 E by N of Wantage; and has a post-office under Steventon, Berks. The parish comprises

2,462 acres. Real property, £4,940. Pop., 876. Houses, 202. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged, in the 13th century, to Richard King of the Romans; and belongs now to Sir John Chetwode, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £320. Patron, the Rev. S. M. Smith. The church is chiefly decorated English; is cruciform, with embattled tower; was recently in bad condition; and contains several monuments. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, almshouses with £141, and other charities with £162.

HARWELL, a hamlet in Everton parish, Notts; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N of Everton. Pop. 127. Houses, 37.

HARWICH, a sea-port town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Tendring district, Essex. The town stands at the NE extremity of the county, and at the terminus of a branch of the Eastern Union railway, on a point of land projecting northward into the mouth of the conjoint estuary of the Stour and the Orwell, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile by water WNW of Landguard Fort, 5 N of the Naze, and 18 ENE of Colchester. It appears to have been of Roman origin; but it derived its present name—originally *Hare-wich* or *Here-wich*, signifying the "castle of an army"—from a Saxon or a Danish camp. A quondam road into it had vestiges of an ancient stone pavement; bore the Roman appellation of "the Street;" and passed remains of a Roman camp, with a rampart from 10 to 15 feet high, and a fosse 45 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, extending from the S side of the town to Beacon Hill field. Roman relics also have been found to the W at Dovercourt; and a second Roman rampart ran from that of the Roman camp to the top of Beacon Hill. A battle was fought in the adjacent waters, at the mouth of the Stour, in 885, between the fleet of King Alfred and sixteen Danish ships; when the latter were defeated, and all captured. A town, called *Orwell*, stood then, or soon afterwards, on ground about 5 miles distant which became eroded by the sea, and is now represented by a shoal called the West Rocks; and, on the decay of that town after the Norman invasion, Harwich rose into importance. Queen Isabella and Prince Edward, in 1326, landed here from Hainault, with 2,750 soldiers, and marched hence to Bristol to make war against the King. Edward III., in 1338, embarked here, with 500 ships, on his first expedition against France. The French, in the following year, with 11 galleys, appeared before the town, and made an unsuccessful attempt to fire it. Edward III., in 1340, when 400 French ships had assembled at Sluys to intercept an English expedition, set sail from Harwich against them, with the result of achieving a remarkable victory over them in a great sea battle. Henry VIII. was here in 1543; Elizabeth, in 1561; and Charles II., in 1666. A Spanish fleet appeared off the harbour, in 1625, causing considerable alarm; and some of the naval engagements between the English and the Dutch, in the time of Charles II., took place at such near distances as to be visible to spectators on the cliffs. The town was fortified against the Dutch in 1666; and remains of the works then formed were plainly seen at an extraordinary ebb-tide in 1734. William III., George I., and George II. sailed from Harwich on their respective tours to the Continent. Frederick, Prince of Wales, was here in 1728; the Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on her way to be married to George III., landed here in 1761; and the corpse of Queen Caroline, on its way to be interred at Brunswick, was taken on board a frigate here in 1821.

The site of the town is low, with well-defined shore and pleasant environs. The esplanade, or green, extending towards the Beacon Hill, and the Stone quay, near the lighthouses, afford pleasant sea-walks. The Beacon Hill divides Harwich haven from Walton bay toward the Naze; rises to a considerable height; and commands a very fine view. The Beacon Cliff, on the seaward face of the hill, makes a very steep descent; had formerly a signal-house and a semaphore which, with a great portion of the cliff itself, have been submerged; consists largely of London clay, charged with fossils; has a height of 50 feet; and, till recently, suffered much from erosion by the sea,—which wore away

80 feet of it between 1756 and 1804, and 350 feet between 1804 and 1841. A tract, called the Vicar's field, has disappeared since 1807; and part of a battery, built at the beginning of the present century, on a spot then considerably distant from the shore, was swept away in 1829. An inroad by the sea was threatened also at Lower Dovercourt, and would have been disastrous to the town, but has ceased to be dreaded. The clay of Beacon Cliff, when exposed to the air, gradually hardens into a kind of stone; and this was used as the building material of Orford and Framlingham castles, and was used sometime also for paving. A petrifying spring formerly flowed at the N skirt of the Beacon. The town consists of three main streets, and some smaller ones and lanes. It was formerly enclosed by a wall, with four principal and three subordinate gates; and it had a castle, block-houses, and an admiralty-house; but all these have disappeared. The railway to it leaves the main line at Manningtree; was opened in 1854; and has stations at Mistley, Bradfield, Wrabness, and Dovercourt. The town-hall is used for petty sessions and for county courts. The coastguard station was built in 1853; and is a fine suite of houses, in the form of a square. There is a custom-house; and there were formerly a jail and a theatre. St. Nicholas church was built, in 1210, by Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, as a chapel of ease to Dovercourt; was rebuilt, on a much larger scale, in 1821; is a brick edifice, in the pointed style, 100 feet by 60; consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and porch, with tower and spire; and contains the grave of Sir W. Clarke, secretary-at-war, killed in action at sea, in 1666. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There are also a Corporation school and a national school; and the former educates 32 boys, nominated by the town council.

The town has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and two chief inns. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays; and there were formerly two fairs. Harwich long depended for prosperity on its being the packet station to Holland, Germany, and Sweden,—on great transit of passengers going to the Continent, or coming from it, especially during the French war,—on a government dockyard establishment, together with the presence of large garrisons here and at Landguard,—and on its having the only roadstead capable of affording secure shelter between Yarmouth and the Thames; but, since 1815, owing to quicker communication from other ports, the removal of the government works and garrison, and the extension of the harbour at Lowestoft, it has suffered great declension. A thriving fishery, too, was long carried on here, and employed 78 vessels, averaging about 40 tons each, in 1778; but this also has fallen off, and had only 10 vessels in 1833. Yet, in consequence of improvements on its harbour, of the opening of the railway to it, of the resort of families for sea-bathing, and of other causes, the town has been finding some compensations for its losses. A Roman cement trade is carried on to the extent of employing a great number of vessels in dredging for cement stone on the West Rocks. Ship-building likewise is carried on; and there is a dockyard, from which several third-rates have been launched. Steamers sail daily to Ipswich, and regularly to London, Antwerp, and Rotterdam. A yacht club was founded in 1843; is under royal patronage; holds regattas annually; and gives prizes to successful competitors. Well-contrived baths, bathing-machines, and excellent accommodations exist for the use of summer visitors. The harbour is protected, on the E, by a northerly bend of the coast,—on the W, by a southerly projection of land; and it has a depth of water always available to vessels of large tonnage, and commands a magnificent opening to the sea. A grant of £50,000 was made by parliament, in 1844, and was followed by additional grants in subsequent years, for forming a breakwater from Beacon Cliff to divert the current towards Landguard Point,—for so dredging the shoals at the harbour's entrance as to admit first-class vessels,—for building a wall at the base of the cliff, to prevent the farther encroachment of the sea,—and for making a

walk, upwards of a mile long, from the end of the break-water to the esplanade. About £20,000 also were expended by the corporation prior to 1862, in making large enclosures of land from the harbour, forming quays along the entire N front of the town, and constructing a pier there approachable by vessels at all states of the tide; and further powers were in force, at the conclusion of these improvements, for making further large enclosures of land from the harbour, and for forming extensive docks. A redoubt is a little above the esplanade; and there were two lighthouses, the low and the high, to direct vessels past the Andrews, a sandbank or bar reaching from Landguard Fort to the Rolling Grounds, where there is good anchorage. The low lighthouse is near the beach; and is of white brick, and 45 feet high. The other is nearer the town; was built, in 1818, by General Rebou; and is of grey brick, octagonal, and 95 feet high. But both lighthouses, owing to growth of Landguard Point, became gradually useless prior to 1865; and two iron ones, in lieu of them, have been erected on Dovercourt beach. The port has Mistley, Holland, Thorpe, and Walton for sub-ports. The vessels belonging to it, at the beginning of 1863, were 67 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 2,064 tons; and 49 large ones, of aggregately 4,979 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 43 British vessels, of aggregately 3,998 tons, from foreign ports; 34 foreign vessels, of aggregately 2,571 tons, from foreign ports; 544 sailing vessels, of aggregately 35,626 tons, coastwise; and 1 steam vessel, of 383 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in that year, were 4 British vessels, of aggregately 132 tons, to British colonies; 3 British vessels, of aggregately 528 tons, to foreign ports; 68 foreign vessels, of aggregately 4,087 tons, to foreign ports; and 352 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 14,944 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1862 was £924.

The borough is of the same extent now as before the reform act; consists of the parishes of Harwich and Dovercourt; and is the same parliamtarily and municipally. It sent two members to parliament in the time of Edward III.; it then suffered a suspension of the franchise; and it has sent two members from the time of James I. till the present time. It is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. Acres, 1,836 of land, and 1,470 of water. Real property in 1860, £15,489; of which £100 were in gas-works. Borough income, in 1855, £1,208. Electors, in 1861, 355. Pop. in 1851, 4,451; in 1861, 5,070. Houses, 811.—The parish bears the name of St. Nicholas; was originally a part of Dovercourt; and is still, in some respects, a hamlet of that parish. Acres, 340; of which 250 are water. Real property, £9,219. Pop. in 1851, 3,383; in 1861, 3,339. Houses, 579. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Dovercourt, in the diocese of Rochester. Leake, the master gunner of England, was a native; and the Marquis of Downshire takes from the town the title of Baron.—The sub-district is coterminate with the borough.

HARWICH, a hamlet in Whitstable parish, Kent; 6 miles N by W of Canterbury.

HARWOOD, a chapelry in Forest and Frith township, Middleton-in-Teesdale parish, Durham; on a brook of its own name, an affluent of the Tees, 3 miles E of the meeting-point with Westmoreland and Cumberland, 10 SSE of Alston r. station, and 18 NW by W of Barnard Castle. Post-town, Middleton-in-Teesdale, under Darlington. The statistics are returned with the parish. The surface is chiefly moor and mountain; and the rocks contain much lead ore, which is extensively worked. The living is conjoint with that of Forest; and is annexed to the rectory of Middleton-in-Teesdale, in the diocese of Durham. The church was rebuilt in 1849.

HARWOOD, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire. The village stands 3 miles NE of Bolton r. station, and 4 W of Bury. The township comprises 1,100 acres. Post-town, Bolton. Real property, £5,556; of which £800 are in mines, and £400 in quarries. Pop., 2,055. Houses, 435. The property is much subdivided. There are a cotton mill and a

colliery. The chapelry is smaller than the township; and was constituted in 1845. Pop., 1,525. Houses, 326. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £90.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is a recent structure, in the early English style; and has a small tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

HARWOOD, a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles SSW of Rothbury. Acres, 3,795. Pop., 36. Houses, 5.

HARWOOD-DALE, a township-chapelry in Hackness parish, N. R. Yorkshire; among the moors, 8 miles SE of Goathland r. station, and 9 NW of Scarborough. Post-town, Hackness, under Scarborough. Acres, 5,557. Real property, £2,582. Pop., 214. Houses, 36. Most of the land is moor and waste, and part of the rest is pasture. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Hackness, in the diocese of York. The church was rebuilt in 1862; consists of nave and apse, with spiral bell turret; and was preceded by one erected, in the time of Charles II., by Sir T. P. Hoby.

HARWOOD (GREAT), a town, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district in Blackburn parish and district, Lancashire. The town stands near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 1½ mile SW of the river Calder, 2½ SE of Ribchester r. station, and 4½ NE of Blackburn; is a rising place, well built of native stone; nearly doubled its population in the ten years prior to 1865; is governed by a local board of health; and has a post-office, under Accrington, a news-room, cotton mills, a national school, a church, and chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The church is ancient, and has a west tower. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome edifice of 1860. Pop., in 1861, 3,294. Houses, 637.—The chapelry comprises 2,510 acres. Real property, £9,521; of which £75 are in gas-works, and £85 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,548; in 1861, 4,070. Houses, 782. The manor belongs to James Lomax, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn.—The sub-district contains also two other townships of Blackburn parish, and one of Whalley. Acres, 6,950. Pop., 10,220. Houses, 1,952.

HARWOOD (LITTLE), a township in Blackburn parish, Lancashire; 2 miles NE of Blackburn. It includes the hamlet of Bulls-Head. Acres, 730. Real property, £1,994. Pop., 270. Houses, 53. The surface is chiefly moor and pasture.

HARWORTH, a parish in Worksop district, Notts; adjacent to Yorkshire, 2 miles SE of Tickhill, and 2½ WSW of Bawtry r. station. It includes the hamlets of Norney, Serlby, and Martin; and its post-town is Tickhill, under Rotherham. Acres, 4,320. Real property, £8,577. Pop., in 1851, 595; in 1861, 925. Houses, 201. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Serlby Hall, belongs to Viscount Galway. Ruins of a convent are in a wood adjacent to Serlby Hall park. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £687.* Patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The church is neat and good; consists of nave and chancel, with S porch and square tower; and contains several mural monuments. There are a national school, and charities £101.

HASBOROUGH. See HAPFISBURGH.

HASBURY, a township in Halesowen parish, Salop; adjacent to Worcestershire, 1 mile SW of Halesowen. Pop. in 1851, 1,166; in 1861, 1,485. Houses, 311. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the iron manufacture.

HASCOMBE, a village and a parish in Hambledon district, Surrey. The village stands 2½ miles ENE of Hambledon, and 4 SE of Godalming r. station; is a picturesque place in an amphitheatre of wooded hills; and has an inn. The parish comprises 1,539 acres. Post-town, Godalming. Real property, £1,969. Pop., 396. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. Park Hatch is the seat of J. Godman, Esq. A high ridge, to the S of the village, bears the name of Telegraph-hill, from an old disused telegraph on it; commands ex-

tensive fine views: and is covered with beech-trees, one of which, called the Hascombe beech, is a great landmark. Part of this ridge is named Castle-hill: and has remains of a small Roman camp, with single ditch and vallum. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £171.* Patron, C. B. Musgrave, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1864; is in the early English style, ornate and hagiological; consists of nave, aisle, and apsidal chancel, with oak shingled spire; and has a W memorial window, put up in 1865, to the memory of Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the "Life of Cicero," and some time rector of Hascombe.

HASELBEECH, or HAZLEBEECH, a village and a parish in Brixworth district, Northampton. The village stands 3½ miles SW of Kelmash r. station, and 8 S of Market-Harborough; and has a post-office under Northampton. The parish comprises 1,848 acres. Real property, £3,413. Pop., 180. Houses, 36. The chief proprietors are Viscountess Milton and Sir Charles E. Isham, Bart.; and the former's seat is Haselbeech Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £296.* Patron, Lady Milton. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1859; is in the later English style; and consists of nave, chancel, and S aisles, with W embattled tower.

HASELBURY-BRYAN, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset; near an affluent of the river Stour, 4 miles SW of Sturminster-Newton r. station. Post-town, Sturminster-Newton, under Blandford. Acres, 2,359. Real property, with Stock-Wake, £6,077. Rated property of H. B. alone, £4,497. Pop., 761. Houses, 185. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to G. Burdon, Esq. Most of the land is in pasture; and limestone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £425.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is of the 15th century, has a square tower; and, in part, was recently rebuilt. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a recently-erected alms-house, and charities £51. The Duke of Northumberland takes from this place the title of Baron Bryan.

HASELBURY-PLUCKNETT, a village and a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset. The village stands near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 2 miles NNW of Crewkerne; and has a post-office, of the name of Haselbury, under Crewkerne. The parish comprises 2,069 acres. Real property, £3,954. Pop., 334. Houses, 172. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Portman. Freestone and limestone are quarried; and the manufacture of girths and haircloth is carried on. A hermit, called Wulfic, lived here in the time of Henry I., and is the subject of curious local legends. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £133.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church was built about 1825; and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower. There is a national school.

HASELDEN. See HAZLETON.

HASELEY, a parish in the district and county of Warwick; adjacent to the Birmingham and Warwick canal, 2 miles NE of Hatton r. station, and 4 NW of Warwick. Post-town, Warwick. Acres, 1,152. Real property, £2,172. Pop., 209. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. The manor-house belongs to H. Comins, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £460.* Patron, W. Edwards Woods, Esq. The church is good, and has a tower. Charities, £4.

HASELEY (GREAT), a township and a parish in Thame district, Oxford. The township lies 3 miles W of Tetworth, and 5½ SW of Thame r. station; and has a post-office under Tetworth. Real property, £2,665. Pop., 498. Houses, 110. The parish contains also the township of Little Haseley, the liberty of Rycote, and the hamlets of Latchford and Lobb. Acres, 3,219. Real property, £6,068. Pop., 714. Houses, 156. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Milo Crispin; and passed to the Bassets, the Brothertons, the Piparis, the Lenthalls, and others. Haseley Court is a chief residence. The living

is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £728. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is ancient; was recently repaired and beautified; has a fine entrance-porch, and a lofty-embattled tower; and contains stone stalls and an altar-tomb. There are an independent chapel, and considerable charity estates for schools, apprenticing, and the poor. Leland, the antiquary, was rector; and Delafield, the author of a history of the parish, was a native.

HASELEY (LITTLE), a township in Great Haseley parish, Oxford; 1 mile S of Great Haseley. Real property, £1,518. Pop., 127. Houses, 28.

HASELMERE. See HASLEMERE.

HASELOR, an extra-parochial tract in Lichfield district, Stafford; on the river Meest, adjacent to the Birmingham and Derby railway, and to the boundary with Derbyshire, 4½ miles N of Tamworth. It has a station, jointly with Elford, on the railway. Real property, £760. Pop., 27. Houses, 3.

HASELOR, Dorset. See HASILOR.

HASELOR, or HAZELEER, a village and a parish in Alcester district, Warwick. The village stands near the river Alne, 24 miles E by N of Alcester, and 6 WNW of Stratford-on-Avon r. station. The parish includes also places called Upton and Walcote, adjoining the village; and its post-town is Alcester, under Bromsgrove. Acres, 1,950. Real property, £3,808. Pop., 355. Houses, 81. The neighbourhood is lilly, and has pleasant scenery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £52. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with pinnacled tower.

HASFIELD, a village and a parish, in Tewkesbury district, Gloucester. The village stands near the river Severn and the boundary with Worcester, 6 miles N of Gloucester r. station; and has a post-office pillar-box under Gloucester. The parish comprises 1,460 acres. Real property, £3,607. Pop., 299. Houses, 70. The manor belonged, in the Conqueror's time, to the Pannecote family; and, with Hasfield Court, belongs now to Thomas Fulljames, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £378. Patron, the Rev. J. Sever. The church is ancient, but good; consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle, with porch and tower; and contains a very ancient monument of the Pannecotes, an ancient oak chest, and memorials of the Atwoods and the Fulljameses. There are a national school, and charities £21.

HASFOLD-SHIPBURN, a village in Kirdford parish, Sussex; 34 miles NE of Petworth.

HASGUARD, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; near the coast, 4½ miles WNW of Milford, and 6 W by S of Johnston r. station. Post-town, Herbrandston, under Milford. Acres, 1,475. Real property, £1,582. Pop., 125. Houses, 23. Hasguard House is a chief residence. Several points command a fine view of the coast. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £106.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

HASILOR, a hundred in Dorset; in Wareham division; containing Arne parish, and five other parishes. Acres, 16,163. Pop., 1,403. Houses, 286.

HASINGHAM. See HASSINGHAM.

HASKETON, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; 2 miles NW of Woodbridge town and r. station. Post-town, Woodbridge. Acres, 1,665. Real property, £3,411. Pop., 483. Houses, 119. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. Thomas Maude. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £290. Patron, the Rev. T. Maude. The church is a brick edifice, with a stone tower, round in the lower part and octagonal in the upper. There are a national school, and charities £61.

HASLAND, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Chesterfield parish, Derby. The village stands 14 miles SE of Chesterfield town and r. station; is a scattered place; and has a post-office under Chesterfield. The township's acreage is returned with the parish. Real property, £12,492; of which £8,000 are in mines, and £1,193 in quarries. Pop., in 1851, 1,176; in 1861,

1,999. Houses, 423. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal-mining and iron-works. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. Hasland Hall belonged to the Lowes, and passed to the Lucas. Bricks and tiles are made; and lace is largely manufactured.—The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1851. Pop., 1,107. Houses, 234. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £109.* Patron, the Vicar of Chesterfield. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

HASLAR. See GOSPORT.

HASLE, or HESSE, a township in Wragby parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles E of Wakefield. Pop., 125. Houses, 23.

HASLEBURY, a quondam parish, in Wilts; 3 miles E of Chippenham. It still ranks as a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £10. Patron, Mr. Northey.

HASLEBURY, Dorset and Somerset. See HASELBURY.

HASLEDON. See HAZLETON.

HASLEMERE, a decayed town and a parish in Hambleton district, Surrey. The town stands on the Guildford and New Portsmouth railway, amid pleasant environs of hill and vale, 9 miles SSW of Godalming; is said to have succeeded an older and larger town, situated on the side of an adjacent hill, and destroyed by the Danes; was a borough by prescription, and chartered by Queen Elizabeth; sent two members to parliament, till disfranchised by the reform act; was the scene of many expensive and violent election contests, till its interests became united in the Earl of Lonsdale; has now a post-office; under Liphook, a railway station, two inns, a handsome church, an Independent chapel, a literary and scientific institution, and a national school; and is a good centre for tourists to explore the romantic region in the triangle between it, Midhurst, and Petersfield. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs for cattle are held on 13 May and 26 Sept.; articles of turnery are manufactured; and paper-mills are in the neighbourhood. An enormous beech-tree, about 18 feet in girth at 5 feet from the ground, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the N; and the remarkable depression in the sand, called the Devil's Punchbowl, and emitting an affluent of the Wey, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the NNW.—The parish comprises 1,877 acres. Real property, £2,990. Pop., 952. Houses, 187. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Mores, and passed to the Lowthers. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Chiddingfold, in the diocese of Winchester.

HASLEWOOD. See HAZLEWOOD.

HASLINGDEN, a town, a township-chapelry, a sub-district, and a district in Lancashire. The town stands adjacent to the East Lancashire railway, near Rossendale forest, 4 miles S by E of Accrington, and 16 N by W of Manchester. Its name is probably derived from hazel brushwood, which formerly abounded on the hills and glens around it. The older part of the town is on an acclivity, irregularly built, with Church-street for its principal thoroughfare; while the newer part declines toward the valley, presents an improved appearance, and has Dearden-gate for its principal thoroughfare. The town-hall, in George-street, was built in 1852; and is used for petty sessions, and for county courts. A police station adjoins the town-hall. The Haslingden institute, in Dearden-gate, was built in 1861. News-rooms and reading-rooms are in George-street. Extensive premises of a gas and coke company were erected in 1864. St. James' church was rebuilt in 1780, on the site of a previous church; has a tower, rebuilt in 1828; comprises nave, chancel, and aisles: and contains a carved pulpit, an eagle lectern, and a much admired octagonal font upwards of 300 years old. Another church is in Haslingden Grange, and was built in 1865. The Independent chapel, in Dearden-gate, was built in 1856, at a cost of £3,000; the Baptist chapel, in Bury-road, in 1845; the Wesleyan chapel, in Blackburn-road, in 1856, at a cost of £3,000; the Roman Catholic chapel, at West View, in 1862. There are chapels also for Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians; and there are two national schools. The workhouse is in Lower lane; and, at the Census of 1861, had 68 inmates. The town has a post-office; under Manchester, a railway station with telegraph, and two chief inns. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on 2 Feb., 8 May, 4 July, and 2 Oct.; and an agricultural show is held annually. The chief employments are in cotton factories, sheeting and fulling mills, iron foundries, size-works, a brewery, and stone quarries. Several mansions and handsome villas are in the neighbourhood. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 6,154; in 1861, 6,929. Houses, 1,295.

The chapelry is in Whalley parish, and comprises 4,420 acres. Real property, £25,479; of which £575 are in gas-works, and £1,007 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 9,030; in 1861, 10,109. Houses, 1,935. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The landed property is chiefly divided among five. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees.—The sub-district contains also the township of Henheads. Acres, 4,780. Pop., 10,320. Houses, 1,975.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Accrington, containing the two townships of Accrington, in Whalley parish; the sub-district of Edenfield, containing the townships of Tottington-Higher-End, and Musbury, in Bury parish; the sub-district of Newchurch, conterminous with the township of Newchurch, Dearden-Clough, Bacup, and Wolfenden, in Whalley parish; and the sub-district of Rossendale, containing the townships of Higher Booths and Lower Booths, in Whalley parish, and the township of Coupen-leach, Newhall, and Hall-Carr, in Bury parish. Acres, 26,681. Poor-rates in 1863, £29,314. Pop. in 1851, 50,424; in 1861, 69,781. Houses, 13,368. Marriages in 1862, 566; births, 2,653,—of which 138 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,513,—of which 643 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the 10 years 1851–60, 5,541; births, 22,101; deaths, 13,486. The places of worship, in 1851, were 11 of the Church of England, with 9,747 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,010 s.; 14 of Baptists, with 5,214 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 190 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 440 s.; 13 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,872 s.; 10 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,681 s.; 5 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,290 s.; 2 of the New Church, with 750 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 308 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 18 attendants. The schools were 29 public day schools, with 3,912 scholars; 40 private day schools, with 1,629 s.; 66 Sunday schools, with 14,080 s.; and 13 evening schools for adults, with 608 s.

HASLINGFIELD, a village and a parish in Chester-ton district, Cambridge. The village stands on the river Cam, 2 miles NNE of Harston r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Cambridge; and has a post-office under Cambridge. The parish comprises 2,527 acres. Real property, £3,440. Pop., 762. Houses, 150. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £657.* Patron, John Mitchell, Esq. The church is early English, and was recently in disrepair. There are a national school, with £45 a-year from endowment, and other charities with £67.

HASLINGTON, a village and a township-chapelry in Barthomley parish, Cheshire. The village stands near the Northwestern railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Crewe; and has a post-office under Crewe. The chapelry comprises 3,670 acres. Real property, £6,415. Pop. in 1851, 1,153; in 1861, 1,215. Houses, 242. The increase of pop., and at a rapid rate, was continuing in 1865. The manor belongs to Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. Haslington Hall is now a farm-house. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120.* Patron, Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. The church has a cupola and is a plain brick building. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, and national schools.

HASSALL, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire; on the Grand Trunk canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Sandbach. Acres, 1,024. Real property, £3,111. Pop., 246. Houses, 46.

HASSINGHAM, a parish in Blofield district, Norfolk; on the Norwich and Yarmouth railway, adjacent to the river Yare, near Buckenham r. station, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Norwich. Post-town, Cantley, under Norwich. Acres, 574. Real property, £970. Pop., 118. Houses, 23. The property is divided among three. The manor belongs to Sir T. B. Proctor Beauchamp, Bart. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Buckenham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has a circular tower, and was recently repaired. Charities, £3 and an alms-house.

HASSOCKS-GATE, a railway station, with telegraph, in Sussex; on the London and Brighton railway, under the South Downs, 1 mile NNE of Clayton tunnel, and 7 N of Brighton. An inn is near it; and it serves for Hurstpierpoint, and for exploration of the rich scenery of the Downs; and is 3 miles NW of Ditchling Beacon, the highest point of the South Downs range. The word "Hassock," in the local dialect, signifies a grove or a thick coppice.

HASSOP, a village and a township in Bakewell parish, Derby. The village stands at the foot of a lofty hill, adjacent to the Buxton railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bakewell; and has a station, with telegraph, on the railway, and a post-office under Bakewell. The township's acreage is returned with the parish. Real property, £2,141. Pop., 139. Houses, 24. Hassop Hall is the seat of Col. Leslie; and was garrisoned, in 1643, for Charles I. A Roman Catholic Chapel, built in 1818, is near the entrance to the hall.

HASTINGLEIGH, a parish in East Ashford district, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Wye r. station, and 8 E by S of Ashford. Post-town, Elmstead, under Ashford. Acres, 1,498. Real property, £1,160. Pop., 198. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. About 13 acres are under hops. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £233. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is very ancient, but good; and consists of two aisles and a chancel, with a tower.

HASTINGS, a town, a district, and a rape, in Sussex. The town stands on the coast, about 11 miles from the boundary with Kent, nearly midway between Beachy Head and Dungeness, 63 miles by road, and 74 by railway, SE by S of London. The South Coast railway, the Southeastern railway, and a branch of the East Kent have a joint station at the old town of Hastings; the Southeastern has a station also at St. Leonards, about a mile W of the former, and afterwards sends off a branch to Tunbridge; and the South Coast has likewise a station at the extreme W of St. Leonards, a little beyond the junction of the Southeastern's Tunbridge branch. These railways, with their ramifications and connexions, give the town communication with all parts of the kingdom.

History.—A very ancient town is alleged to have stood on ground considerably S of the present one; to have been fortified in the year 40, by Arviragus, against the Romans; and to have, at some unrecorded time before the Conquest, been swept away by the sea. Either that town, if it ever existed, or the nucleus of the present one, appears on record, under the name of Hastings, about the year 780, in the reign of Offa. The "ing" in its name distinctly marks it as one of the earliest Saxon settlements; and the full name Hastings no less clearly marks it as a settlement of the tribe called the Hæstingas. A Danish sea-king, called Hasten or Hasting, took post at it about 880 or 893; and he has generally, but erroneously, been regarded as the origin of its name. The town was made the place of a mint, in 924, by Athelstan; it made some figure in maritime and state affairs in the time of Edward the Confessor; it had numerous ships and seamen at the time of the Conquest; it was the place of the Conqueror's encampment on the eve of the great battle which won him the crown of England; it has currently given name to that battle, though really fought at the town of Battle, 7 miles distant; and it had a castle which was restored or strengthened by the Conqueror. It was made a member of the Cinque Ports system, organised by the Conqueror to supply the kingdom with

ships, and to defend it from invasion; and it long had high reputation for ship-building, partly in consequence of its ready command of material from the great Sussex forests; but it did not rise into importance and wealth equally with Rye and Winchelsea, and therefore did not sustain such burnings by the French as befell them; yet it was attacked twice by the French in 1217 and 1340, and burnt by them in 1377. It seems to have had a good harbour till about the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth; but this was then destroyed by the violence of a storm, which carried the pier away; and though efforts were made, at several times, to reconstruct the pier, or to form a new one, they proved unsuccessful. The town gradually declined till, toward the end of last century, it became a mere fishing village and a retreat of smugglers; but then, in consequence of its being recommended by Dr. Baillie as a resort for his patients, it began to be a watering-place; and thence till now it has steadily increased in that character, attracting visitors, and undergoing extension and improvement.

Site and Structure.—The town consists of Hastings-proper and St. Leonards-on-the-Sea; and has a length, along the beach, of fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a breadth, at the broadest part, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The old part lies in a vale or hollow, descending to the beach, and enlivened with high hills and cliffs on all sides except toward the sea; and the new part runs westward, along the shore, at the base of a range of steep hills. The whole, in connexion with site and environs, is greatly more picturesque than any other watering-place in Sussex; and even presents more striking features than any other in Kent, excepting Dover. The East cliff, at its E end, looks down upon its old parts as upon a picture; and, at the same time, on a clear day, commands a view, across the Channel, to the coast of France. An ancient earth-work has left traces here, and is thought by some to have been the Conqueror's camp before his march to Battle, but more probably was either a work of prior date or merely an outpost of observation; for the camp, as indicated by the records respecting it, seems to have been on low ground, near the site of the present railway station. The West Cliff, at the W end of the old town, is also a striking object, both from its own contour, and from its being surmounted by remains of the ancient castle. The streets and outskirts within the hollow between the two cliffs continued, till after 1828, to be the entire town; and they now present a mixture of old and recent features, and contain a few curious wooden houses. The newer portions there were erected chiefly for visitors, and possess a pleasing character; a strictly new town, at St. Leonards, which may be called the Belgavia of Hastings, was begun in 1828, and long remained entirely separate; extensions westward from the old town and eastward from St. Leonards, eventually uniting them, and comprising large and handsome ranges of houses, arose as the influx of visitors increased; and another large extension, including a great number of elegant houses, has recently been made on crown lands facing the sea in the parish of Holy Trinity. An esplanade, 500 feet long, faced with stone, extends along all the coast of the old town, between the E and the W cliffs; and is prolonged by a marine parade to St. Leonards. Pelham crescent stands in a curve of the W cliff or Cattle-hill, under bold escarpments of the rock; consists of handsome houses, with a church conspicuously in the centre; and is reached, at the E end, by a flight of steps,—at the W end, by a steep carriage-road. Wellington-square stands under shelter of the W side of the Castle-hill; is open, on the S side, toward the sea; consists of elegant houses; and, together with the esplanade, commands extensive views over coast and sea. A handsome arch, of Doric character, in the manner of the ancient triumphal arch, stands on the thoroughfare at the boundary-point between Hastings-proper and St. Leonards. The Marina, within St. Leonards, and extending along the beach, is a neat range of upwards of 150 buildings, in Ionic and Corinthian architecture; and has, in its basements, a covered colonnade or series of piazzas, with occasional breaks, to a length of 500 feet. Several of the hotels

form fine and prominent features; and, in particular, one in St. Leonards, is both large and very beautiful, while another, built in 1862, in the new extension on the crown-lands in Holy Trinity, contains 200 rooms. The hotel in St. Leonards is alleged to cover a rock on which the Conqueror dined on the day of his landing, and thence called "the Conqueror's dining-table;" but the true spot probably was nearer Pevensey.

Public Buildings.—The Castle stood on the S extremity of the West Cliff; needed no fortification there on account of the cliff's vertical descent to the beach; and had its main entrance on the N side, where traces of the portcullis-groove and the gates' hinges still exist. Its area was about an acre and a half; is now prinly disposed in pleasure-grounds; and commands a fine view of both parts of the town and of the coast. Its masonry appears to have been Norman, built immediately or soon after the Conquest, with the materials or on the site of a previous fortress; and seems to have been constructed on a very irregular outline. Fragments of three semicircular towers are now on the E side; stumps of a circular tower and a square one, still of considerable height, are on the W side; interesting remains of a chapel, together with stone coffins found by excavation in 1824, also exist. The castle was, for a time, a favourite residence of the Conqueror; was the scene of a tournament in honour of his coronation,—the first tournament ever held in England; was given by the Conqueror to the Count of Eu; remained with the Count's descendants till the middle of the 13th century; passed then to the Crown; and belongs now to the Earl of Chichester. The chapel, though connected with the castle, was ruled by a dean and secular canons; and had, for a dean, Thomas à Becket,—and for a canon, William of Wyckham. A previous chapel, or one connected with the previous fortress, was the scene of Anselm's consecrating Bloet Bishop of Lincoln.—A strong ancient wall, defending the seaward side of the town, extended from the East Cliff to the Castle-hill; and some portions of this still exist in Bourne-street and George-street. A range of martello towers is beyond St. Leonards. Barracks formerly stood to the N of Hastings, but were taken down in 1823.

The town-hall is used for courts; includes a police-station; and contains a list of the local authorities from the year 1500, and a shield brought from Quebec by General Murray. The jail is in the middle of the town, and has capacity for 15 prisoners. The water-works have reservoirs in the vale above the town, and larger ones about a mile distant. A highly ornate drinking fountain stands a little E of Holy Trinity church; is built of Portland stone, in a style to correspond with the church; is adorned with figures of Christ and the woman of Samaria, and of the four evangelists; and has a groined canopy, surmounting four marble columns, rising from a high massive square base. An Albert clock-tower was built in 1864; is in the Gothic style, and 65 feet high; has a statue of the late Prince Consort in a niche on its chief front; and both supplies a drinking-fountain and serves as a sea-mark. The music-hall stands in Holy Trinity parish; and is recent, handsome, and spacious. The market-hall, in George-street, is a fine room, belonging to the local Board of Health; was formerly much used for balls and concerts; is now occupied chiefly for a corn-market; and stands over a commodious meat and vegetable market. The assembly-rooms stand behind the Victoria hotel; and are used for balls and public lectures. Reading-rooms, a public library, baths, and a post-office, on the parade, opposite the Victoria hotel, are comprised in one building. The London and County bank stands opposite the Albert tower; and is an ornamental edifice of 1862. The custom-house is in West Beach-street. A handsome police station for St. Leonards was lately built at Mercatoria. A new harbour was projected in 1862; to comprise an area of 57 acres, with entrance 300 feet wide, and with a depth of 10 feet at low water, and of from 20 to 30 feet at high water; and to be formed by a pier on the W, running 1,650 feet southward into the sea, then curving 1,230 feet eastward, and by another pier or breakwater on the E, at the distance of 1,200 feet from

the former, and running 1,650 feet southward into the sea. But late in 1865 the project continued to be a project only, and a doubt existed whether it would ever be carried out. A literary institution is in George-street; a mechanics' institution, in Holy Trinity parish; another mechanics' institution, in St. Leonards; and national, proprietary, and endowed schools, in various localities. There are also an infirmary, two dispensaries, and a number of other benevolent institutions. The borough cemetery at Ore possesses considerable attraction.

All Saints church stands picturesquely at the head of the old town; is mainly later English; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with western embattled tower; and was served by the father of Titus Oates, the notorious informer, and has in its register the record of the informer's baptism. St. Clement's church stands in High-street; is also later English; has, in its tower, two bells which were fired from the French and Dutch fleets in 1720; and contains two brasses of 1563 and 1601. St. Mary-in-the-Castle church stands in the centre of Pelham crescent; was built in 1825; has a recessed portico, with a double row of Ionic pillars; and perhaps is the original of Thackeray's Charles Honeyman's chapel. Holy Trinity church occupies the site of an ancient Augustinian monastery; is a recent erection, in the Gothic style, with open timber roof; and was designed to have a beautiful tower, 120 feet high. St. Leonard's church is a plain Gothic structure of 1831; and succeeded an ancient one, which is supposed to have been swept away by the sea. St. Matthew's church is private property, and was built in 1861. Other churches are St. Clement's-Halton, the Fishermen's church, St. Mary Magdalen, and Christ Church. There are three chapels for Independents, three for Baptists, two for Calvinists, two for Wesleyans, one for Primitive Methodists, one for Bible Christians, one for Quakers, one for Presbyterians, and one for Roman Catholics; and there are also a Roman Catholic college and a convent. The Augustinian monastery, on the site of Holy Trinity church, was founded in the time of Richard I., by Sir Walter Bricet; and had revenues valued at £58.

Parishes.—The parishes within the borough are All Saints, St. Clement, St. Andrew, Holy Trinity, St. Michael-on-the-Rock, St. Mary-Magdalen, and St. Mary-Bulverhithe, large parts of St. Mary-in-the-Castle and St. Leonard-on-the-Sea, and small parts of Ore and Bexhill. St. Andrew is an ancient parish, but has lost both its church and its ecclesiastical status. St. Michael-on-the-Rock also is ancient; but became incorporated ecclesiastically with St. Mary-Magdalen; yet still appoints its officers and maintains its own poor. Holy Trinity was extra-parochial till 1831. St. Mary-Bulverhithe, though returned as a parish, is really but a manor. Ore and Bexhill are so slightly connected with Hastings, that they require to be noticed in their own respective places; and the part of Bexhill within Hastings, is only within the parliamentary borough, not within the municipal one. St. Clement-Halton ranks as a parochial chapelry, constituted in 1839.—Acre of All Saints, 461,—of which 95 are water; of St. Clement, 124,—of which 25 are water; of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, 281,—of which 85 are water; of St. Andrew, 19; of Holy Trinity, 191; of St. Michael, 5; of St. Mary-Magdalen, 395; of St. Leonard, 994,—of which 440 are water; of St. Mary-Bulverhithe, 185. A portion of St. Leonard is detached, and adjoins the town of Winchelsea. Pop. in 1861, of All Saints, 3,486; of St. Clement, 4,073; of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, 4,309,—of whom 4,626 were in the borough; of St. Andrew, 84; of Holy Trinity, 1,683; of St. Michael, 441; of St. Mary Magdalen, 7,106; of St. Leonard, 1,693,—of whom 1,241 were in the borough; of St. Mary-Bulverhithe, 68.

The livings of All Saints and St. Clement are rectories, and all the other livings in the borough are p. curacies, in the diocese of Chichester. Value of All Saints, £240; of St. Clement, £180; of St. Clement-Halton, £100; of St. Mary-Magdalen, £650; of St. Leonard, £300; of the others not reported. Patron of All Saints, the Rev. G. A. Foyster; of St. Clement, the Rev. H. R.

Foyster; of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, the Earl of Chichester; of St. Clement-Halton and St. Mary-Magdalen, the Bishop of Chichester; of St. Leonard, the Rev. W. R. Tilson Marsh; of the Fishermen's chapel, the Rectors of All Saints and St. Clement; of the others, not reported.

Trade.—The town has a head post-office in George-street, sub-post-offices in High-street, George-street, and St. Leonards, telegraph-offices at the three railway stations and at two of the libraries, three banking-offices, with branches at St. Leonards, and nine chief hotels; is the seat of the cinque ports, a polling-place, and a head coast-guard station; and publishes four newspapers, three of them weekly, the other twice a-week. A provision-market is held daily; a corn-market every Saturday; and fairs on Whit-Tuesday, 26 July, and 23 Nov. Large support is drawn from the presence of summer visitors; and the chief employments of the poorer classes are fishing and boat-building. The fishing is principally for herring and mackerel; employs about 150 boats, averaging about 12 tons each; and is prosperous and increasing. The fishermen have peculiar habits, and are supposed to derive some of their customs and daring from the smuggling-experiences of former generations. Caves, said to have been used by the smugglers, and known as St. Clement's caves, exist in the West-hill, and are frequently lighted up for the inspection of the curious. Commerce appears to have been considerable before the construction of the harbour in the time of Elizabeth; and it may become considerable again should the proposed new harbour ever be completed; but, at present, it consists chiefly in a coasting-trade in timber, coal, and building materials.

The Watling-Place.—Hastings, as a watering-place, holds a rank about midway between Brighton and Margate. Its climate varies greatly in different parts, according to situation and altitude; and therefore renders it, as a retreat for health, suitable to different classes of invalids. The lower parts, from the East Cliff to Pelham Place, have such thorough shelter as to be suited to delicate pulmonary sufferers even in winter and spring; the higher parts have an air more bracing and yet milder than the watering-places in East Kent, and at the same time present facilities for vigorous exercise; and the parts to the west, especially in the choicer spots of St. Leonards, combine the advantages of the low and the high. The bathing accommodation, in both the E and the W, is good; and has well-sheltered spots. Recreations of every kind are plentiful. In-door amusements are as good and various as in other large watering-places; public bands play on the parade; an archery-ground and subscription gardens are at St. Leonards; a cricket ground is near the Albert Clock tower; tastefully laid out walks form a public garden at St. Andrews; a fine rising ground is on the Fairlight downs, toward Winchelsea; scope for boating, for fishing, and for other sport is abundant; and numerous enticements to geologists, to antiquaries, and to lovers of the picturesque, are either in the neighbourhood or within easy distances.

The Borough.—Hastings was chartered by Edward the Confessor; acquired all the privileges of a cinque port in the time of William the Conqueror; got a series of charters from Edward I. till Elizabeth; has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward III.; and is now governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. A police force of 23 men is under the council; and a volunteer fire-brigade, of 45 men, was established in 1861. The council is also the local Board of Health; and the amount of its expenditure, in its joint capacity, in 1864, was £25,121. Real property, in 1860, £123,342; of which £2,147 were in gas-works. Gross rental of property assessed in 1865, £176,026. Electors, in 1864, 1,648. Pop. of the m. borough, in 1851, 16,966; in 1861, 22,337. Houses, 3,275. Pop. of the p. borough, in 1861, 22,910. Houses, 3,290.—The town gives the title of Marquis to the family of Rawdon-Hastings, and that of Baron to Earl Huntingdon. Sir C. Shovel was a resident, perhaps a native; Louis Philippe of France spent the winter of 1848 in the Victoria hotel; and Queen Adelaide, Queen Victoria (when Princess Victoria), the

Duchess of Kent, Lord Byron, the poets Lamb and Campbell, and the Prince and Princess of Wales have been visitors.

The District and the Rape.—The district, or poor-law union, comprehends the sub-district of All Saints, containing the parishes of All Saints and St. Clement; the sub-district of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, containing the parishes of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, St. Andrew, Holy Trinity, St. Michael-on-the-Rock, St. Mary-Magdalen, St. Leonard-on-the-Sea, and St. Mary-Bulverhithe; and the sub-district of Ore, containing the parishes of Ore, Fairlight, Guestling, and Pett. Acres, 14,027. Poor-rates in 1863, £12,198. Pop. in 1851, 21,215; in 1861, 26,631. Houses, 4,039. Marriages in 1862, 233; births, 820,—of which 47 were illegitimate; deaths, 509,—of which 175 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,667; births, 6,690; deaths, 4,348. The places of worship, in 1851, were 11 of the Church of England, with 6,378 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 610 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 980 s.; 4 of Wesleyans, with 1,042 s.; 2 of Bible Christians, with 106 s.; 2 undefined, with 310 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics. The schools were 17 public day schools, with 2,472 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 609 s.; and 13 Sunday schools, with 2,258 s. The work-house is in Ore.—The rape excludes the borough of Hastings, and includes the hundreds of Baldsloe, Battle, Bexhill, Foxearle, Goldspur, Gostrow, Guestling, Hawkesborough, Henhurst, Netherfield, Ninfield, Shoyswell, and Staple, and the port of Winchelsea. Acres, 157,433. Pop. in 1851, 42,416; in 1861, 39,294. Houses, 7,561.

HASTINGWOOD, a hamlet in North-Weald-Bassett parish, Essex; 3½ miles NE of Epping. Real property, £920. Pop., 134.

HASTON, a township in Hadnall chapelry, Salop; 5½ miles NNE of Shrewsbury. Pop., 78.

HASWELL, a township in Easington parish, Durhamshire; on an affluent of the river Wear, and on the Durham and Sunderland railway, 6½ miles E by N of Durham. It includes the hamlets of High Haswell, Low Haswell, and Haswell-Lane, and the village of South Hetton; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office, under Fence Houses. Acres, 3,108. Real property, £37,291; of which £31,716 are in mines, £5 in quarries, and £273 in railways. Pop., 4,165. Houses, 846. The surface, about the beginning of the present century, was nearly all moor; but now is mainly under cultivation. Coals are very extensively mined, and are sent for shipment at Hartlepool, Seaham-Harbour, and Sunderland. An explosion took place in one of the mines, in 1844, causing a loss of 90 lives. There is a spacious house, used as a chapel of ease and a national school; and there are also chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HATCH, a hamlet in Northill parish, Beds; 3½ miles NW of Biggleswade. Pop., with part of Beeston, 252. Houses, 55.

HATCH, a hamlet in Kingston-upon-Thames parish, Surrey; adjacent to Ham, 2 miles N of Kingston. The national orphan home for girls, established in 1849, and rebuilt in 1862, is here, and has accommodation for 200 inmates.

HATCH, a tything in Tisbury parish, Wilts; 2 miles S of Hindon. Hatch House was the seat of the Hydes and the Carterets, and is now a farm-house.

HATCHAM, a manor and a chapelry in Deptford-St. Paul parish; the former in Surrey, the latter partly also in Kent. The manor lies on the London-Bridge and New Croydon railway, at New Cross station, 2 miles SW by W of Deptford; and has two post-offices, the one E of New Cross Tollgate, under Deptford, London SE,—the other W of New Cross Tollgate, under Peckham, London SE. It was known at Domesday as Hacheham; and it was held by the Brixi, who gave name to Brixton hundred. Acres, 670. Pop. in 1851, 4,074; in 1861, 5,731. Houses, 969. Hatcham House and Hatcham Manor House are chief residences.—The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop. in 1861, 9,887. Houses, 1,630. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London.

Value, £160.* Patron, the Rev. A. K. B. Granville. The church was built in 1850, is in the Gothic style, and stood incomplete at the beginning of 1865.

HATCH-BEAUCHAMP, a village and a parish in Taunton district, Somerset. The village stands near the Chard canal and the Chard and Taunton railway, 6 miles SE of Taunton; has a post-office under Taunton; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 1,120 acres. Real property, £2,519. Pop., 324. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Beauchamps. Hatch Court and Hatch Park are principal residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £167.* Patron, N. Gould, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school.

HATCH-END, a hamlet in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, Middlesex; near Pinner r. station, 2 miles NNW of Harrow. It has a post-office under Watford; and it once had a moated palace of Cardinal Wolsey.

HATCHFORD HOUSE, the seat of the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, in Cobham parish, Surrey; 1½ mile SW of Cobham.

HATCHING-GREEN, a hamlet in Harpenden parish, Herts; ¼ mile S of Harpenden.

HATCHLANDS, a seat in East Clandon parish, Surrey; ¼ mile NE of Guildford. It belonged formerly to Admiral Boscawen, and belongs now to the Sumners.

HATCH (WEST), a village and a parish in Taunton district, Somerset. The village stands near the Chard canal, and the Chard and Taunton railway, 4½ miles SE of Taunton. The parish comprises 1,681 acres. Post-town, Hatch-Beauchamp, under Taunton. Rated property, £2,008. Pop., 432. Houses, 101. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The limits include part of Sedgemoor. The living is a p. curacy, formerly annexed to the vicarage of North Curry, but made a separate charge in 1856, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £65.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is later English; was restored and enlarged in 1861; and consists of aisles, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire. There is a national school.

HATCLIFFE, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 4½ miles WSW of Waltham r. station, and 7 SW of Great Grimsby. It includes Gonerby hamlet; and its post-town is Waltham, under Grimsby. Acres, 1,370. Real property, £2,313. Pop., 159. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to F. Sowerby and J. Coates, Esqrs. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of West Ravendale, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £353.* Patron, Southwell Collegiate Church. The church is plain but very good, and has a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HATFIELD, a parish in Leominster district, Hereford; near the boundary with Worcester, and near the Leominster and Bromyard railway, 6½ miles E of Leominster. Post-town, Leominster. Acres, 1,528. Real property, £1,552. Pop., 180. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Hatfield Court is a chief residence. Part of the land is under hops. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £90. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

HATFIELD, a division of Bassettlaw wapentake, Notts; containing Babworth parish, twenty other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 116,806. Pop. in 1851, 24,621; in 1861, 26,093. Houses, 5,658.

HATFIELD, a railway station in E. R. Yorkshire; on the Hull and Hornsea railway, in Great Hatfield township, 3½ miles SSW of Hornsea.

HATFIELD, a village, a township, and a parish, in Thorne district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the Keadby canal and the river Don, 2½ miles SE of Stainforth r. station, and 3 SSW of Thorne; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office; under Doncaster, and three good inns. The township contains also the hamlets of Bearswood-Green, Dunscroft, Gatewood, High-

Level, Low-Level, Lings, Parks, Judworth, and Woodhouse. Acres, 16,203. Real property, £15,522. Pop., 1,813. Houses, 431. The parish contains also the township of Stainforth; and comprises 21,150 acres. Real property, £20,619. Pop., 2,567. Houses, 633. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to H. C. M. Ingram, Esq. The old manor-house was the birth-place of William de Hatfield, the second son of Edward III. Some vestiges of Roman entrenchments are near the village. A bloody victory over Edwin, king of Northumbria, was obtained on Hatfield heath, in 633, by Cædwalla, king of the Britons, and Penda, king of Mercia; and relics found on the battle-field, are preserved in the church. Hatfield chase, partly within the parish, but comprehending about 180,000 acres, was a mixture of marsh and lake, almost impassable; and was bought, in the time of Charles I., by Sir C. Vermuyden, and reclaimed at a cost of £400,000. A hermitage, in the centre of the chase, was inhabited by William of Lindholme, a noted giant and recluse; remained till 1747; and was succeeded by a farm-house. Innumerable oak trees, and some skeletons of deer, have been found in the chase. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £170.* Patron, the Hon. H. A. Coventry. The church is of the time of Henry III., in tolerable condition; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with lofty central tower; and contains an ancient font. There are a chapel of ease in Stainforth, an Independent chapel in Hatfield, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels in Hatfield, Stainforth, and Woodhouse, and a Unitarian chapel in Stainforth. There are also two national schools.

HATFIELD, or **BISHOPS-HATFIELD**, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Herts. The town stands on a declivity, and on the Great Northern railway, at a junction of branch railways to Hertford, St. Albans, and Dunstable, near the river Lea, 7 miles WSW of Hertford. It is an ancient place; has a modern suburb, ½ mile to the W, called Hatfield New Town; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two good inns, a market-house, a police station, militia barracks, a church, an Independent chapel, a public library, an endowed school, alms-houses, and a workhouse. The church is an ancient edifice, with an embattled tower and a handsome new spire; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, together with a chapel of the Cecil family, Earls and Marquises of Salisbury; and contains monuments of the Cecils, the Botchers, the Brockets, and the Reads. One of the Cecil monuments, that of the first Earl of Salisbury, is a beautiful structure, supported by figures of the four cardinal virtues. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs are held on 23 April and 18 Oct.; and some business is done in connexion with neighbouring silk and paper mills.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Roe-Green, Newgate-Street, and Woodside. Acres, 12,619. Real property, £23,457. Pop., 3,871. Houses, 758. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings; was given by them to Ely abbey; passed, in 1108, to the Bishops of Ely; went, in the time of Henry VIII., to the Crown; was exchanged, by James I., with the Cecils, for Theobalds; and belongs now to the Marquis of Salisbury. An ancient palace of the Bishops of Ely stood here; was the place of Edward VI.'s residence, when he was called to the throne; was the place also of Elizabeth's residence, when she was called to the throne, and for several years before; and has left some remains. An oak tree, under which Elizabeth sat, awaiting a military escort to London, is still in the park. Hatfield House, now the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, succeeded the palace; was built by Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury; underwent restoration by Thorpe; is a large Tudor structure, in brick, with enrichments of stone; consists of a centre and projecting wings, with four turrets at the angles; has, in the centre, a rich Grecian colonnade, and a lofty tower; is a very fine specimen of the domestic architecture of its age; contains a valuable collection of pictures and curiosities; suffered some damage by fire, in 1835, when the Dowager Marchioness was burnt to death;

was visited, in 1846, by Queen Victoria; underwent recent restorations and embellishments, at a cost of £50,000; has beautiful grounds; and commands charming views. Brockton Hall belonged formerly to Viscount Melbourne; was visited, in his time, by Queen Victoria; and is now the seat of Viscount Palmerston. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Totteridge, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £2,097.* Patron, the Marquis of Salisbury. Four churches, besides the mother one, are in the parish, at respectively Woodhill, Newgate-Street, Lemsford-Mills, and Hatfield-Hyde; the last erected in 1862, the other three also recent. There is a national school in Woodside.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Essendon, Northaw, and North Mimms; and is a poor-law union. Acres, 23,027. Poor-rates in 1863, £4,139. Pop. in 1851, 6,274; in 1861, 6,189. Houses, 1,233. The district comprehends also the sub-district, or poor-law union, of Welwyn, containing the parishes of Welwyn, Digsell, Ayott-St. Lawrence, and Ayott-St. Peter. Acres of the district, 29,484. Poor-rates in 1863, £5,439. Pop. in 1851, 8,499; in 1861, 8,400. Houses, 1,672. Marriages in 1862, 40; births, 267,—of which 40 were illegitimate; deaths 152,—of which 54 were at ages under 5 years, and 4 at ages above 85. Marriages in the 10 years 1851-60, 414; births, 2,573; deaths, 1,510. The places of worship, in 1851, were 9 of the Church of England, with 3,742 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 680 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 185 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 210 s.; and 1 undefined, with 200 s. The schools were 20 public day-schools, with 982 scholars; 22 private day-schools, with 321 s.; 17 Sunday-schools, with 737 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 48 s.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or HATFIELD-REGIS, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Dunmow district, Essex. The village stands on an eminence, at Pinceybrook, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Sawbridgeworth r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Bishop-Stortford; is an ancient place; was formerly a market-town; and has now a post-office of the name of Hatfield-Broad-Oak, under Harlow, and a fair on 5-Aug. The parish is divided into the four quarters of Town, Brunsend, Heath, and Woodrow. Acres, 8,810. Real property, £10,941. Pop., 1,960. Houses, 405. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; was given, after the Conquest, to the De Gernons; passed to the Bruces, the Bohuns, the Staffords, the Riches, and the Barringtons; and belongs now to the family of Lowndes. The seat occupied by the Bruces, and that occupied by the Barringtons, are now farm-houses; and the former is moated, and belongs to the Earl of Roden. Barrington Hall was begun about 1740, but not completed till 1864; and is now the seat of G. A. Lowndes, Esq. Down Hall, the seat of Sir John Sylwin, and Gladwyns, are good mansions. A Benedictine priory was founded in the parish, in 1135, by Aubrey de Vere; and given, at the dissolution, to T. Noke. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £180.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is later English, and good; has a lofty tower; and contains a fine effigy of Robert de Vere, third Earl of Oxford. The p. curacies of Hatfield-Forest and Hatfield-Heath are separate benefices. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £177.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 21,381. Pop., 4,554. Houses, 976.*

HATFIELD-CHASE. See HATFIELD, W. R. York-shire.

HATFIELD-FOREST, or BUSH-END, a chapelry in Hatfield-Broad-Oak parish, Essex; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Hatfield-Broad-Oak, and 3 E by S of Bishop-Stortford r. station. It was constituted in 1860; and its post-town is Hatfield-Broad-Oak, under Harlow. Pop., 410. Houses, 79. The property is subdivided; but the forest which gives name to the chapelry, comprises about 1,000 acres, and was recently enclosed, belongs to John A. Houlblon, Esq. Remains of a very old and large oak, whence the parish is supposed to have got the name of

Broad-Oak, is in the forest. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £75.* Patron, the Vicar of Hatfield-Broad-Oak. The church was built in 1860; is in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower.

HATFIELD (GREAT), a township in Mappleton and Sigglesworth parishes, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Hull and Hornsea railway, at Hatfield station, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Hornsea. Acres of the M. section, 507; of the S. section, 939. Real property of the whole, £1,750. Pop. of the M. section, 121; of the S. section, 50. Houses, 23 and 8. The manor belongs to Lord Westbury; and the manor-house is occupied by a farmer. An ancient wayside cross is here, 9 feet high, of beautiful workmanship, with conching lions at the base.

HATFIELD-HEATH, a chapelry in Hatfield-Broad-Oak parish, Essex; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Hatfield-Broad-Oak, and $\frac{1}{4}$ E of Sawbridgeworth r. station. It was constituted in 1860; and its post-town is Hatfield-Broad-Oak, under Harlow. Pop., 622. Houses, 124. The manor belongs to George A. Lowndes, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £75.* Patron, the Vicar of Hatfield-Broad-Oak. The church was built in 1860; is in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and spire. There is an Independent chapel.

HATFIELD-HYDE. See HATFIELD, Herts.

HATFIELD (LITTLE), a township in Sigglesworth parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NW of Great Hatfield. Acres, 944. Real property, £1,052. Pop., 40. Houses, 4.

HATFIELD-PEVEREL, a village and a parish in Witham district, Essex. The village stands adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, near the river Ter, 2 miles SW of Witham; and has a post-office under Chelmsford, and a fair on Whit-Tuesday. The parish comprises 4,728 acres. Real property, £10,777. Pop., 1,311. Houses, 239. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, by the Conqueror, to Ralph Peverel; passed to the Leighs and the Allernes; and belongs now to John Wright, Esq. A college for secular canons was founded here, by Ingelrica, the wife of Ralph Peverel; was changed, in the time of Henry I., into a Benedictine priory; and went, at the dissolution, to Giles Leigh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £38.* Patron, John Wright, Esq. The church was the church of the priory; is Norman, in very good condition, with turret-tower; and contains an effigy of the Lady Ingelrica. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £158.

HATFIELD-REGIS. See HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK.

HATFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a hamlet in Hatfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Thorne. It has a post-office under Doncaster.

HATFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a hamlet in Hatfield parish, Herts; 3 miles SE of Hatfield. It has a chapel of ease and a national school.

HATFORD, a parish in Faringdon district, Berks; near the river Ock, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by S of Faringdon town and r. station. Post-town, Faringdon. Acres, 999. Real property, £1,508. Pop., 122. Houses, 26. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged to the poet Chaucer; passed, through marriage with the poet's daughter, to the Duke of Suffolk; went afterwards to the Crown; and belongs now to Sidney Pusey, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £322.* Patron, the Rev. S. Paynter. The church is ancient and pretty good; has a Norman doorway; and contains a very ancient tomb, traditionally said to be that of Chaucer.

HATHERALL, or HOTHERSALL, a township in Ribchester parish, Lancashire; on the river Ribble, near Longridge r. station, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Preston. Acres, 1,033. Pop., 159. Houses, 29.

HATHERDEN, a hamlet in Foxcote and Andover parishes, Hants; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Andover. Pop., 106.

HATHERLEIGH, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Okehampton district, Devon. The town stands on the rivulet Lew, near its influx to the Torridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of North Tawton r. station, and 16 SE of Bideford; will have a station on the branch of the Devon

and Cornwall railway to Bude and Torrington; is a nominal borough, governed by a portreeve and other officers; is also a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, designated Hatherleigh, North Devon, a good inn, a market-house, public rooms, a newly erected police station, a church, two dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £15. The market-house was built in 1840, to serve for a revived market which had been defunct for more than 50 years. The public rooms were built in 1821; and serve for benefit societies, for reading-rooms, and for lectures. The church is later English, and good; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with tower and spire. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs are held on 21 May, 22 June, 4 Sept., and 8 Nov. A woollen manufacture was formerly carried on, but is extinct; and the chief industry now is in brick and tile-making, stone-quarrying, and farm labour. Jasper Mayne, the preacher and dramatic writer, was a native.—The parish comprises 7,048 acres. Real property, £5,256. Pop., 1,645. Houses, 323. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to Tavistock abbey; and belongs now to J. L. Oldham, Esq. There are several good residences. A moor in the parish commands a magnificent panoramic view, and has a monument to Col. Morris, who figured in the memorable charge at Balaklava. A tract of about 430 acres of the moor was given to the town by the abbots of Tavistock. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £202.* Patron, the Trustees of the late J. Ireland, Esq.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 26,143. Pop., 3,986. Houses, 783.

HATHERLEY-DOWN, a parish in the district and county of Gloucester; on a small affluent of the Severn, 3½ miles NE by N. of Gloucester city and r. station. Post-town, Gloucester. Acres, 930. Real property, £1,632. Pop., 192. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. Hatherley House is the seat of A. G. Jones, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £320.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1860; and is in the early decorated English style. There are a national school, and charities £22.

HATHERLEY-UP, a parish in Cheltenham district, Gloucester; 2½ miles SW by W of Cheltenham town and r. station. Post-town, Cheltenham. Acres, 810. Real property, £1,192. Pop., 68. Houses, 14. The parish has no ecclesiastical status, and no church; and is practically annexed to Cheltenham.

HATHERN, a parish in Loughborough district, Leicestershire; adjacent to the Midland railway and the boundary with Notts, and near the river Soar, 3 miles NW of Loughborough. It has a post-office under Loughborough. Acres, 1,340. Real property, £3,177. Pop., 1,112. Houses, 280. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to A. L. M. Phillips de Lisle, Esq. Many of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £650.* Patron, the Rev. Edward Smythies. The church is ancient, with a square tower; and was recently restored, at a cost of £1,455. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and charities £73.

HATHEROP, a village and a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester. The village stands 3 miles N of Fairford, and 9 ENE of Cirencester r. station; and has a post-office pillar-box under Fairford. The parish includes also the hamlet of Netherton. Acres, 2,160. Real property, £2,907. Pop., 323. Houses, 70. The property, with Hatherop-Castle, belongs to the Maharajah Duleep Singh. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £302.* Patron, the Maharajah Duleep Singh. The church is later English.

HATHERSAGE, a village and a township in Bakewell district, and a parish partly also in Chapel-en-le-Frith district, Derby. The village stands on the river Derwent, in the midst of a mountainous tract, 2 miles S of the boundary with Yorkshire, and 10 N of Bakewell r. station; and has a post-office under Sheffield, and a fair on the Friday after Old-Michaelmas day. The township includes the village, and extends far into the coun-

try. Real property, £3,693; of which £70 are in quarries. Pop., in 1851, 832; in 1861, 990. Houses, 197. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of wire-drawing and needle manufacture, and the introduction of the manufacture of umbrella-frames. Other articles akin to needles are made; and likewise millstones. A Danial camp is supposed to have been at Camp-Green, near the village.—The parish contains also the chapelry of Stoney-Middleton, and the townships of Outseats, Bamford, and Derwent. Acres, 13,630. Real property, £10,421. Pop., in 1851, 2,106; in 1861, 2,391. Houses, 490. The property is much subdivided. Longshaw is a shooting-box of the Duke of Rutland. Hathersage Hall was the seat of the Shnttleworths. Rocking stones are on the moors. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £180.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is later English; was well restored in 1851; consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and Lady chapel, with tower and handsome spire; and contains an ancient tomb of the Eyres. A spot in the churchyard was said to be the grave of Little John, the companion of Robin Hood; and is now marked by two upright stones, 9 feet apart; and remains of a human body were long ago exhumed from it, in a state of petrification. The p. curacies of Stoney-Middleton, Bamford, and Derwent, are separate benefices. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, and charities £72.

HATHERTON, a township in Wyburnbury parish, Cheshire, 4½ miles SE of Nantwich. It has a post-office under Nantwich, and a Free Methodist chapel. Acres, 1,632. Real property, £2,756. Pop., 377. Houses, 79.

HATHERTON, a township in Wolverhampton parish, Stafford; 3¼ miles SE of Penkridge. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Littleton. Acres, with Hilton, 2,789. Real property, without Hilton, 2,634. Pop., 415. Houses, 85.

HATLEY-COCKAYNE. See **COCKAYNE-HATLEY**.

HATLEY (EAST), a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; adjacent to Beds, 2½ miles SE of Gamlingay r. station, and 7¼ NNW of Royston. Post-town, Pottun, under St. Neots. Acres, 1,176. Rated property, £653. Pop., 139. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Castell family; and belongs now to Downing College, Cambridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £175. Patron, Downing College, Cambridge. The church contains monuments of the Castells, and was recently in disrepair.

HATLEY-PORT. See **COCKAYNE-HATLEY**.

HATLEY-ST. GEORGE, or **HUNGER-HATLEY**, a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; adjacent to Beds, 2 miles SE of Gamlingay r. station, and 8 NNW of Royston. Post-town, Pottun, under St. Neots. Acres, 999. Real property, £1,376. Pop., 164. Houses, 24. The manor belonged to the St. Georges, from the time of Henry III. till 1775. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £126.* Patron, T. St. Quintin, Esq. The church is of the 14th century; and contains memorials of the St. Georges.

HATS AND BARRELS, two dangerous groups of rocks off the coast of Pembroke; 2 miles apart, near the Smalls light, 16 miles WNW of Milford Haven.

HATT, a place on the E border of Cornwall; 3 miles NW of Saltash. It has a post-office, designated Hatt, Cornwall.

HATTERELL HILLS, an offshoot of the Black Mountains of Brecon, overlooking the Golden Valley in Hereford.

HATTERMIRE, an amphitheatre of lofty precipices of mountain limestone, in W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles E of Settle. The precipices are so rent and fissured as to resemble ranges of basaltic columns; and a cave in the face of one of them was found to contain some implements of the Romans.

HATTERSLEY, a township in Mottram parish, Cheshire; near the river Etherow and the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 6½ miles NE of Stockport. Acres, 1,072. Real property, £2,063; of which £20 are in mines, and £35 in quarries. Pop., 400. Houses, 81. The manor belongs to the Earl of Stamford.

HATTON, a township in Waverton parish, Cheshire; 6 miles W of Tarporley. Acres, 1,331. Real property, £1,978. Pop., 146. Houses, 24. The name Hatton is a corruption of Heath-Town.

HATTON, a township in Runcorn parish, Cheshire; near the Bridgewater canal and the Grand Junction railway, 3 miles NNW of Frodsham. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £2,733; of which £52 are in quarries. Pop., 357. Houses, 79. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

HATTON, a township in Marston-upon-Dove parish, Derby; 8½ miles NW of Burton-upon-Trent. Real property, £1,475. Pop., 346. Houses, 72.

HATTON, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 3¼ miles ESE of Wragby, and 7 NE by N of Bardney r. station. Post-town, Wragby. Acres, 1,331. Real property, £1,702. Pop., 199. Houses, 33. The manor belongs to the Sibthorpe family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £227. Patrons, the Trustees of W. H. Sibthorpe, Esq. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a turret. Charities £7.

HATTON, a hamlet in East Bedford parish, Middlesex; 1½ mile NE of East Bedford village. It has a post-office under Hounslow, London W., and a national school. Pop., 250.

HATTON, a township in Shiffnal parish, Salop; 2 miles SSE of Shiffnal: Pop., 342. Hatton Grange is a chief residence.

HATTON, a township in Swinnerton parish, Stafford; near the Grand Junction railway, 5½ miles NW of Stone.

HATTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Warwick. The village stands near the Birmingham and Warwick canal, and the Oxford and Birmingham railway, 3 miles NW by W of Warwick; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Warwick. The parish contains also the hamlets of Beausall and Shrewley. Acres, 4,099. Real property, £8,793. Pop. in 1851, 961; in 1861, 1,259. Houses, 205. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Hugh de Hatton, Earl of Warwick; and was given by him to Wroxhall abbey. The county lunatic asylum was recently built here, at a cost of £50,000; is an elegant structure, in a modified Tudor style, with a frontage of 700 feet; stands on a plot of 40 acres, handsomely laid out; possesses accommodation for about 350 patients; and, at the census of 1861, had 299 inmates. Hatton Hill commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £250. * Patrons, Trustees. The church is in good order; has some striking modern painted glass; and contains a tablet to Dr. Samuel Parr, and many monumental inscriptions from his pen. Parr was long the incumbent of the parish; and a noble room in the parsonage was built by him for a library. An endowed school has £20 a-year, and other charities have £100.

HATTON (COLD). See COLD HATTON.

HATTON-GARDEN, a liberty in Highborn district, Middlesex; contiguous to the liberties of Saffron Hill, Ely-Rents, and Ely-Place, in London. Acres, with these liberties, 30. Pop., with these liberties, in 1851, 8,723; in 1861, 7,148. Houses, 643.

HATTON (HIGH), a township in Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath parish, Salop; 7 miles ESE of Wem. Pop., 201.

HAUGH, an extra-parochial tract, but in some respects a parish, in Louth district, Lincoln; 2½ miles W by S of Alford r. station. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 640. Real property, £672. Pop., 17. Houses, 2. One of the houses is a spacious red-brick edifice, of the time of Henry VII.; was long the seat of the Haugh family, afterwards the seat of the Bolles; and is now a farmhouse. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £72. Patrons, Misses Horsefall. The church contains several ancient monuments.

HAUGHAM, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 3 miles SW of Legbourne r. station, and 4 S of Louth. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 1,907. Real property, £1,843. Pop., 115. Houses, 23. The property is all in one estate, and belongs to Henry Chaplin, Esq. An alien priory, a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary San

Sever in France, was founded here by the first Earl of Chester; was transferred, in the time of Richard II., to the Carthusian priory of St. Ann, near Coventry; and was given, at the dissolution, to J. Bellow and J. Broxholme. A rivulet, called Skirbeck, issues from a hill in this parish; has the capacity of a torrent for several weeks after heavy rain; and ceases to flow in dry weather. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £176. * Patron, H. Chaplin, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1840, at a cost of £2,500; is in the pointed style; and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and crocketed spire. A neat parsonage was erected in 1861.

HAUGHLEY, a village and a parish in Stow district, Suffolk. The village stands near the junction of the Eastern Union railway with the branch to Bury St. Edmunds, 3 miles NNW of Stowmarket; was anciently known as Hagenet; was once a market-town; and has now a station at the railway junction, a post-office under Stowmarket, and a fair on 25 Aug. The parish is cut into the divisions of Hangley-Green, Old-Street, New-Street, and Tothill. Acres, 2,518. Real property, £5,460. Pop., 987. Houses, 220. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with an ancient castle, belonged to the Uffords, the De la Poles, and the Brandons, Earls and Dukes of Suffolk; passed to the Sullys; and, with Haughley Park, belongs now to the Rev. W. H. Crawford. The castle was dismantled, in 1173, by Robert, Earl of Leicester; and ruins of it, including keep and walls, still exist. Tothill House and Plashwood are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £153. * Patrons, Trustees. The church is ancient; has a square embattled tower; and was recently restored. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and an endowment for four Westminster scholars, and for apprentices.

HAUGH (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in Rawmarsh parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Rotherham.

HAUGHMOND, or HAGMOND, an extra-parochial tract in Aitcham district, Salop; 4½ miles E of Shrewsbury. Pop., 141. Houses, 27. An Augustinian abbey was founded here, in 1100, by William Fitzalan; had revenues, at the dissolution, valued at £260; and was then given to Edmund Lyteltton. Ruins of it, comprising a church-door, the chapter-house, and parts of the refectory and the abbot's house, still exist; and some of them show transition-Norman character. Clark, the antiquary, was a native.

HAUGHTON, a township in Bunbury parish, Cheshire; near the Shropshire Union canal, 5 miles NW of Nantwich. Acres, 1,079. Real property, £1,761. Pop., 172. Houses, 30. The manor belongs to the Rev. W. B. Garnett.

HAUGHTON, a village and a township in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The village stands adjacent to Denton, on the river Tame, and on the Stalybridge and Stockport railway, at the boundary with Cheshire, 3½ miles NNE of Stockport; and shares with Denton village an ancient felt hat manufacture, and an important present trade. The township comprises 1,130 acres. Real property, £10,348; of which £2,439 are in mines, and £20 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,042; in 1861, 3,371. Houses, 687. Coal-mining is largely carried on.

HAUGHTON a township in Llandisilio parish, Montgomery; on the river Vyrnwy, 3½ miles NNE of Welspool.

HAUGHTON, a township in Simonburn parish, Northumberland; on the North Tyne river and on the Border Counties railway, 7 miles NW of Hexham. Pop., 105. Houses, 21. Haughton Castle here was the seat of the Swinburnes; passed to the Widdingtons; and is now the seat of George Crawshaw, Esq. It occupies a picturesque site; is itself an edifice of the time of Edward I., in the form of an oblong square, 100 feet by 44; has, all round the external walls, a row of arches, which probably were inserted to give strength to the masonry; and contains a large upper room, which probably was the baron's hall, but has been modernized. Ruins of an ancient chapel, 80 feet by 24, are in the grounds. A paper

mill, now a ruin, is on the bank of the river, and was the place where Pitt's assignats were forged.

HAUGHTON, a township in Ercall-Magna parish, Salop.; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Shrewsbury. Pop., 23.

HAUGHTON, a township in West Felton parish, Salop.; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Oswestry. Pop., 212. Haughton Hall is a principal residence.

HAUGHTON, a parish in the district and county of Stafford; on the Shropshire Union railway, 4 miles SW by W of Stafford. It has a station on the railway, and its post-town is Stafford. Acres, 1,860. Real property, £3,493. Pop., 516. Houses, 116. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Francis Eld, Esq. Offa the Dane is said to have lived in the parish, at High Offley. There is a Danish barrow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £403.* Patron, the Rev. C. S. Royds. The church is ancient but good, with a tower; and was recently enlarged and embellished.

HAUGHTON, Durham. See **HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE**.

HAUGHTON, or **HOUGHAM**, a parish in East Retford, district, Notts; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Walsby, and $\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of Tuxford r. station. Post-town, Walsby, under Newark. Acres, 1,001. Real property, £1,059. Pop., 61. Houses, 11. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Walsby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is in ruins; and was once the burial-place of the Earls of Clare.

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE, a village, a township, and a parish, in Darlington district, Durham. The village stands on the river Skerne, near the Northeastern and the Darlington and Stockton railways, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Darlington; is a considerable place; and has a bridge over the Skerne, and a post-office under Darlington. The township comprises 1,998 acres. Real property, £3,914. Pop. in 1851, 474; in 1861, 536. Houses, 125. The parish contains also the townships of Coatham-Mundeville, Whessoe, Brampton, Morton-Palms, Great Burdon, and Sadberge. Acres, 10,301. Real property, £10,395. Pop. in 1851, 1,403; in 1861, 1,473. Houses, 310. The property is much subdivided. Haughton Hall and Red Hall are chief residences. A great battle was fought at Haughton Bridge, and an ancient, causeway goes thence to Lingfield Lane. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £1,000. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is ancient, with a tower; has a Norman door and chancel arch; contains old oak stalls and two brasses; and was reported, in 1859, as not good. A chapel of ease was built, in 1865, in Coatham-Mundeville; and is a handsome edifice, in the early English style. The p. curacy of Sadberge is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £5. Bishop Butler was rector.

HAUKSWELL, **HAUXWELL**, or **HAWKSWELL**, two townships and a parish in Leyburn district, N. R. Yorkshire. The townships are E. H. and W. H.; and they lie 23 miles N of Constable-Burton r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Leyburn. Acres, 2,040. Real property, £2,105. Pop., 98 and 58. Houses 28 and 6. The parish contains also the townships of Garriston and Barden; and its post-town is Bedale. Acres, 4,030. Real property, £3,397. Pop., 273. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Hawkswell Hall, an ancient mansion, belongs to the Gales. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £295.* Patron, Miss Gale. The church is ancient but good; and has an embattled tower. The church-yard contains tombs of Knights-Templars, and remains of a very ancient cross.

HAULGH, a township in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; within Bolton borough, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile NE of Bolton. Acres, with Tonge, 1,030. Real property, with Tonge, £11,421; of which £800 are in mines, and £375 in railways. Pop. of H. alone, in 1851, 1,360; in 1861, 2,018. Houses, 409. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of cotton-mills.

HAULT-HUCKNAILL. See **AULT-HUCKNALL**.

HAULTON. See **HALTON**.

HAULTWICK, or **ARTIC**, a hamlet in Little Mundon parish, Herts; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Ware.

HAUNTON, a township in Clifton-Campville parish, Stafford; on the river Mease, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Tamworth. Pop., 185. Houses, 37.

HAUSE-WATER. See **HAWES-WATER**.

HAUSTLEY, a hamlet in Wolverley parish, Worcester; near Kidderminster.

HAUTBOIS (GREAT), vulgarly **HOBBIES**, a parish in Ayleham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, adjoining Coltishall, and 8 miles NNE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Coltishall, under Norwich. Acres, 610. Real property, £1,311. Pop., 195. Houses, 41. The principal landowners are Lord Suffield and Sir H. T. Durrant, Bart.; and the former is lord of the manor. An hospital for poor travellers was founded, in the time of Henry III., by Sir Peter de Alto Bosco, or Hantbois, at the head of what was called Hautbois causeway. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £218. Patron, the Rev. J. C. Girling. The old church having fallen into decay, a new one, on a better site, was built in 1864, at a cost of £1,200.

HAUTBOIS (LITTLE), a parish in Ayleham district, Norfolk; contiguous to Great Hautbois. Post-town, Coltishall, under Norwich. Acres, with Lammas, 829. Real property, with Lammas, £1,860. Pop. of H. alone, 25. Houses, 6. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Lammas, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

HAUXLEY, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland; on the coast, 3 miles SE of Warkworth. Acres, 748. Pop. in 1851, 811; in 1861, 937. Houses, 184. Coal is extensively worked; and a fishery is carried on.

HAUXTON, a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; on the river Cam, 1 mile E of Harston r. station, and 4 SSW of Cambridge. Post-town, Trumpington, under Cambridge. Acres, 563. Real property, £1,315. Pop., 262. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Newton, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £164.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church has a Norman door, and was recently in disrepair.

HAUXWELL. See **HAWKSWELL**.

HAVANT, a small town, a parish, a liberty, and a district in Hants. The town stands on Langstone harbour, at the intersection of the South Coast railway with the London and Portsmouth railway, 24 miles W of the boundary with Sussex, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Portsmouth; was known at Domesday as Havehunte; consists of four streets, in cruciform arrangement, and named after the cardinal points; communicates with Hayling island, across the Langstone channel, by a swing bridge; is a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two chief inns, a public news-room, a church, a dissenting chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, and a workhouse. The church contains portions of all periods from Norman to late perpendicular; is cruciform, with a central tower; and contains an effigy of Thomas Aylward, the secretary of William of Wykeham. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on 22 June and 17 Oct. Tanning, malting, brewing, parchment-making, and a trade in flour and coals are carried on.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Brockhampton, Leigh, and Langstone. Acres, 3,201; of which 438 are water. Real property, £9,648; of which £100 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,470. Houses, 480. The manor belonged anciently to the monks of Winchester. Leigh Park is the seat of Sir W. Stone, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £489.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The p. curacy of Redhill is a separate benefice.—The liberty is contuminate with the parish.—The district contains the parishes of Havant, South Hayling, North Hayling, Warblington, Bedhampton, and Farlington. Acres, 24,527. Poor-rates, in 1863, £4,465. Pop. in 1861, 7,212. Houses, 1,463. Marriages in 1862, 48; births, 216,—of which

13 were illegitimate; deaths, 142,—of which 44 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 408; births, 1,957; deaths, 1,350. The places of worship, in 1851, were 9 of the Church of England, with 3,937 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 943 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 200 s.; 1 of Wesleyans, with 100 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 100 s.; and 1 undefined, with 20 attendants. The schools were 10 public day schools, with 352 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 448 s.; 13 Sunday schools, with 926 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 22 s.

HAVEN-BANK, an extra-parochial tract in Horn-castle district, Lincoln; contiguous to Coningsby parish, 3 miles S of Horncastle. Pop., 37. Houses, 3.

HAVEN-CLIFF, a lofty height on the coast of Devon; 2 miles SW of Axmouth. A mansion of its own name, the seat of J. H. Hallett, Esq., is at its foot.

HAVENGORE, an extra-parochial small island, in Rochford district, Essex; at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite the Nore light, 6½ miles E by S of Rochford. Acres, 810. Real property, £470. Pop., 25. House, 1. The property belongs to James Tabor, Esq.

HAVENINGHAM, or **HEVENINGHAM**, a village and parish in Blything district, Suffolk. The village stands on the river Blything, 5½ miles NW by W of Darsham r. station, and 7½ NNW of Saxmundham; and has a post-office under Saxmundham. The parish comprises 1,659 acres. Real property, £2,811. Pop., 354. Houses, 77. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Haveningham Hall, belongs to Lord Huntingfield. Haveningham Hall was built, in 1777, for Sir Gerard Vanneck, after designs by Sir R. Taylor; has a front 200 feet long, adorned with Corinthian columns; contains a fine collection of pictures; and stands in an extensive and well-wooded park, with a very fine avenue. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £550. Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient but good; has a nave with later English timber roof, a chancel of early decorated date, and a W later English tower; and contains an oak tomb of Sir J. Haveningham of 1452, and an octagonal font with a panelled bowl. Charities, £108. Anthony Bec, Bishop of Norwich, was poisoned here, in 1343, by his servant.

HAVEN-STREET, a hamlet in the Isle of Wight; 2½ miles SW of Ryde.

HAVEN-WITH-THE-HEADLAND, a township in Dilwyn parish, Hereford; 2 miles NNE of Weobly. Pop., 171.

HAVERAH-PARK, an extra-parochial tract in Otley district, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles W of Harrgate. Acres, 1,950. Real property, £1,303. Pop., 103. Houses, 13. It formerly was a royal chase, and now belongs to the Rev. Henry Ingleby.

HAVERBRACK, a township in Beetham parish, Westmoreland; on the river Kent, 1½ mile SW of Milnthorpe. Acres, 923; of which 268 are water. Real property, £1,013. Pop., 77. Houses, 17. The manor belonged to Conishead priory; was given, at the dissolution, to the Thornburghs; and passed to the Wilsons. Dallam Tower, the seat of the Thornburghs, was rebuilt in 1720, by the Wilsons.

HAVERCROFT, a hamlet in Batley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Dewsbury.

HAVERCROFT-WITH-COLD-HIENDLEY, a township in Felkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Barnsley canal, 6½ miles NE by N of Barnsley. Acres, 1,322. Real property, £1,563. Pop., 109. Houses, 24. A reservoir of 120 acres here feeds the Barnsley canal.

HAVERFORDWEST, a town, three parishes, a sub-district, and a district, in Pembroke. The town stands on the river Cleddau, at the top of a creek of Milford haven, on the South Wales railway, 7 miles NNE of Milford, and 31 W by S of Carmarthen. It was anciently called Hwllfordd; and it still bears that name among the Welsh. It was settled, in the time of Henry I., by the Flemings, under Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke; it figured for ages as the capital of the Welsh Flemings; and it was protected by

a strong castle, supposed to have been erected by Gilbert de Clare. It was besieged, with some injury, in 1220, by Llewelyn-ap-Iorwerth; it made a gallant resistance to a French force which came to the aid of Owen Glendower; and it was garrisoned for the Crown, in the wars of Charles I., and suffered the dismantlement of its castle by the parliamentarians. The lordship of it was given, by Gilbert de Clare, to Robert de Hwllfordd, son of Richard Fitz Tancred; passed soon to the Crown; continued, for several centuries, to be held by the kings of England or by members of their family; was given, by Edward IV., to Jasper, Earl of Pembroke; and, at Jasper's death, reverted to the Crown.

The town occupies a steep eminence, presents a picturesque appearance, and commands fine views. It includes narrow, steep, and zig-zag streets; but it has undergone much improvement; and it is now well-built, clean, pleasant, and lively. Little of the castle now remains, except the keep; and this is occupied by the county jail, and has, on the S side, a singular echo. The jail has capacity for 56 male and 16 female prisoners. The guild-hall is a handsome modern edifice. The old town jail was converted into an asylum for pauper and criminal lunatics. St. Mary's church, at the end of High-street, is one of the finest in South Wales; presents a cathedral-like appearance, with a heavy tower, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire; has a lofty arch between the nave and the chancel, and a beautifully carved roof; was admirably restored in 1844, and further improved in 1861; and contains monuments of the Picton family, and one of Sir John Pryce. St. Thomas' church, on the summit of the hill, stands in the midst of a spacious churchyard, which formerly was the playground of a public school, but is now enclosed. St. Martin's church appears to have been an appendage to the castle; and, after having been closed for three years, and thoroughly restored, was reopened in Sept. 1865. A priory of black canons, on an elevation over the river, was founded by Robert de Hwllfordd; and appears, from remains of it which still exist, to have been very large, with a cruciform church about 160 feet long, surmounted by a central tower. A monastery of black friars also stood near a lane to which it has bequeathed the name of "the Friars;" and, together with the priory, was given, at the dissolution, to the Barlows; but it has entirely disappeared. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Moravians, Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; a grammar-school, with an endowed income of £141, and an exhibition at Brasenose college, Oxford; another endowed school with £132; national schools and schools of industry; a literary institute; a circulating library and reading-room; alms-houses, an hospital, and a workhouse; and two charities of £250 and £160, the one for improving the town, the other for maintaining decayed burgesses. The old grammar-school adjoined St. Thomas' church, and, previous to the institution of Lampeter college, trained candidates for the church; and the new grammar-school stands in another part of the town, and is a handsome recent edifice. Some fragments exist, near Prendergast suburb, of Prendergast Place, an old moated mansion, the residence of the Steppney family from the time of Elizabeth till that of Charles II.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of assizes and sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes three weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 20 March, 14 April, 12 May, 12 June, 18 July, 9 Aug., 4 and 23 Sept., 5 and 18 Oct., and 10 Dec. Cotton and woollen manufactures were once carried on, but are extinct. The chief industry now is connected with a paper mill, with handicraft employments, with a coasting trade, with the markets, and with business arising from the residence of annuitants. Vessels of 150 tons come up to quays at the town; and carry imports of timber and groceries, and exports of cattle, oats, and coal. The town was characterized by Richard II.; is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and, together with

Fishguard and Narberth, sends one member to parliament. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive; and include the parish of St. Mary, the extra-parochial tract of Furzy-Park and Portfield, and parts of the parishes of St. Thomas, St. Martin, Prendergast, and Uzmaston. Borough income in 1881, £920. Constituency of the three boroughs in 1860, 655. Pop. of H. in 1851, 6,580; in 1861, 7,019. Houses, 1,396.

The three parishes are St. Mary, St. Thomas, and St. Martin. Acres of St. Mary, 30. Real property, £4,127; of which £421 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,525. Houses, 299. Acres of St. Thomas, 1,016. Real property, £5,674. Pop., 2,033. Houses, 381. Pop. of the part within the borough, 1,876. Houses, 347. Acres of St. Martin, 1,955. Real property, £7,957. Pop., 2,120. Houses, 433. Pop. of the part within the borough, 1,823. Houses, 381. The living of St. Mary is a vicarage, that of St. Thomas a rectory, and that of St. Martin a p. curacy, in the diocese of St. David's. Value of St. Mary, £121; of St. Thomas, £319; of St. Martin, £30. Patron of the first, the Rev. J. H. A. Phillips; of the second, the Lord Chancellor; of the third, E. J. Henry, Esq.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Harroldston-St. Issels, Prendergast, Uzmaston, Boulston, Wiston, Ruddbaxton, Camrose, Lambston, West Harroldston, Nolton, Roch, and Treffgarne, and the extra-parochial tract of Furzy-Park and Portfield. Acres, 40,059. Pop., 12,330. Houses, 2,515.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Milford, containing the parishes of Steynton, Hubberston, Herbrandston, St. Ishmaels, Dale, Marloes, St. Brides, Hasguard, Talbenny, West Walton, Walwins-Castle, West Roboston, Johnston, Llangwm, and Freystrop, and the extra-parochial tract of Shokham Island; the sub-district of St. David's, containing the parishes of St. David's, St. Lawrence, Hayscastle, St. Edrina, Llanrithan, Llandeloy, Brawdy, St. Elvis, Whitechurch, Llanhowell, Llanrian, Mathry, and Granston, and the extra-parochial tract of St. David's Cathedral Close; and the sub-district of Fishguard, containing the parishes of Fishguard, Llanwnda, Manorowen, St. Nicholas, Llanllawer, Llanychaer, Llanstanan, Jordanston, Llanfairmantygf, Letterston, Little Newcastle, St. Dogwells, Ambleston, Spittal, East Walton, Henry's Moat, Castlebythe, Puncteston, Morvil, and Pontfaen. Acres, 170,861. Poor-rates in 1863, £17,424. Pop. in 1851, 39,332; in 1861, 37,343. Houses, 7,541. Marriages in 1862, 282; births, 1,181,—of which 136 were illegitimate; deaths, 769,—of which 189 were at ages under 5 years, and 53 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,669; births, 11,313; deaths, 8,109. The places of worship, in 1851, were 67 of the Church of England, with 10,356 sittings; 26 of Independents, with 6,062 s.; 26 of Baptists, with 6,634 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 60 s.; 14 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 3,381 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,917 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 100 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 200 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 50 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 84 s.; and 1 undefined, with 89 attendants. The schools were 31 public day schools, with 2,081 scholars; 50 private day schools, with 1,296 s.; 84 Sunday schools, with 6,593 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 24 s.

HAVERGATE, an extra-parochial island in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; contiguous to Crouch harbour, and separated by only a narrow belt of water from the mainland, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Orford. Pop., 6. House, 1.

HAVERHILL, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Risbridge district, Suffolk and Essex. The town stands on a head-stream of the river Stour, and on the Colne Valley and Cambridge railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the boundary with Cambridgeshire, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Halstead; consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile long, partly in Suffolk, partly in Essex; was once a more important place than now, and had a castle of the Greys of Codnor; suffered much injury by fire in 1665; has acquired benefit from the opening to it of railway communication; and has a post-office under Newmarket, two banking-offices, a chief inn, a corn-exchange, a church, four dissenting chapels, and both national and British

schools. The church is ancient, with a tower; and contains a few old monuments. Fifty gold coins, supposed to be of Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, were found in 1785. A weekly market is held on Friday; a fair is held on 12 and 13 May; and brewing, malting, straw-plaiting, and the manufacture of drabnets and umbrella silks are carried on.—The parish comprises 2,549-acres. Real property, £7,493. Pop., 2,434. Houses, 506. Pop. of the Suffolk portion, 2,178. Houses, 454. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £220. Patron, Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bart. Ward, who attended the Synod of Dort, was a native.—The sub-district contains nine parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 18,289. Pop., 7,323. Houses, 1,484.

HAVERHOLME, an extra-parochial tract in Sleaford district, Lincoln; forming an island within two arms of the Sleaford river, 3 miles NE by N of Sleaford. Acres, 291. Pop., 15. Houses, 2. A Cistercian priory, a cell to Fountains abbey, was projected here, in 1137, by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, but was superseded, in 1139, by a Gilbertine monastery; and this was given, at the dissolution, to the Cluntons. A very ancient mansion, called Haverholme Priory, now stands here; has been modernized into a handsome edifice in the Tudor style; is surrounded with a well-wooded park; and is the seat of the Dowager Countess of Winchester.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, a village, a parish, and a liberty, in Romford district, Essex. The village stands near Hainault forest, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E of Romford r. station; was formerly a borough; and has a post-office, of the name of Havering, under Romford, London E. The parish comprises 4,290 acres. Real property, £3,844. Pop., 429. Houses, 89. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings; was a favourite retreat of Edward the Confessor; and had a royal palace, some remains of which still exist. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £75.* Patron, W. P. Barnes, Esq. The church is supposed to have been the chapel of the royal palace; was restored in 1836; and contains a very ancient font, and a monument, by Wyatt, to Sir J. Burgess, Bart., and some new splendid tablets. There is an endowed school, with £10 a year.—The liberty contains also the parishes of Romford and Hornchurch. Acres, 15,972. Pop. in 1851, 8,669; in 1861, 9,260. Houses, 1,829.

HAVERINGLAND, or HAVERLAND, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SE of Reepham, and 9 E of North Elmham r. station. Post-town, Reepham, under Norwich. Acres, 2,062. Real property, £1,983. Pop., 131. Houses, 29. The property is all in one estate, and belongs to E. Fellowes, Esq. Haveringland Hall, the seat of Mr. Fellowes, is a recent edifice in the Corinthian style, and stands in a park finely ornamented with wood and water. A chapel was founded here, in the time of King John, by William de Gismet; was given by him to the priory of Wymondham, and became a cell for a prior and several black canons. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £63. Patron, E. Fellowes, Esq. The church has a circular tower, and is good.

HAVERSHAM, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the river Onse, near the Grand Junction canal, 2 miles NE of Wolverton r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Newport-Pagnell. Post-town, Wolverton, Buckinghamshire. Acres, 1,430. Real property, £2,479. Pop., 288. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The manor gave the title of Baron to the Thompsons, and passed to the Knightleys. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £195.* Patron, the Rev. A. B. Frazer. The church is of the 14th century, and good; and contains a fine altar-tomb of Lady Clinton, of 1422.

HAVERSTOCK-HILL, a metropolitan suburb and three chapelries, in St. Paucras and Hampstead parishes, Middlesex. The suburb lies immediately N of Primrose Hill, between the Northwestern railway and the Hampstead and City Junction railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW by N of Chalk-Farm r. station, and 4 NW of St. Pauls; and has a post-office under Hampstead, London NW. It has undergone much recent extension; and it contains the

Tailors' alms-houses, in the Tudor style, with a chapel.—and the New Orphan Working school, in the Italian style, 145 feet by 30, built in 1843 by A. Anger. Belsize is in the W; and the manor of it belongs, by gift of the Brabazons, to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. A tunnel of the North-western railway, 1,120 yards long, also a tunnel of the Hampstead and City Junction railway, are in the vicinity. Sedley and Steele lodged in this suburb.—The three chapels are Holy Trinity, in St. Pancras parish, and St. Peters-Belsize and St. Saviour, in Hampstead parish; and the first was constituted in 1851, the last in 1856. Pop. in 1861, of H. T., 16,821; of St. P., about 5,000; of St. S., 2,945. The livings of all are p. curacies in the diocese of London. Value of H. T., £300; of St. P., £1,000; of St. S., not reported. Patrons, of H. T., the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; of St. P., the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; of St. S., the Incumbent of Hampstead. H. T. church was built in 1850, after designs by Wyatt and Brandon; is in the pointed style, 124 feet by 66; and has a spire 160 feet high. St. S. church was built in 1856, after designs by Edward Barry; and is in the early English style. There are several chapels and schools.

HAVERTHWAITE, a village in Colton parish, and a chapelry in Colton and Cartmel parishes, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Leven, 2½ miles SW of Newby-Bridge, and 5½ N by W of Carl and Cartmel r. station; and has a post-office under Newton-in-Cartmel. The chapelry was constituted in 1844, and enlarged in 1858. Real property, £4,334; of which £100 are in iron-works. Pop., 1,099. Houses, 218. Pop. of the Colton portion, 540. Houses, 107. The landowners are J. P. Macchell and A. B. Dickson, Esqs. The iron-works are in Blackthorow. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £127.* Patron, alternately the Incumbent of Colton and the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower; and stands in a pretty spot.

HAVERTON-HILL, a chapelry in Billingham parish, Durham; on the river Tees, and the Clarence railway, 2 miles NW of Middlesborough. It was constituted in 1862; and its post-town is Billingham, under Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop., 800. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £220. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

HAVETT, a hamlet in Glastonbury parish, Somerset; near Glastonbury.

HAVOD. See HAFOD.

HAVODDRYENOG, a hamlet in Llanwonno parish, Glamorgan; on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Valley railway, near Newbridge Junction, and between the rivers Taff and Rhondda, 5 miles N of Llantrissant. It contains the village of Havoddryenog, and part of Newbridge; and it has a railway station of the name of Havod. Real property, £19,057; of which £10,100 are in mines, £200 in quarries, £65 in iron-works, and £300 in gas-works. Pop., 1,308.

HAVOGYNFRAW, a township in Llangollen parish, Denbigh; near Llangollen. Pop., 256.

HAVID-Y-PORTH, a hamlet in Margam parish, Glamorgan; 3 miles SE of Aberavon. It contains the village of Taibach. Real property, £11,367. Pop., 2,502. Collieries and the copper-works of Taibach are here.

HAW, a hamlet in Tisbury parish, Gloucester; near the river Severn, 4½ miles SW of Tewkesbury.

HAW, or How, a hamlet in Herne parish, Kent; ¼ a mile E of Herne.

HAWARDEN, or HARDN, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Great Broughton, and county of Flint. The village stands on an eminence, at a small affluent of the river Dee, 2 miles S by W of Queens-Ferry r. station, 2½ NW by W of Broughton r. station, and 6½ W by S of Chester; was known to the ancient Britons as Pen-y-llewch, and at Domesday as Illoordin; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office; under Chester, and two inns. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on 28 April and 22 Oct. The township comprises 248 acres. Real property, £5,144. Pop., 652. Houses, 143.—The parish contains also the

townships of Broughton, Bretton, Sealand. Manor and Rake, Mancott, Ewloe-Town, Ewloe-Wood, Aston, Moor, Broad Lane, Pentrobbin, Bannel, Saltney, and Shotton; and extends to the estuary of the Dee. Acres, 17,695; of which 535 are water. Real property, £38,557; of which £961 are in mines, £6 in quarries, and £2,600 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 6,203; in 1861, 7,044. Houses, 1,435. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the reclamation of marsh land in Sealand township, and from the commencement or extension of collieries, ironworks, a cornmill, a wire-rope manufactory, candle-works, and manure-works in Saltney township. The manor belonged to Edwin, king of Northumbria; passed to Hugh Lupus, the Montaltos, the Montacutes, and the Stanleys; was purchased, in the time of the Commonwealth, by Sergeant Glynne, a friend of Cromwell; and belongs now to that purchaser's descendant, Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart. An ancient castle on it existed before the Conquest, as a stronghold of the Mercian kings; was surrendered, in 1265, by Simon de Montfort, to Llewelyn; was destroyed by Llewelyn; was rebuilt by the Crown; was surprised, in 1282, by David the brother of Llewelyn; was captured, in 1645, by the parliamentary forces under General Mytton; was then dismantled; and is now represented by the keep and ruined walls, which command a fine view of Vale-Royal. A modern mansion, called Hawarden Castle, is the seat of Sir S. R. Glynne; was erected in 1752, and extended in 1809; and, together with the ruins of the ancient castle, stands in an extensive park, diversified by hill and vale, wood and water. Trumans Hall was a post of the ancient Britons, and has a fine view. Manufactures of pottery, fire-clay, chemicals, and other things are carried on. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelries of Hawarden-St. John, Buckley, and Broughton, in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £2,844.* Patron, Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart. The church, after being almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1857, was rebuilt in 1860, at a cost of £5,490; is in the late decorated style, of the 14th century; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with tower and spire. There are two chapels of ease, several dissenting chapels, an endowed school with £20 a-year, other charities with £40, and a workhouse. Alderman Boydell and Lady Hamilton, whose name is associated with that of Lord Nelson, were natives. The inhabitants of Hawarden were formerly stigmatized as Harden Jews, from a local legend about the destroying of an image of the Virgin Mary in 946.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes, parts of two more, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 31,015. Pop., 9,523. Houses, 1,910.

HAWCOAT, a village and a township in Dalton-in-Furness parish, Lancashire. The village stands on an eminence, 2 miles W of Dalton; and contains a remarkable tower which commands extensive views to the Lake mountains, Fleetwood, Wales, and the Isle of Man. The township was returned in 1860 as possessing real property to the value of £41,174; of which £33,627 were in railways, and £28 in quarries. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch.

HAWERBY-WITH-BEESBY, a parish in Caister district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, near Old Barton-street, 3 miles W of North Thoresby r. station, and 8½ NNW of Louth. Post-town, North Thoresby, under Louth. Acres, 1,179. Real property, £1,236. Pop., 91. Houses, 16. Haverby manor, with Haverby House, belongs to T. J. Harneis, Esq.; and Beesby belongs to the Earl of Yarborough. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £280.* Patron, Southwell Collegiate Church. The church is early English, with a tower; and was repaired in 1846.

HAWES, a township in Bassenthwaite parish, Cumberland; on Bassenthwaite water, 6 miles E of Cockermouth. A chapel was founded and endowed here in 1471.

HAWES, a small town, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district in Aysgarth parish, Askrigg district, N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands in Wensleydale, amid picturesque upland scenery, near Harlaw force, 6 miles WSW of Askrigg, and 16½ W by S of Leyburn r. station;

forms a convenient touring-centre for the exploration of a large extent of romantic country; and has a post-office under Bedale, a banking-office, four inns, a church, four dissenting chapels, an endowed school with £20 a-year, and a national school. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on alternate Tuesdays during the Spring months, and on Whit-Tuesday and 28 Sept.; and much industry is carried on in the making of hosiery and caps.—The chapelry includes also the hamlets of Appersett, Bartersett, Widdale, Snaysholme, and Mossdale. Acres, 16,872. Real property, £11,955. Pop., 1,727. Houses, 375. Lead ore, limestone, and excellent flag, roofing, and building stones are found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of Aysgarth.—The sub-district contains also the two townships of Abbotside. Acres, 33,102. Pop., 2,442. Houses, 523.

HAWES-WATER, a lake in Westmoreland; in the basin of the Lowther river, commencing at the foot of Mardale, extending north-eastward, and terminating 2 miles SW of Bampton. Its length is 3 miles; its breadth, generally, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile; and its surface elevation above sea-level is 443 feet. It presents a general resemblance to Ulles-water; but has not such great features, and has been less modified by the hand of art. It receives two considerable rivulets; discharges one of the main head-streams of the Lowther river; and abounds in trout, char, perch, skellies, and eels. It belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale.

HAWFORD, a place in Worcestershire; on the river Severn, 3 miles N of Worcester. It has a post-office under Worcester.

HAWICK, a township in Kirkharle parish, Northumberland; near the river Wansbeck, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Bellingham. Acres, 1,150. Pop., 6. House, 1.

HAWKADON, a hamlet in St. Giles-in-the-Heath parish, Devon; 9 miles SE of Holsworthy.

HAWKCHURCH, a village and a parish in the district of Axminster and county of Dorset. The village stands near the boundary with Devon, the river Axe, and the Yeovil and Exeter railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE by E of Axminster; and has a post-office under Axminster. The parish comprises the tythings of Wyldcourt and Phillyholme. Acres, 4,130. Real property, £4,736. Pop., 705. Houses, 151. The manor belonged to Cerne abbey; and was given, at the dissolution, to John Leigh. Lambert's Castle Hill rises to an altitude of about 990 feet; and has traces of a Roman camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £600.* Patron, the Rev. E. Cay Adams. The church was rebuilt in 1862, on the site and after the model of a previous one; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with vestry, porch, and tower; and shows different styles in good amalgamation—the nave, Norman, the aisles and chancel, decorated English, the tower, perpendicular English.

HAWKE (THE), an anchoring-ground in the Humber; inside Spurn Head, off Kilnsea, E. R. Yorkshire. It has from 5 to 6 fathoms water.

HAWKEDON, a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Clare, and 10 NW by N of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Stansfield, under Sudbury. Acres, 1,461. Real property, £2,049. Pop., 321. Houses, 67. Hawkedon Hall belongs to J. E. Hale, Esq.; and Thurston Hall, to H. J. Oakes, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £400.* Patron, H. J. Oakes, Esq. The church is ancient, with a tower; and contains an ancient font, and several brasses and monuments. There is a national school.

HAWKERLAND, or **HOOKERLAND**, a hamlet in Colyton-Rawleigh parish, Devon; 2 miles W of Sidmouth.

HAWKESBOROUGH, a hundred in Sussex; in the rape of Hastings; containing Heathfield and Warbleton parishes, and part of Burwash. Acres, 21,034. Pop., 5,944. Houses, 1,049.

HAWKESBURY, a tything, a parish, and a sub-district, in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester. The tything lies under the Cotswolds, 3 miles W of the boundary with Wilts, 4 NW by N of Chipping-Sodbury, and 4 ESE of Wickwar r. station; has a post-office, of the

name of Hawkesbury-Upton, under Chippenham, a police-station, and a fair on the last Friday of Aug.; and gave the title of Baron to the Earls of Liverpool. Real property, £3,554. Pop., 466. Houses, 108.—The parish contains also the tythings of Upton, Hillesley, Little Badminton, and Saddlewood-with-Tresham and Killeott. Acres, 9,770. Real property, £14,234. Pop., 2,173. Houses, 499. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir George S. Jenkinson, Bart. A fine tower, erected in 1846, to General Lord R. E. H. Somerset, stands on the brow of a hill, commanding a fine view. There are traces of a Roman road. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Tresham, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £350.* Patron, Sir George S. Jenkinson, Bart. The church is of various dates, chiefly later English; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments of the Jenkinsons. The p. curacy of Hillesley is a separate benefice. There are chapels of ease at Tresham and Little Badminton, chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, two national schools, and charities £44.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 20,668. Pop., 4,156. Houses, 920.

HAWKESBURY, a hamlet in Foleshill parish, Warwick; near the Coventry and Nuneaton railway, 2 miles NW of Foleshill. It has a station, of the name of Hawkesbury-Lane, on the railway.

HAWKESDALE, a township in Dalston parish, Cumberland; near the river Caldew, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Carlisle. Real property, £4,668. Pop., 336. Houses, 82. Rose Castle here is the residence of the Bishop of Carlisle; and Hawkesdale Hall belonged to Nicholson, the antiquary, and passed to the Wattses.

HAWKESHEAD. See **HAWKESHEAD**.

HAWKESWELL. See **HAWKESWELL**.

HAWKESWICK, a township in Arncliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Settle. Acres, 2,970. Real property, £1,236. Pop., 174. Houses, 36.

HAWKHAM-STREET, a hamlet 3 miles SE of Hailsham, in Sussex. It has a post-office under Eastbourne.

HAWKHILL, a township in Lesbury parish, Northumberland; on the river Alne, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Alnwick. Stone coffins, urns, and other relics were found here in 1850.

HAWKHOUSE-GREEN, a hamlet in Kirk-Bramwith parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Thorne.

HAWKHURST, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Cranbrook district, Kent; but part of the parish and the sub-district also in Sussex. The village stands near the river Rother, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Etchingham r. station, and 4 SSW of Cranbrook; occupies a rising-ground, with fine views over the Weald; was once a market-town, and was noted, in last century, as a resort of smugglers; is now a charming place; and has a post-office under Staplehurst, a banking-office, a hotel, a reading-room, and a fair on 10 Aug. The parish comprises 6,494 acres. Real property, £11,940. Pop., 2,715. Houses, 529. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Battle abbey. Lillesden, Collingwood House, and Fowler's Park are handsome seats; Elforda is an ancient Tudor mansion; and Ridsden House, Oakfield Lodge and others are pleasant residences. There is a private lunatic asylum. There were formerly iron furnaces, belonging to William Penn, the courtier Quaker. The part of the parish within Sussex comprises 2,060 acres; had no houses at the census of 1861; and was separated from the rest of the parish by an alteration in the course of the river Rother, caused by the erection of a bridge. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of All Saints, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £350.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The parochial church is decorated and perpendicular English; consists of lofty nave, aisles, chancel, and side chapels, with square embattled tower; and was restored in 1860 and previous years, at a cost of nearly £3,000. All Saints church stands at Highgate; was erected in 1861; is in the French Gothic style; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a spire. There are a Wesleyan

chapel, a national school, an endowed school, almshouses with £180, and other charities with £41. Dr. Lardner, author of "the Credibility of the Gospel History," was a native.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 20,561. Pop., 6,724. Houses, 1,321.

HAWKINGE, a parish in Elham district, Kent; near the coast, 2 miles N of Folkestone r. station. It includes the hamlet of Uphill; and its post-town is Folkestone. Acres, 521. Real property, £584. Pop., 133. Houses, 24. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £140. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is ancient and tolerable; includes parts which probably are Norman; and has a small wooden turret. There is an independent chapel at Uphill.

HAWKLEY, a parish in Petersfield district, Hants; near the boundary with Sussex, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Petersfield r. station. Post-town, Petersfield. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £1,923. Pop., 312. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. Hawkley-Hanger is a steep hill, clothed with wood; and commands a remarkable view. Cobbett says, on reaching the top of it, "Never in all my life was I so surprised and so delighted. I pulled up my horse, and sat and looked; and it was like looking from the top of a castle down into the sea, except that the valley was land and not water." The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £65.* Patron, J. J. Maberly, Esq. The church is good; and there are an independent chapel, and a national school.

HAWKRIDGE, a tything in Bucklebury parish, Berks; $\frac{6}{7}$ miles NE of Newbury. Pop., 146.

HAWKRIDGE, a village and a parish in Dulverton district, Somerset. The village stands on a hill adjacent to the rivulet Dun, at the boundary with Devon, and near the river Barle, 4 miles WNW of Dulverton, and 15 NW by N of Tiverton r. station; and has postal communication, through Dulverton, under Tiverton. The parish comprises 3,725 acres. Real property, £981. Pop. in 1851, 69; in 1861, 110. Houses, 19. The increase of pop. arose partly from the employment of labourers in enclosing a large common. The property is divided among a few. Ruins of a baronial castle are adjacent to the Dun, at Castle-bridge. The parish is a meet for the Dulverton harriers, and the Devon and Somerset hounds. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Withypool, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £450.* Patron, the Rev. J. Jekyll. The church is Norman and good; consists of nave and chancel with a square tower; and has a Norman font, hewn out of a native block of stone, at least half a ton in weight.

HAWKSDOWN, a hill in the SE of Devon; adjacent to Axmouth and the river Axe. It overlooks the valley of the Axe, commands extensive views, and has a Roman camp.

HAWKSHED, a small town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Ulverston district, Lancashire. The town stands in a sheltered valley, at the head of Esthwaite water, 2 miles W of Windermere lake, 4 E by N of Coniston r. station, and 5 SW by S of Ambleside; is surrounded by a picturesque country, with many of the finest features of the Lake region; dates from very ancient times; was long the capital of Furness, and a seat of the courts of justice of Furness abbey; has a compact form, with a rather spacious market-place; contains a number of old, quaint, picturesque houses; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a post-office; under Windermere, a good inn, a modern town-hall, a church, a Baptist chapel, a grammar school, a national school, and some charities. The church was founded about the time of the Conquest; retains the piers and arches of its original masonry; was rebuilt, in the time of Elizabeth, by Archbishop Sandys; has a massive square tower; contains effigies of Archbishop Sandys' parents; and stands on an elevation, with a fine view. The church-yard contains the grave of the distinguished Miss Elizabeth Smith. The grammar school was founded

by Archbishop Sandys; has an endowed income of £210, and a good library; and numbers, among its pupils, Dr. Walker, Dr. Wordsworth, the poet Wordsworth, Lord Abinger, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Dr. King. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs, on Easter Monday, the Monday before Holy Thursday, and 2 Oct.—The township bears the name of Hawkshead-with-Monk-Coniston and Skelwith; and includes the hamlets of Borwick, Henakin, and Gallowbarrow. Acres, 9,152. Real property, £6,720. Pop., 1,144. Houses, 234. The manor belonged formerly to Furness abbey; and belongs now to the Duke of Buccleuch.—The parish contains also the townships of Claife and Satterthwaite, and comprises 19,252 acres. Real property, £13,219. Pop. in 1851, 2,283; in 1861, 2,081. Houses, 415. The property, in many parts, is subdivided. Much of the land is hilly pasture. Slate and building stone are quarried; copper ore is worked; and iron ore and other useful minerals occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £150.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The p. curacies of Satterthwaite, Brathay, and Low Wray are separate benefices. There are chapels of ease in Skelwith and Claife, and a Quakers' chapel at Colthouse.—The sub-district contains also part of Ulverston parish. Acres, 30,132. Pop., 3,599. Houses, 717.

HAWKSPUR-GREEN, a hamlet in Little Bardfield parish, Essex; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NNW of Great Bardfield.

HAWKSTONE, a township in Hodnet parish, Salop; 4 miles E of Wem. Pop., 60. Hawkstone Park is the seat of Viscount Hill; contains some interesting pictures and portraits; and is celebrated for an extraordinary combination of natural and artificial beauties in its grounds. Some of these are the Grotto and Retreat caverns; a lake 2 miles long; Lord Mayor Hill's column, 133 feet high, commanding a prospect over twelve counties; a summer-house, with fine views; a Swiss bridge; an Otahete cabin; a tent in which the treaty of El Arish was signed, and brought over by Lord Hill; the Roman camp of Bury Walls, occupying 20 acres, in which coins and armour have been found; and the site of Red Castle, which was demolished in the civil war.

HAWKS-TOR, a hill 8 miles SW of Launceston, in Cornwall. It has an altitude of 900 feet.

HAWKSWELL. See **HAWKSWELL**.

HAWKSWICK. See **HAWKSWICK**.

HAWKSWORTH, a parish in Bingham district, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, 3 miles N by E of Aslockton r. station, and 5 NE of Bingham. Post-town, Bingham, under Nottingham. Acres, 720. Real property, £1,867. Pop., 176. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £340.* Patron, the Rev. W. W. Herringham. The church is partly early English; has a massive square tower; was repaired about 1844; and the chancel was rebuilt in 1851.

HAWKSWORTH, a township, with a village, in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles SW of Otley. Acres, 2,451. Real property, with Esholt, £4,523. Pop., 237. Houses, 50. The manor, with Hawksworth Hall, belongs to F. H. Fawkes, Esq. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HAWKWELL, a hamlet 2 miles NW of Bicester, in Oxford.

HAWKWELL, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland; on the river Pout, 11 miles NE of Hexham. Acres, 567. Pop., 165. Houses, 34.

HAWKWELL, or **HAWKSWELL**, or **HACKWELL**, a parish in Rochford district, Essex; 2 miles NW of Rochford, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Leigh r. station. Post-town, Rochford, under Chelmsford. Acres, 1,353. Real property, £2,506. Pop., 334. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £400.* Patron, R. Bristow, Esq. The church has nave and chancel, with a spire; and is good. There are a national school, and charities £23.

HAWLEY, a tything and a chapelry in Yately parish, Hants. The tything lies near the river Blackwater,

the boundary with Surrey, and Blackwater r. station, 8 miles N by E of Farnham; and has a fair on 8 Nov. Real property, £3,119. Pop., with Minley, 1,119. Houses, 202. The chapelry was constituted in 1838; and its post-town is Blackwater, under Farnborough Station. Pop., 805. Houses, 153. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported.* Patrons, the Representatives of the Late Rev. J. Randall. The church is a Gothic edifice of 1838. There is a national school.

HAWLEY, a place in Sutton-at-Hone parish, Kent; 1½ mile N of Sutton-at-Hone village. It has paper mills.

HAWL-GILL, a ravine in the SW of Cumberland; adjacent to the foot of Wast-water.

HAWLING, a village and a parish in Winchcomb district, Gloucester. The village lies under the Cotswolds, 4½ miles SE by S of Winchcomb, and 7¼ W of Bourton-on-the-Water r. station; and has a post-office under Cheltenham. The parish comprises 1,846 acres. Real property, £2,091. Pop., 171. Houses, 40. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £100.* Patron, H. T. Hope, Esq. The church is Norman and good; and has a square embattled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HAWN, a township in Halesowen parish, Worcester; near Halesowen. Pop., 194. Houses, 36.

HAWNBY, a township and a parish in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Rye, 6 miles NW of Helmsley, and 10 NE of Thirsk r. station; and has a post-office under York. Acres, 7,070. Real property, £992. Pop., 295. Houses, 76. The parish contains also the townships of Smilesworth, Dale-town, Bilsdale, West-Side, and Arden-with-Ardsenside. Acres, 24,312. Real property, £5,297. Pop., 746. Houses, 181. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land is moor and part of the Hambleton Hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £200.* Patron, R. Tennant, Esq. The church was recently in disrepair. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HAWNES, or **HAYNES**, a village and a parish in Amphil district, Beds. The village stands 3 miles W of Southill r. station, and 4 NE of Amphil; and has a post-office under Bedford. The parish comprises 2,561 acres. Real property, £3,990. Pop., 932. Houses, 196. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Newdegates, passed to the Carterets, and belongs now to Lord John Thynne. Grange Farm belonged to Chicksands priory; and is an interesting old edifice, with a fine staircase. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £500. Patron, Sir George R. Osborn, Bart. The church is early decorated English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; contains the vault of the Carteret family; and was restored in 1850. There is a national school.

HAWORTH, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village lies on a hill-slope, at the terminus of a branch railway, 9¼ miles WNW of Bradford; consists chiefly of a steep narrow street of poor houses; possesses interest as the home and burial-place of the novelists Brontë; and has a post-office under Keighley, several inns, a church, four dissenting chapels, a grammar school with £85 from endowment, and other charities with £35. The branch railway is from Keighley, 4 miles to the NNE; and was opened in the latter part of 1865. The church was founded in the 14th century, rebuilt in the time of Henry VII., and afterwards enlarged; has a square embattled tower; and contains, close to the communion rails, the tombs of the Brontë family. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, and the first Monday after Michaelmas; and there are several extensive worsted mills.—The township contains also the hamlets of Stanbury, Far-Oxenhope, and Near-Oxenhope. Acres, 10,540. Real property, £14,799; of which £10 are in mines, and £235 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 6,848; in 1861, 5,896. Houses, 1,275. The manor belongs to William Ferrand, Esq. Much of the land is moor; and

nearly half is uncultivated.—The chapelry includes only part of the township; the rest being assigned to Oxenhope chapelry. Pop. of H. chapelry, in 1861, 3,016. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £180.* Patrons, the Vicar of Bradford and certain Trustees.—The sub-district is conteminate with the township, and is in Keighley district.

HAWRIDGE, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; adjacent to Herts, 3¼ miles N of Chesham, and 4 WSW of Berkhamstead r. station, Post-town, Cholesbury, under Tring. Acres, 696. Real property, £1,006. Pop., 276. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The old manor-house is moated. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £150.* Patron, the Rev. H. Du Cane. The church is good, and has an old circular font.

HAWS (THE), a stream of Montgomery; falling into the Severn at Aberhava.

HAWS (THE), a stream of Radnor; falling into the Ithon above Disserth.

HAWSIDE, a hamlet in North Meols township and parish, Lancashire; 7¼ miles NNW of Ormskirk.

HAWSKER-WITH-STAINSAIRE, a township in Whitby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 2¼ miles SSE of Whitby. Acres, 4,396; of which 694 are water. Real property, £7,361; of which £166 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 786; in 1861, 914. Houses, 162. A Wesleyan chapel and the Whitby workhouse are here; and the latter, at the Census of 1861, had 105 inmates. Two upright stones are said to mark the spots where two arrows fell, shot by Robin Hood and Little John from Whitby abbey.

HAWSTEAD, a village and a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk. The village stands 4 miles S by W of Bury-St. Edmunds r. station, and was known at Domesday as Halstead. The parish, with Hardwick extra-parochial tract, comprises 2,237 acres; and its boundary-line passes through Newton church. Real property, £3,935. Pop., 446. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Bury abbey; passed to the Fitz-Eustaces, the Cloptons, and the Drury; and belongs now to Lady Callum, widow of Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart. Hawstead Place, the old manor-house, was visited, in the time of the Drury, by Queen Elizabeth; and is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £581.* Patron, Lady Cullum. The church is of the 15th century, with a tower; was recently restored, at a cost of £1,275; and contains monuments of the Fitz-Eustaces and the Drury, and three brasses. There are church-lands, with rental of £21; alms-houses, with £170 a-year; and other charities with £40. Bishop Hall was rector.

HAWTHORN, a township-chapelry in Easington parish, Durham; on the coast, 1¼ mile NE of Easington, and 3 SSW of Seaham railway station. Post-town, Easington-Lane, under Fence-Houses. Acres, 1,552; of which 86 are water. Real property, £1,367. Pop., 227. Houses, 40. The manor belongs to R. L. Pemberton, Esq. The coast is rocky, bold, and dangerous. Hawthorn Dene, traversed by a rivulet to the sea, is a picturesque glen, with winding walks; and contracts into a ravine, growing by beetling cliffs. A small bay, called Hawthorn Hythe, has fine features; and is sheltered by a reef or natural pier, called the Skaw. The rocks of the coast are broken, rugged, and pierced with caverns. Fifty ships, with all their crews, were lost on 25 Nov. 1824, on the Skaw; and fires used to be kindled on Beacon hill, on the S side, to warn mariners off. Mr. Pemberton's seat, a grey castellated mansion, is on a hill beside the Dene; and Sailor's Hall, built by Admiral Milbanke, and now partly a ruin, is a little below, almost on the edge of the precipice. Coal is worked. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £150.* Patron, R. L. Pemberton, Esq.

HAWTHORTHWAITE, a division of Over Wyersdale chapelry, Lancashire; 7 miles SE of Lancaster.

HAWTHORPE-WITH-BULBY, a conjoint hamlet in Lnnham parish, Lincoln; on the river Glen, 3¼ miles

NE of Corby. Pop. of H. alone, 36; of Bulby, 71. Houses 14 and 13.

HAWTON, a village and a parish in Newark district, Notts. The village stands near the river Devon, 1½ mile SSW of Newark r. station; and was nearly destroyed during the civil war. The parish comprises 2,160 acres. Post-town, Newark. Real property, £4,763; of which £600 are in quarries. Pop., 346. Houses, 47. The property is all in one estate. Large quantities of gypsum are found: and there are two brickfields. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £750.* Patron, Robert Holden, Esq. The church is mainly early English, partly decorated English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a pinnacled tower; was repaired in 1843; and contains a piscina, sedilia, an Easter sepulchre, and some ancient monuments.

HAXBY, a parish in the district of York and N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Foss, and on the York and Scarborough railway, 4½ miles NNE of York. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Wigginton, under York. Acres, 1,840. Real property, £3,650. Pop., 597. Houses, 132. There are two manors, East End and West End. Bricks and tiles are made. The living is a p. curacy, under the vicarage of Strensall, in the diocese of York. Value, £300. Patron, the Archbishop of York. There is a national school.

HAXEY, a village and a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln. The village stands in the isle of Axholme, 2½ miles E of the Ferry Drain, 3 W of the river Trent, 3 S by W of Epworth, and 8 NW of Gainsborough r. station; was anciently called Axel, and gave name to Axholme; suffered much injury by fire in 1741; and has a post-office; under Bawtry, and a parochial library. A fête is held at it on 6 Jan., for an ancient game called "throwing the hood;" and a pleasure fair is held on 6 July. The parish contains also the hamlets of Burnham, Eastlound, Graizelound, Westwoodside, Uppertorpe, Nethergate, Newbigg, and Park. Acres, 8,470. Real property, £13,436. Pop., 2,157. Houses, 509. The property is much subdivided. The manors of Haxey and Westwood belong to G. F. Lister, Esq. A castle of the Mowbrays once stood near here. An oak statue, about 6 feet high, black like ebony, and representing a Roman warrior, was found, several feet deep in the earth, in 1802. There is a stratum of gypsum. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £900,* with about 100 acres of land. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is partly Norman, partly early English; consists of nave, aisles, Lady chapel, chantry, and chancel, with two porches and a tower; and was repaired in 1826 and in 1854. There is an unusually fine peal of bells and chimes of several tunes; the church plate is very costly; and there are several very ancient books in the church library, and deeds in the parish chest from the time of Henry III. downwards. There are twelve Methodist chapels, variously Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion. The charities include churchlands, let for £230 a-year; a free school and master's house, £120 a-year; alms-houses for 7 widows, £10 a-year; about £230 for the poor; and some others of smaller amount. There are remains of three ancient crosses.

HAXTON-DOWN, an eminence, with traces of an ancient British village, in Wilts; in Salisbury plain, 7 miles W of Ludgershall.

HAY, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Brecon. The town stands on the river Wye, and on the Hereford and Brecon railway, adjacent to Herefordshire, 20½ miles W of Hereford. It is known to the Welsh as Tregelli; and it got its name of Hay from the Norman-French "haier," signifying "to enclose." The manor was granted by Bernard Newmarch to Sir Philip Walwyn; passed to the de Breos family; and had a strong castle, with encompassing walls. The castle was built by William de Breos; razed to the ground by Henry II.; rebuilt by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford; taken, in 1265, by Prince Edward; destroyed, in 1403, by Owen Glendower; and is now represented by a gateway, remains of the keep and a portion of the enclosing wall, on an eminence overhanging the town.

An ivy-covered manor-house, the property of Sir J. Bailey, Bart., occupies the castle's site. The environs are picturesque, and have a number of gentlemen's seats. The town consists of a High-street and various cross streets. The town-hall, with market-house, is a small modern building. The church was erected in 1834, on the site of an ancient edifice; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; contains an ancient silver chalice, inscribed "Our Ladie Paris of the Haia;" meaning without doubt 'St. Mary's (church) parish of the Hay,' and stands on a gentle elevation at the Wye, separated by a deep ravine from remains of an ancient fortification. There are five dissenting chapels; endowed schools, with small incomes; two sets of alma-houses, with incomes of £300 and £50; and a workhouse, with accommodation for 150 inmates. The town has a post-office; under Hereford, a railway station, a banking-office, and two good inns; is a seat of county courts; is also a borough by prescription, but with privileges; and is occasionally visited by tourists. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on the Thursday before Candlemas, the Monday before Easter, 17 May, the second Monday of June, 12 Aug., and 10 Oct. Pop. in 1851, 1,238; in 1861, 1,318. Houses, 235.

The parish comprises 2,602 acres. Real property, £7,799; of which £36 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,998. Houses, 445. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £140. Patron, Sir J. Bailey, Bart. —The sub-district contains also the parish of Llanigon, in Brecon, and the parishes of Cusop, Dorstone, Brodwaine, Clifford, and Whitney, in Hereford. Acres, 29,787. Pop., 4,322. Houses, 1,077. —The district comprehends also the sub-district of Talgarth, containing the parishes of Llanellien, Bronllys, Llyswn, Aberlunvey, and parts of Talgarth and Glasbury, all in Brecon; and the sub-district of Clyro, containing the parishes of Clyro, Llowes, Bonghrood, Llanstephan, Llandilograban, Llanbedr - Painscastle, Llandewyfach, Bryngwyn, and part of Glasbury, all in Radnor, excepting part of a township in Brecon. Acres, 89,695. Poor-rates in 1863, £7,733. Pop. in 1851, 10,962; in 1861, 10,819. Houses, 2,313. Marriages in 1862, 64; births, 296,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths, 193,—of which 59 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages, in the ten years 1851–60, 715; births, 2,980; deaths, 2,376. The places of worship, in 1851, were 21 of the Church of England, with 4,163 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,098 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,163 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 40 s.; 9 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 1,063 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 734 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 447 s.; 1 undefined, with 50 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 18 attendants. The schools were 11 public day schools, with 628 scholars; 12 private day schools, with 235 s.; and 29 Sunday schools, with 1,643 a.

HAY, a hamlet in Scalthwaterigg township, Kendal parish, Westmoreland; 6½ miles E of Kendal. It has snuff and corn mills, woollen and card manufactories, and a national school.

HAY, a division of Northfield parish, Worcester; 6½ miles SW of Birmingham. Pop., 563.

HAYBURN-WYKE. See **HAIBURN-WYKE**.

HAYCOCK, a mountain in Copeland forest, Cumberland; nearly midway between Ennerdale-water and Wast-water.

HAYCROF, a village in Worth-Matravers parish, Dorset; 3½ miles S of Corfe-Castle.

HAYDOCK, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Ashton-in-Mackerfield parish, Lancashire. The village stands 2 miles NW of Newton-in-Mackerfield r. station, and 3½ ENE of St. Helens; and has a post-office under St. Helens, a police station, and a mechanics' institute. The township comprises 2,263 acres. Real property, £14,266; of which £7,828 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,994; in 1861, 3,615. Houses, 601. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of collieries and the establishment of a foundry. The chapelry was constituted in 1864; and the living of it is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rector of

Ashton-in-Mackerfield. There are a Wesleyan chapel, national and British schools, and a large lunatic asylum.

HAYDON, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; adjacent to Somerset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Sherborne r. station. Post-town, Sherborne. Acres, 632. Rated property, £777. Pop., 131. Houses, 24. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £160.* Patron, G. D. W. Digby, Esq. The church is good.

HAYDON, a hamlet in Holway-extra-Portam tything, Taunton borough, Somerset.

HAYDON, or **HAYDON-BRIDGE**, a small town and a chapelry, or in some respects a parish, in Hexham district, Northumberland. The town stands on both banks of the South Tyne river, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Hexham; consists chiefly of two good streets, extending parallel to the river; has a good bridge of six arches; had formerly a weekly market; and has a post-office; under Carlisle, a railway station with telegraph, one or two good inns, a church, four dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, a national school, and almshouses. The church is an edifice of 1797, with a square tower. J. Martin, the painter, was a native.—The chapelry contains also the hamlets of Brokenhaugh, Deanrow, Ellerington, Lipwood, Chesterwood, and Langley. Acres, 13,688. Real property, £5,440. Pop. in 1851, 2,085; in 1861, 2,221. Houses, 434. The manor belonged formerly to Lords Lucy, and belongs now to Greenwich hospital. Langley Castle is a large and stately ruin; first mentioned in 1365; standing now in nearly the same state as when described in 1416; and forming an oblong, with massive, projecting, corner towers. Langley smelting mills are large works of lead and zinc ores. There is also, at the town, a large iron and brass foundry. The tract along the Tyne is fertile and beautiful; but much of the rest of the surface is moor and upland. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Warden, in the diocese of Durham. The old church stands about a mile N of the town; and was converted into a mortuary chapel. The old cemetery bears the name of "cruel syke," probably from some Border foray.

HAYDON, or **HEYDON**, a parish in the district of Royston and county of Essex; adjacent to Herts and to Cambridgeshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Chesham r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Royston. Post-town, Elmdon, under Safron-Walden. Acres, 2,470. Real property, £2,089. Pop., 270. Houses, 58. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Braybrooke. The surface is hilly. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Little Chishall, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £681.* Patron, Lord Braybrooke. The church consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and N chapel, with a tower. There is a national school.

HAYDON AND HAYDON-WICK, a tything in Rodborne-Cheney parish, Wilts; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Swindon. Pop., 367.

HAYDON-HILL, an eminence on the E border of Wilts; 1 mile N of Chute. It has an ancient irregular earthwork, with three entrances; and is sometimes called Haydon-Hill Castle.

HAYDON, a village and a township in Grantham district, and a parish partly also in Sleaford district, Lincoln. The village stands 4 miles SE of Ancaster r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Grantham. The township includes also the hamlets of Aisby and Oseby. Acres, 3,140. Real property, £3,523; of which £75 are in quarries. Pop., 346. Houses, 64. The parish contains also the chapelries of Culverthorpe and Kelby; the former of which has a post-office under Sleaford. Acres, 5,140. Real property, £5,802. Pop., 565. Houses, 103. The manor belongs to J. A. Houlton, Esq. Culverthorpe Hall is a chief residence. An oolite stone, of which Lincoln cathedral and Boston church were built, is quarried. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Culverthorpe and Kelby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £600.* Patron, J. A. Houlton, Esq. The parish church is partly early English, partly of later dates; and

has a lofty tower, and some fine stained glass. There is a church also in Kelby.

HAY-END, a hamlet in Hamstall-Ridware parish, Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Rugeley.

HAYES, a village and a parish in Bromley district, Kent. The village stands 2 miles S of Bromley r. station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ E of the boundary with Surrey; and has a post-office under Bromley, London SE. The parish comprises 1,272 acres. Real property, £4,055. Pop., 598. Houses, 117. The property is subdivided. Hayes Place, adjacent to the church, was the seat of the Earl of Chatham, and the birth-place of his son, William Pitt. Hayes Common is a piece of land S of the village; and Pickhurst and Langley Park are $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile W. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £275.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is early English; was restored and extended in 1856, with replacement of a spire, in 1862, at a cost of £2,500; and contains several ancient brasses and a few monuments. There are an endowed school, and charities £12.

HAYES, a township in Worthen parish, Salop; on the river Rea, 12 miles WSW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 13.

HAYES, a hamlet in Ashreigney parish, Devon; 4 miles W of Chulmleigh.

HAYES, an old seat near Oswestry, in Salop. It is cruciform and timbered, has stained windows, and belonged to R. Wareing, Esq.

HAYES, or **HEESE**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Uxbridge district, Middlesex. The village stands near the Grand Junction canal and the Great Western railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Uxbridge; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Uxbridge. The parish contains also the precinct of Norwood, and the hamlets of Yeading, Botwell, and Woodend Green. Acres, 5,670. Real property, exclusive of Norwood, £15,193,—of which £2,591 are in railways; inclusive of Norwood, £30,927. Pop., exc. of N., in 1851, 2,076; in 1861, 2,650;—inc. of N., in 1851, 4,769; in 1861, 7,134. Houses, exc. of N., 489; inc. of N., 907. The increase of pop. arose partly from the erection of cottages for brick-makers, and partly from the establishment of the Marylebone parochial schools at Southall. The manor belonged, from 830, to the archbishops of Canterbury; had a manor-house, which was often a residence of the archbishops; passed to the Norths, the Jenyns, and others; and is now the Rectory House Hayes Park, a fine mansion in a well-wooded park, is a lunatic asylum for the middle and upper classes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £700.* Patron, the Rev. W. Randall. The church is early English, with portions of Norman; and contains sedilia, a curious font, and some brasses and monuments. The p. curacies of Norwood and Southall are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, a national school, and charities £378. Bishop Wright and the Greek scholar, P. Young, were rectors. —The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 14,123. Pop., 9,157. Houses, 1,321.

HAYES-BARTON, an old seat, now a farm-house, in East Budleigh parish, Devon; 4 miles WSW of Sidmouth. It was the birth-place of Sir Walter Raleigh; is in the Tudor style; and contains a curious old oaken table. Hayes Wood is a resort of picnic parties from Sidmouth and Exmouth.

HAYES-WATER. See **HAWES-WATER** and **HAYS-WATER**.

HAYFIELD, a village, a township, a chapelry, a sub-district, and a district, in Derby. The village stands among the mountains of High Peak, near the river Kinder and the Peak canal, 3 miles ENE of the boundary with Cheshire and the Buxton and Whaley-Bridge railway, and 5 N by W of Chapel-en-le-Frith; and has a post-office; under Stockport, and a fair on 12 May.—The township includes the village; comprises the hamlets of Great Hamlet, Phoside, and Kinder; and is in Glossop parish. Pop. in 1851, 1,757; in 1861, 2,156. Houses, 446. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. There are cotton-mills, calico print-works, and

paper-mills. — The chapelry includes the township, extends also into Chapel-en-le-Frith; is all in Glossop parish; and was constituted in 1837. Rated property, £5,504. Pop., 3,359. Houses, 693. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £180. Patrons, Freeholders. The church was rebuilt in 1819, and has a tower. There are three dissenting chapels, an endowed national school, and some charities. — The sub-district contains the townships of Hayfield, Mellor, and Beard, Thornsett, Ollersett, and Whittle, all in Glossop parish, and the township of Disley-Stanley, in Stockport parish, Cheshire. Pop., 10,976. Houses, 2,182. — The district comprehends also the sub-district of Glossop, containing the townships of Glossop-Dale, Padfield, Hadfield, Dinting, Whittfield, Chunal, Simmondley, Charlesworth, Chisworth, and Ludworth, all in Glossop parish. The two sub-districts are two poor-law unions, with work-houses in respectively Beard and Glossop-Dale. Acres of the district, 48,855. Poor rates in 1863, £17,295. Pop. in 1851, 29,712; in 1861, 32,176. Houses, 6,362. Marriages in 1862, 157; births, 1,108,—of which 72 were illegitimate; deaths, 692,—of which 295 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,959; births, 10,769; deaths, 7,212. The places of worship, in 1851, were 7 of the Church of England, with 5,817 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 3,410 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 248 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 13 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,174 s.; 7 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,993 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 416 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 794 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,717 scholars; 33 private day schools, with 1,305 s.; 46 Sunday schools, with 7,918 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 157 s.

HAY-GREEN, a village in Fishlake township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Thorne.

HAYGROVE, a hamlet in Bridgewater parish, Somerset; near Bridgewater.

HAYHOLME, a hamlet in Hempholme township, Leven parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NE of Beverley.

HAYLE, or HETL (THE), a river of the SW of Cornwall. It rises near Crowan; runs about 6 miles westward, and about 4 north-north-westward; and falls into the head of St. Ives bay. About 2½ miles of it are tidal.

HAYLE, or HETL, a small seaport in St. Erth and Phillack parishes, Cornwall; on the river Hayle, and the Cornwall railway, 4 miles SE of St. Ives. It is a sub-port to St. Ives; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, and a causeway, across the river, 1,140 feet long. The harbour is below the causeway; has commodious wharfs, and canals with flood-gates; can be entered, at spring tides, by vessels of 200 tons burden; and has two fixed lights, 81 and 59 feet high, put up in 1840. A coasting trade is carried on in the exportation of copper ore and tin, and in the importation of coal, timber, and general merchandise. Steam-vessels ply regularly to Bristol. A railway, for mineral traffic, 17½ miles long, goes to Redruth. The smelting of copper was formerly done on a large scale, but has been discontinued; and there are now steam-engine works, and iron and brass-foundries.

HAYLES. See HAILES.

HAYLEYBURY. See AMWELL.

HAYLING, an island, two villages, and two parishes, in Havant district, Hants. The island lies between Langton harbour and Chichester harbour, directly opposite Havant; communicates with Havant, by a swing bridge; has a railway from the South Coast and Portsmouth Direct lines near Havant, opened in 1865; and has also a post-office under Havant. It is 4 miles long from N to S, and perfectly level. An ancient circular camp is on a corner of it, on the E; covers about 7 acres; is engirt, on three sides, by tidal inlets; and bears the name of Tunorbury, which possibly has some reference to the old Saxon god Thunor, or Thor. A priory, a cell to Jumieges abbey in Normandy, was founded on the island before the Conquest; passed, at the suppression of alien monasteries, to the Carthusians

at Sheen; went afterwards, in exchange for other lauds, to Arundel college; and has left some small vestiges. The island is a resort, in winter, of numerous rare birds; and the waters adjacent to it used to abound with fish, and still have oyster beds. — The two villages are North H. and South H.; they stand on the island 2 and 5 miles S of Havant; and S. H. is on the shore of the British Channel, and is a watering-place and a coast-guard and life-boat station. — The two parishes also are N. H. and S. H.; and they comprise the whole island, and are jointly conteminate with it. Acres of N. H.; 1,256 of land, and 1,233 of water; of S. H., 5,379 of land, and 2,744 of water. Real property of N. H., £2,295; of S. H., £5,442. Pop., 262 and 777. Houses, 60 and 157. The property of both is much subdivided; and the manor belongs to W. F. Padwick, Esq. N. H. is a p. curacy, S. H. is a vicarage, and they jointly form one living, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £211.* Patron, W. F. Padwick, Esq. The church of N. H. is very ancient, and has a spire. The church of S. H. also is ancient; was recently restored; comprises nave, aisles, and a long chancel, with a fine pointed five-lancet window; and has a tower and spire, and a Norman font. There are an independent chapel, and a national school.

HAY (LITTLE), a hamlet in Shenstone parish, Stafford; 3½ miles S of Lichfield.

HAYLSHAM. See HAILSHAM.

HAYNE, a hamlet in St. Decumans parish, Somerset; near Watchet.

HAYNE, a hamlet in Uffculme parish, Devon; 4½ miles ENE of Collumpton.

HAYNE, a seat on the W border of Devon; 6½ miles ENE of Launceston. It belonged, from the time of the Conqueror, to the Haynes; and passed to the Harrises.

HAYNE, a hundred in the lathe of Shepway, Kent; containing the parishes of Portling and Saltwood. Acres, 4,160. Pop., 732. Houses, 154.

HAYNES. See HAWNES.

HAYNFORD. See HAINFORD.

HAY (OLD), a detached part of Mereworth parish, Kent; 7 miles S of Mereworth village.

HAYRIDGE, a hundred in Devon; bounded by the hundreds of Tiverton, Halberton, Hemycok, Clifton, E. Budleigh, and W. Budleigh. It contains Bickleigh parish, fifteen other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 46,523. Pop. in 1851, 13,629; in 1861, 12,413. Houses, 2,637.

HAYS-CASTLE, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on West Cleddau river, 5½ miles NW of Clarbston Road r. station, and 6½ N of Haverfordwest. It contains the villages of Brimstone and Ford; and its post-town is Wolfs-Castle, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 4,462. Real property, £1,366. Pop., 297. Houses, 62. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Brawdy, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is tolerable.

HAYSHAW, a hamlet in Dacre township, Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles SE of Pateley-Bridge.

HAYSIDE, a hamlet in Poulton-le-Fylde parish, Lancashire; 4 miles SW of Poulton.

HAY-STACKS, a mountain at the head of Buttermere vale, in Cumberland; immediately NW of Great Gable.

HAYSTHORPE. See HAISTHORPE.

HAYSTONE, a tything in Donhead-St. Mary parish, Wilts; 4½ miles S of Hindon.

HAYS-WATER, a tarn on the W side of High Street mountain, in Westmoreland; 4 miles SE of the head of Ulleswater. It abounds with fine trout, and sends off a streamlet to Patterdale beck.

HAYTON, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Brampton district, Cumberland. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Irthing and Gelf, ¼ mile NW of How Mill r. station, and 2½ S of Brampton; and has a post-office under Carlisle. — The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £3,984. Pop., 534. Houses, 119. — The parish contains also the township of Talkin, and that of Faugh and Fenton. Acres, 7,385. Real property, £10,623; of which £35 are in quarries. Pop.,

1,250. Houses, 261. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Carlisle. Edmund Castle and Stone House are chief residences. Much of the surface is upland, and abounds in game. Talkin tarn is a lakelet, about a mile in circuit; and Talkin fell has coal. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Talkin, in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £133.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church was partly rebuilt in 1842, and has a small square tower. There is a chapel of ease at Talkin. There are also a Wesleyan chapel, news-rooms for the working classes, and charities £20.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes, part of another, and two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 21,281. Pop., 2,583. Houses, 533.

HAYTON, a parish in East Retford district, Notts; on the Chesterfield canal, 3 miles E of Sutton r. station, and 3 NE by N of East Retford. It includes the hamlet of Tyn; and its post-town is Retford. Acres, 2,700. Real property, £3,519. Pop., 258. Houses, 59. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to H. B. Simpson, Esq. There was formerly a moated castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £152.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church is Norman, with a lofty tower; and was restored in 1858. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £5.

HAYTON, a village, a township, and a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Derwent; 1 mile WSW of Burnby r. station, and 2½ SE by S of Pocklington; is a pleasant place; and has a post-office under York.—The township comprises 1,846 acres. Real property, £3,056. Pop., 210. Houses, 40.—The parish contains also the township of Bielby, and comprises 3,666 acres. Real property, £5,000. Pop., 478. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. H. Rudstone Read, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Bielby, in the diocese of York. Value, £375.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is partly Norman; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with battlemented and pinnacled tower; and was restored in 1860. Charities, £29.

HAYTON AND MEALO, a township in Aspetria parish, Cumberland; on the Carlisle and Maryport railway, and on the coast, 5½ miles NE of Maryport. It has a post-office, of the name of Hayton, under Maryport. Acres, 1,971; of which 124 are water. Real property, £3,460. Pop., 390. Houses, 80.

HAYTON (LOWER and UPPER), two townships in Stanton-Lacy parish, Salop; on the river Corve, 4½ miles N of Ludlow. Pop., 104 and 256.

HAYTOR, a hundred in Devon; bounded by the English channel, and by the hundreds of Teignbridge, Exminster, Lifton, Stanborough, and Coleridge. It contains Abbots-Kerswell parish and twenty-one other parishes. Acres, 62,913. Pop. in 1851, 35,196; in 1861, 41,997. Houses, 7,396.

HAYTOR, or HETTOR, a hamlet and a hill in Ilminster parish, Devon. The hamlet lies on the E border of Dartmoor forest, 4½ miles NNE of Ashburton; bears the name of Haytor-Vale or Haytor-Town; and has a small inn. The hill is about a mile W of the hamlet; soars into two acute summits; is traversed, from NW to SE, by remains of a Celtic road, or trackway; has, on its slope, a group of hut circles, or vestiges of an ancient British town; and commands an extensive and superb view. Famous granite quarries were worked, till recently, immediately below its summit; were connected by a railway, to a canal communicating with the navigable part of the Teign river; furnished the materials for several public structures, or parts of structures, in London; and are now a picturesque foreground for sketchers.

HAYWARD-MILL, a place on the Lymington river, in Hants; 4½ miles N of Lymington. Its vicinity commands very fine views of the coast, backed by the Isle of Wight. Hayward House, now called the Mill House, is a picturesque ruin, laden with ivy.

HAYWARDS-FIELD, an extra-parochial tract in

Strond district, Gloucester; 3 miles SW of Stroud. Pop., 5. Houses, 2.

HAYWARDS-HEATH, a small new town in Cuckfield parish, Sussex; on a recently-enclosed heath, and on the London and Brighton railway, 2 miles E by S of Cuckfield, and 12¼ N of Brighton. It has a post-office under Cuckfield, a railway station with telegraph, a hotel, corn stores, a church built in 1864, an Independent chapel, a large school, and numerous new villas. A weekly market, transferred to it from Cuckfield, is held on Wednesday; and fairs are held on 23 April and 18 Nov.

HAYWOOD, a hamlet in Burghwallis township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2¼ miles E of Burghwallis village.

HAYWOOD, Lancashire. See HETWOOD.

HAYWOOD, or HAYWOOD-Forest, an extra-parochial liberty in the district and county of Hereford; on the Hereford and Abergavenny railway, 3¼ miles SSW of Hereford. Acres, 1,395. Real property, £1,562. Pop., 102. Houses, 22.

HAYWOOD (GREAT), a township and a chapelry in Colwich and Stow parishes, Stafford. The township lies on the river Trent, the Grand Trunk canal, and the Trent Valley railway, 1¼ mile NNW of Colwich r. station, and 4 NW by N of Rugeley; and has a post-office under Stafford. The chapelry was constituted in 1854. Pop., 904. Houses, 192. Pop. of the Colwich portion, 689. Houses, 145. The property is not much divided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £110. Patron, the Earl of Lichfield. The church is good.

HAYWOOD (LITTLE), a township in Colwich and Stow parishes, Stafford; contiguous to Great Haywood, 3 miles NW by N of Rugeley. Pop., 519.

HAYWOOD-OAKS, an extra-parochial tract in Mansfield district, Notts; ¼ mile E of Bledworth. Pop., 11. House, 1.

HAZELBROOK, a place 4½ miles from Guilsborough, in Northamptonshire; with a post-office under Northampton.

HAZELBURY, a manor in Box parish, Wilts; 3 miles SW of Corsham. It once was a parish; and it still ranks as a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £10. Patron, Mr. Northey.

HAZELEIGH, a parish in Maldon district, Essex; 2¼ miles SW of Maldon r. station. Post-town, Maldon. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £1,397. Pop., 106. Houses, 30. The manor-house, called the Hall, is now a farm-house. A stone coffin, about 6½ feet long, containing a female skeleton, was dug up in a field here in 1838. The parish is a meet for the Essex Union hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £258. Patrons, H. S. Blake and B. Kerr, Esqs. The church is a primitive structure, chiefly of timber.

HAZELER. See HAZELOR.

HAZELEY (GREAT). See HAZELEY (GREAT).

HAZELEY-HEATH. See HAZELEY-HEATH.

HAZELGROVE. See HAZLEGROVE.

HAZELTON. See HAZLETON.

HAZEL-TOR, a hill in Devon; the same as ANSWELL-TOR, which see.

HAZLEBADGE, a lordship in Hope parish, Derby; 3 miles NNE of Tideswell. Acres, 900. Real property, £795. Pop., 58. Houses, 10. The manor belonged at Domesday to William Peverel, and belongs now to the Duke of Rutland.

HAZLEBEECH. See HAZELBEECH.

HAZLEGROVE, a village and a sub-district in Stockport district, Cheshire. The village is in Stockport parish; stands adjacent to the Buxton railway, 2¼ miles SE of Stockport; has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stockport; is irregularly built, and upwards of ½ a mile long; and carries on cotton weaving, and other employments. The sub-district contains three townships of Stockport parish, and a hamlet of Cleadale parish. Pop., 4,917. Houses, 999.

HAZLEGROVE, a hamlet in Linthwaite chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; near Huddersfield.

HAZLEGROVE HOUSE, the seat of the St. John

Mildmay family in Queen-Camel parish, Somerset; 5½ miles ENE of Ilchester.

HAZLEHEAD-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Thurlstone township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Don, and on the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, 3¼ miles W by S of Penistone. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Sheffield.

HAZLEMERE. See **HAZLEMERE**.

HAZLERIGG, a village in Killingworth and Weetsdale townships, Longbenton parish, Northumberland; on the river Tyne, 4 miles E of Newcastle. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the coal and iron trade.

HAZLETON, or **HAZLEDON**, a village and a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester. The village stands among the Cotswolds, 3 miles NW of Northleach, and 6 SW by W of Bourton-on-the-Water r. station. The parish contains also the chapelry of Yanworth; and its post-town is Andoverford, under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,530. Real property, £2,753. Pop., 308. Houses, 64. The manor belongs to H. E. Waller, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Yanworth, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £550. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Norman.

HAZLEWOOD, a township and a chapelry in Duffield parish, Derby. The township lies on the river Derwent and the Midland railway, 1¼ mile NNW of Duffield r. station, and 2½ SSW of Belper; and has a post-office under Belper. Real property, £2,397; of which £52 are in quarries. Pop., 392. Houses, 85. The manor belongs to the Rev. Sir Edward R. Jodrell, Bart. The Knowle is the seat of W. W. Hull, Esq.—The chapelry was constituted in 1848. Pop., 719. Houses, 165. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church was built in 1840; and consists of nave and chancel, with a porch. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.—A railway from Duffield to Wirksworth, in progress of formation towards the end of 1865, will have a station at Hazlewood-Lane.

HAZLEWOOD, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; near the coast, 2 miles NW of Aldborough r. station. Post-town, Aldborough, under Saxmundham. Acres, 1,937. Real property, £1,408. Pop., 91. Houses, 20. There is no church.

HAZLEWOOD, Tadcaster, W. R. Yorkshire. See **STUTTON-WITH-HAZLEWOOD**.

HAZLEWOOD AND STORITHS, a township in Skipton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 7 miles ENE of Skipton. Acres, 2,483. Pop., 185. Houses, 43.

HAZLEY-HEATH, a tything in Heckfield parish, Hants; 4½ miles N of Odiham. Pop., 398. Houses, 79.

HAZON, a township in Shilbottle parish, Northumberland; on a branch of the river Coquet, 6 miles S of Alnwick. It includes the hamlet of Hart-Law. Acres, 1,409. Pop., 116. Houses, 18.

HEACHAM, a village and a parish in Docking district, Norfolk. The village stands on the coast, and on the Lynn and Hunstanton railway, 9 miles N by E of Castle-Rising; is a considerable but scattered place; ranks as a sub-port to Lynn; and has a post-office under Lynn, a railway station, and a fair on 20 June. There is no harbour; but the beach is such as to serve readily for the lading and unlading of small craft. The parish comprises 3,353 acres of land, and 1,500 of water. Real property, £6,005; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop., 990. Houses, 226. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to H. S. Le Strange, Esq. A Cluniac monastery, a cell to Lewes abbey, was founded here, in the time of William Rufus, by William de Waren, Earl of Surrey; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Norfolk. Bricks and tiles are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £226. Patron, C. F. Neville Rolfe, Esq. The church is good, has an embattled tower, and contains a brass of an armed knight, and several monuments. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and charities £15.

HEADBOURN-WORTHY, a parish in Winchester

district, Hants; on the river Itchen and the South-western railway, 2 miles N of Winchester. Post-town, Winchester. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £4,419. Pop., 194. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few; but the greater part belongs to Henry Bright, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £390.* Patron, University College, Oxford. The church is ancient, but good; has some indications of Saxon; and includes, in a 15th century chapel, but originally outside of its own wall, a much mutilated ancient sculpture of the crucifixion. The churchyard contains the grave of Bingham, the author of "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," who was rector. Charities, £8.

HEADCORN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Hollingbourn district, Kent. The village stands on the river Beult, and on the Southeastern railway, 11 miles W by N of Ashford; consists chiefly of one wide struggling street; and has a post-office under Staplehurst, a railway station with telegraph, a hotel, a weekly market on Wednesday, and a fair on 12 June. The parish comprises 5,011 acres. Real property, £6,503. Pop., 1,339. Houses, 291. The property is much subdivided; and the manorial rights are divided. Some hops are grown; and bricks and tiles are made. An Augustinian priory was founded at Mottenden, in 1224, by Sir Robert de Rokesby; and was given, at the dissolution, to Lord Cromwell,—and, after his attainder, to Sir Anthony Aucher. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £294.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is decorated and later English; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and was restored in 1855. The churchyard has a very old oak, 40 feet in girth. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Unitarians, a national school, and charities £25.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 18,849. Pop., 5,286. Houses, 1,117.

HEADEN. See **HEADON**.

HEADINGLEY, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Aire, and on the Leeds and Harrogate railway, 2 miles NW of Leeds; is a considerable place, with many handsome villas; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leeds.—The township bears the name of Headingley-with-Burley; contains the villages of Burley and Kirkstall; and is divided into the chapelries of Headingley, Burley, and Kirkstall. Acres, 3,058. Real property, £36,012; of which £1,300 are in iron-works, and £155 in quarries. Pop., in 1851, 6,105; in 1861, 9,674. Houses, 2,024. The increase of pop. was partly occasioned by the erection of residences for many of the merchants of Leeds. The Botanical and Zoological gardens of Leeds are here; and there are a large bleaching establishment, several worsted mills, a flax mill, and a tannery. The ancient oak also is here which gives name to the wapentake of Skyrack, originally Scire-oak.—The chapelry of Headingley is of prior date to the other two chapelries of the township. Pop. in 1861, 3,119. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The church was rebuilt in 1837, at a cost of £23,000; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HEADINGTON, a village, a parish, and a district in Oxfordshire. The village stands near the river Cherwell, 2½ miles ENE of Oxford r. station; and has a post-office under Oxford. The parish comprises 1,780 acres. Real property, £7,163; of which £61 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,653; in 1861, 2,110. Houses, 423. The increase of pop. arose from contiguity to Oxford. A palace of Ethelred stood at Court Close. The Oxford lunatic asylum stands on Headington Hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £162. Patron, the Rev. T. H. Whorwood. The church is ancient, but has been mainly rebuilt; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower. The p. curacy of Headington-Quarry is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, an endowed school with £20 a year, and a workhouse.—The district comprehends the sub-district of St. Clement, containing the parishes of St. Cle-

ment, St. John, and St. Giles, the colleges of Merton and Corpus Christi, and the hall of St. Alban, in Oxford city, and the parishes of Headington, Cowley, Ilfley, Beckley, Stow-Wood, Elsfield, Marston, and Wood-Eaton; and the sub-district of Wheatley, containing the parishes of Cuddesdon, Holton, Garsington, Horsepath, Shotover, Forest-Hill, and Stanton St. John, and the extra-parochial tract of Shotover-Hill-Place. Acres, 25,727. Poor-rates in 1863, £6,499. Pop. in 1851, 15,771; in 1861, 17,135. Houses, 3,495. Marriages in 1862, 120; births, 611,—of which 39 were illegitimate; deaths, 373,—of which 112 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,309; births, 5,330; deaths, 3,814. The places of worship, in 1851, were 20 of the Church of England, with 6,225 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 500 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 274 s.; 2 of Wesleyans, with 260 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 170 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 50 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 80 s. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,234 scholars; 42 private day schools, with 989 s.; 19 Sunday schools, with 1,018 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 32 s.

HEADINGTON-QUARRY, a chapelry in Headington district, Oxfordshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Oxford r. station. It was constituted in 1850; and it comprises the extra-parochial tract of Shotover-Hill-Place, and part of the parish of Headington. Post-town, Headington, under Oxford. Pop., 684. Houses, 129. Pop. of the part in Headington parish, 606. Houses, 113. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £42.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

HEADLAM, a township in Gainford parish, Durham; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles WNW of Darlington. Acres, 780. Real property, £1,216. Pop., 102. Houses, 21.

HEADLEGE. See **HEADLEIGH**.

HEADLESS-CROSS, a village in Ipsley parish, Warwick, and Feckenham parish, Worcester, and a chapelry partly also in Tarlebigg parish, Worcester. The village stands on the boundary between Warwick and Worcester, 2 miles W of Ipsley, and $\frac{5}{8}$ SE of Bromsgrove r. station; and has a post-office under Bromsgrove. The chapelry was constituted in 1850. Pop., 1,743. Houses, 387. Pop. of the Ipsley portion, 783. Houses, 169. Pop. of the Feckenham portion, 508. Houses, 114. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £102.* Patron, rotationally the Rector of Ipsley, the Vicar of Turlebigg, and the Vicar of Feckenham.

HEADLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Farnborough and county of Southampton. The village stands near the boundary with Surrey, about $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Liphook, and S by W of Farnham r. station; is noted for the salubrity of its air and the purity of its waters; and has a post-office under Liphook, and a workhouse. The parish comprises 6,977 acres. Real property, £5,448. Pop., 1,320. Houses, 297. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Winchester. Nearly one-half of the land recently was waste; but much of this, in 1865 and previous years, was reclaimed. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £776.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church is chiefly later English, and was restored in 1858. There is an endowed school.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Kingsley and Bramshott; and is a poor-law incorporation under Gilbert's act. Acres, 15,429. Pop. in 1861, 3,128. Houses, 665. Poor-rates in 1863, £1,477.

HEADLEY, a village and a parish in Reigate district, Surrey. The village lies under Headley-Hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Betchworth r. station, and 3 SE by E of Leatherhead; and has a post-office under Epsom. The parish comprises 1,630 acres. Real property, £1,758. Pop., 322. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £162.* Patrons, Heirs of the late Hon. Col. Howard. The church was rebuilt in 1833; is in the early English style; consists of nave and chancel, with a porch; and has a tower and spire, added in 1839. The churchyard

commands a fine view to the N. There is a national school.

HEADLEY-HEATH; a hamlet in Wythall chapelry, Worcester; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Wythall, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of King's-Norton r. station. It has a post-office letter-box under Birmingham. Real property, £3,145.

HEADON, a village and a parish in East Retford district, Notts. The village stands 3 miles N of Tuxford r. station, and 4 SE of East Retford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Upton and Thorpe; and bears the name of Headon-with-Upton. Post-town, Tuxford, under Newark. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £2,841. Pop., 232. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to G. H. Vernon, Esq. Headon Park was a seat of the Eyres. The living is two fold, a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value of the vicarage, £220; of the rectory, £178. Patron of both, G. H. Vernon, Esq. The church is old, but good, and has a tower. There is a Methodist chapel.

HEADON HILL, an eminence at the N extremity of Alum bay, in the Isle of Wight. It forms a bold headland of striking character, 397 feet high; and commands views over Colwell and Totland bays. See **ALUM BAY**.

HEADWORTH. See **HEDWORTH**.

HEAGE, or **HIGH-EDGE**, a village and a chapelry in Duffield parish, Derby. The village stands near the river Derwent, the Cromford canal, and the Midland railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Ambergate r. station, and $\frac{2}{3}$ NNE of Belper; and has a post-office, of the name of Heage, under Belper. The chapelry contains also the hamlets of Nether Heage, Cackleton, Toadmoor, Ambergate, Black-Horse, and Boothgate. Real property, £6,137. Pop., 2,286. Houses, 475. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Francis Hurt, Esq. Iron-works are at Morley-Park; marble and stone-works are near Buckland Hollow; and edged tools are made. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £130.* Patron, the Vicar of Unfield. The church is ancient, and was repaired and enlarged in 1836. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Free Methodists, a national school, an endowed school, with £28, and other charities, with £12.

HEAL, a hamlet in Ilfracombe parish, Somerset; near Ilfracombe.

HEAL, Surrey. See **HALE**.

HEALAND, a hamlet in St. Giles-in-the-Wood parish, Devon; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Great Torrington.

HEALAUGH, a hamlet in Reeth township, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Reeth.

HEALAUGH, a parish in the district of Tadcaster and W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E of Tadcaster town and r. station. Post-town, Tadcaster. Acres, 2,800. Real property, £4,431. Pop., 228. Houses, 41. The manor, with Healaugh Hall, belongs to the Rev. E. H. Brooksbank. An ancient manor-house, occupying the site of a previous edifice, called "the Hermitage in the Wood," was converted, in 1218, by Jordan de St. Maria, into a priory of black canons; was given, at the dissolution, to James Gage; passed to Sir Arthur Darey; became the residence of Sir Thomas Wharton; and is now a moated farm-house. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £100.* Patron, the Rev. E. H. Brooksbank. The church was partially rebuilt in 1860; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; has a fine Norman door; contains an elegant tomb of Sir Thomas Wharton; and stands on an eminence.

HEALE HOUSE, a mansion $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Salisbury, in Wilts. It belonged to the Erringtons and the Hydes; and is now the residence of G. Loder, Esq. Charles II. had shelter in it after the battle of Worcester; and the events of his arrival at it are said, with change of scene, to figure in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Woodstock." The house has been altered, but retains some old carved work. A palace of the Bishops of Salisbury is alleged to have stood on or near its site. Heale hill, in its vicinity, has, on the S slope, some traces of an an-

cient British village,—and, on the summit, a Druidical circle and an ancient camp.

HEALEY, a village and a chapelry in Spotland township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire. The village stands 2 miles NW of Rochdale town and r. station; and has a post-office under Rochdale, a cotton mill, and a flannel mill. The chapelry was constituted in 1846. Pop., 2,758. Houses, 560. Healey Hall belonged to the Oke-dens, and passed to the Chadwicks. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £160.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1843; stands on a hill in the village; and is a cruciform structure, with a recently-added and conspicuous spire. There is a national school.

HEALEY, a township in Bywell-St. Peter parish, Northumberland; 4 miles S of Riding-Mill r. station, and 7 SE of Hexham. Acres, 2,128. Pop., 71. Houses, 17. A small church, in the Norman style, was built here in 1860; and a small national school is at Healey field.

HEALEY, a hamlet in Batley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Dewsbury. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in blanket manufacture.

HEALEY, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Masham parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2 miles W by S of Masham, and 6½ S of Finghall Lane r. station; and has a post-office under Bedale.—The township bears the name of Healey-with-Sutton. Acres, 4,827. Real property, £2,617. Pop., 317. Houses, 65.—The chapelry was constituted in 1849. Rated property, £4,364. Pop., 900. Houses, 214. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Admiral Harcourt. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £152.* Patron, the Vicar of Masham. The church was built in 1848, and is a cruciform edifice, with tower and spire. There is a free school.

HEALEY AND COMBELL, a township in Nether Witton parish, Northumberland; 8 miles NW of Morpeth. Acres, 866. Pop., 32. Houses, 6.

HEALEY (MOUNT), a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, 2 miles ESE of Rothbury. Acres, 442. Pop., 43. Houses, 9.

HEALING, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 1½ mile SSW of Great Coates r. station, and 4 W of Great Grimsby. Post-town, Great Coates, under Ulceby. Acres, 1,327. Real property, £1,647. Pop., 96. Houses, 13. The property is divided among three. There are two medicinal springs, within 3 feet of each other, but of very different qualities. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £250.* Patrons, the Landowners. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and is pretty good. The parsonage was built in 1860.

HEALY. See **HEALEY**.

HEALY CASTLE, a ruined baronial seat in Betley parish, Stafford; near Betley village. It was built by Henry de Audley; and passed to the Stanleys and the Touchets.

HEALYFIELD, a township in Lanchester parish, Durhamshire; 7¼ miles NW of Durham. Acres, 1,221. Pop., 336. Houses, 64.

HEANING FORCE, a waterfall on the river Ure, N. R. Yorkshire; above Harlow force, near Askrigg.

HEANLEY, a hamlet in Kingsbury parish, Warwick.

HEANOR, a village, a township, and a parish in the district of Basford and county of Derby. The village stands near the Erewash river, canal, and railway, and the boundary with Notts, 1 mile WSW of Langley-mills r. station, and 6 E by S of Belper; is lighted with gas, and governed by a board of health; was formerly a market-town; and has now a post-office; under Derby, and fairs on Old Martinmas day and 23 Nov.—The township comprises 1,535 acres. Real property, £8,264; of which £303 are in mines. Pop. in 1861, 3,427; in 1861, 4,084. Houses, 846. The increase of pop. arose from the operations of a building society, and from the extension of coal mining and iron manufacture.—The parish contains also the township of Shipley, and the hamlets of Codnor and Loscoe. Acres, 6,870. Real property, £24,157; of which £6,826 are in mines. Pop. in 1851,

5,982; in 1861, 8,080. Houses, 1,613. The property is subdivided. Heanor Hall is the seat of John Ray, Esq. Hostery and silk blonde lace are extensively manufactured. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £169.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English; belonged once to Dale abbey; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a square tower; contains several monuments to the Mundy family, and one to the native sculptor, Samuel Watson; and was recently in rather bad condition. A new cemetery, with two conjoint chapels, surmounted by tower and spire, was opened in 1853. The p. curacy of Codnor is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £10.

HEANTON HOUSE, or **HEANTON-SACKVILLE**, the seat of Lord Clinton, in Devon; 5 miles NNW of Hatherleigh.

HEANTON-PUNCHARDON, a village and a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon. The village stands near the mouth of the river Taw, 4½ miles NNW of Barnstaple r. station. The parish contains also the hamlets of Chivenor, Wrafton, and West Ashford. Post-town, Barnstaple. Acres, 3,020. Real property, £3,854. Pop., 540. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. W. Williams, Esq. Heanton Court was formerly the seat of the Bassetts, and is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £431.* Patron, A. D. Bassett, Esq. The church is early English, and good; comprises nave and chancel, with a lofty tower; and has a handsome carved screen and a fine canopied tomb of one of the Coffin family. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £14.

HEANWOOD, a place in Solihull parish, Warwick; near Solihull. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Keteibern of Langdon; and was given, at the dissolution, to John Higford.

HEAP, a village, a township, and a parochial chapelry in Bury parish, Lancashire. The village stands near the river Roche and the Bury and Rochdale railway, 2 miles E of Bury.—The township includes also the town of Heywood, with its post-office and r. station; and is nearly divided into the chapels of Heap and Heywood. Acres, 2,934. Real property, £66,545; of which £200 are in mines, £80 in quarries, and £1,200 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 16,048; in 1861, 17,353. Houses, 3,535. Pop., exclusive of Heywood town, in 1861, 4,529. Houses, 1,905. There are large paper mills, cotton mills, and wool mills, manufactories of power-looms and boilers, works of iron and brass founding, two churches, eight dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institution, and four national schools, mostly in Heywood.—The chapelry was constituted in 1840. Pop. in 1861, 7,633. Houses, 1,605. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is modern.

HEAPEY, a township-chapelry in Leyland parish, Lancashire; adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 2 miles NE of Chorley r. station. Post-town, Chorley. Acres, 1,466. Real property, £2,267. Pop. in 1851, 495; in 1861, 396. Houses, 81. The decrease of pop. was caused by want of employment. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to W. S. Carr, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Leyland. The church was built in 1750, and improved in 1829; and was intended in 1865 to be enlarged. There is a national school.

HEAPHAM, a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; at one of the sources of the river Brant, 3 miles E by N of Lea r. station, and 4½ ESE of Gainsborough. Post-town, Gainsborough. Acres, 1,250. Real property, £1,483. Pop., 129. Houses, 25. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £245.* Patron, W. C. Amcotts, Esq. The church was recently in disrepair.

HEARSE-GREEN, a part of the town of Brightlingsea, in Essex.

HEARTU. See HARTLEPOOL.

HEASLEY, a hamlet in North Molton parish, Devon.

HEATFIELD. See HADFIELD.

HEATH, a village and a parish in Chesterfield district, Derby. The village stands on an affluent of the river Rother, 3 miles NE of Clay-Cross r. station, and 5 SE by E of Chesterfield; and has a post-office under Chesterfield. The parish comprises 1,611 acres. Real property, £2,083; of which £270 are in mines. Pop., 369. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £237.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1853; is in the decorated English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and small spire. There are an endowed school with £15 a-year, and a charity with 27.

HEATH, a township in Stoke-St. Milborough parish, Salop; 7½ miles NNE of Ludlow. It contains Normcott hamlet; and forms a chapelry annexed to the vicarage of Stoke-St. Milborough. Pop., 33. Houses, 8.

HEATH, a hamlet in Skircoat township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in the southern vicinity of Halifax.

HEATH, a village in Warmfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Calder, 2 miles E of Wakefield. It is a pleasant place; contains several handsome villas; and has a post-office under Wakefield. Heath Hall, in the vicinity, is an elegant and somewhat ancient castellated edifice.

HEATH, or HETHE, a village and a parish in Bicester district, Oxford. The village stands on an affluent of the river Ouse, 5 miles NNE of Bicester r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Hethe, under Bicester. The parish comprises 1,300 acres. Real property, £1,253. Pop., 442. Houses, 98. The manor belongs to J. H. S. Harrison, Esq. Heath House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £164.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; was recently restored and enlarged; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and S porch; and has a very old font. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics, a national school, and charities 24.

HEATH AND JAY, a township in Leintwardine parish, Hereford; 6½ miles W of Ludlow. Pop., 62. Houses, 7.

HEATH AND REACH, a chapelry in Leighton-Buzzard parish, Beds; on the Grand Junction canal, adjacent to Bucks; 2½ miles N of Leighton-Buzzard r. station. Post-town, Leighton-Buzzard. Acres, 2,279. Real property, £4,214. Pop., 953. Houses, 212. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Col. H. Hamner. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £105.* Patron, the Vicar of Leighton-Buzzard. The church is modern, and has a low square tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities 25.

HEATH-CHARNOCK. See CHARNOCK-HEATH.

HEATHCOTE, a hamlet in Hartington-Nether-Quarter township, Hartington parish, Derby; 5½ miles W of Winstanley. It has a Primitive Methodist chapel.

HEATHENCOTE, a hamlet in Paulerspury parish, Northampton; 1½ mile SE of Towcester.

HEATHER, a parish in Ashby-de-la-Zouch district, Leicester; on the river Sence, 3 miles SSW of Swannington r. station, and 5 SE by E of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Post-town, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Acres, 1,015. Real property, £2,620. Pop., 371. Houses, 86. The manor belongs to the Rev. G. P. Belcher; and the manor-house contains some relics of a commandery of the Knights of St. John, which dated prior to the time of King John, and was given, at the dissolution, to Oliver St. John and Robert Thornton. Heather Hall is the seat of the Goode family. Stocking-making is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £377. Patron, the Rev. G. P. Belcher. The church is early English, with a tower; and was repaired in 1853. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HEATHERYCLEUGH, a village and a chapelry in Stanhope parish, Durham. The village stands near the

river Wear, and in the northern vicinity of Stanhope town and r. station; and is inhabited chiefly by lead and ironstone miners. The chapelry does not appear to have definite limits; and the statistics of it are returned with the parish. Post-town, Stanhope, under Darlington. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rector of Stanhope. The church is modern.

HEATH-FARM, an extra-parochial tract in Oswestry district, Salop; 7¼ miles SE of Oswestry. Pop., 6. House, 1.

HEATHFIELD, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; on a branch of the river Parret, near Bishops-Lydeard r. station, 5 miles WNW of Taunton. Post-town, Bishops-Lydeard, under Taunton. Acres, 692. Real property, £1,472. Pop., 124. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to F. G. Bernard, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. E. B. C. Spurway. The church consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and is good.

HEATHFIELD, a village and a parish in Hailsham district, Sussex. The village stands on a headstream of the river Cuckmere, adjacent to the line of projected railway from Hailsham to Tunbridge Wells, 6 miles SW of Ticehurst-Road r. station, and 8 N of Hailsham; has a post-office; under Hurst-Green, a good inn, and a weekly market on Thursday; and gave the title of Baron to General Elliot, the defender of Gibraltar. The hamlet of Heathfield-Common is about a mile to the ENE, and also has a post-office under Hurst-Green. The parish contains also the hamlets or places of Cade-Street, Punnetts-Town, Street-End, and Runtington. Acres, 7,970. Real property, £3,022. Pop. in 1851, 2,208; in 1861, 1,892. Houses, 330. The property is subdivided; and the manor belongs to Earls Ashburnham, Chichester, and Delawarr. Heathfield Park belonged to the Dacres; passed to General Elliot, Lord Heathfield; was sold, by his successor, to Francis Newberry, Esq.; and is now the seat of Sir Charles W. Blunt, Bart. The house has been greatly altered; but the grounds, which are very fine and have noble views, contain a memorial of General Elliot in a tower, erected in honour of him by Mr. Newberry. The tower stands on a spot about 600 feet above sea-level; is a mark for the entire weald, in Kent and Sussex; and commands a prospect, over 40 churches, to a great extent of coast. Cade-Street, about ¼ a mile N of the village, disputes with one or two other localities the claim of being the death-place of Jack Cade. A very large iron furnace was formerly about a mile S of the village; produced cannon of high repute; and has left some traces. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £400.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and SE chapel, with tower and spire; and was partly rebuilt, partly restored, in 1860 and previous years. One act of the restoration had reference to the spire, which is about 60 feet high, and was 2½ feet out of the perpendicular, and is supposed to have been so from the time of its erection about 500 years before; and this act consisted in bringing it to the perpendicular, without taking it down, and was successfully performed. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, and a national school.

HEATHFIELD, a place near Wandsworth, on the N border of Surrey. It has a post-office under Wandsworth, London SW.

HEATHFIELD - COMMON. See HEATHFIELD, Sussex.

HEATH-GREEN, a hamlet in Beoley parish, Worcester; 1½ mile NE of Beoley village.

HEATH-HILL, a place 2 miles SSW of Upton-on-Severn, Worcester. It is a meet for the Ledbury hounds. HEATH (NETHER and UPPER), two townships in Wortham parish, Salop; 11 miles SW of Shrewsbury.

HEATHPOOL, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, Northumberland; on College burn, 6 miles W by N of Wooler. Acres, 1,037. Pop., 21. Houses, 5.

HEATH-ROW, a hamlet in Harmondsworth parish, Middlesex; on the border of Hounslow heath, 4½ miles

WNW of Hounslow. It has a post-office under Hounslow, London W. A Roman camp was near it, 300 feet square, with a single ditch.

HEATH-SIDE, a tything in Woking parish, Surrey; near the Southwestern railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Guildford.

HEATHTON, a township in Claverley parish, Salop; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Bridgnorth. Pop., 208.

HEATHWAITE, a hamlet in Whorlton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Stokesley.

HEATHWAITE, Lancashire. See WOODLAND and HEATHWAITE.

HEATHYLEE, a township in Alstonefield parish, Stafford; on the river Manifold, 2 miles W of Longnor. Real property, £3,097. Pop., 504. Houses, 110. The manor belongs to Sir John H. Crew. Much of the land is moor.

HEATLEY AND WARBURTON, a railway station on the N border of Cheshire; on the Manchester and Warrington railway, $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by W of Manchester.

HEATON, a township in Deane parish, Lancashire; on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 2 miles WNW of Bolton. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £4,542; of which £109 are in mines and £250 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 826; in 1861, 955. Houses, 180. The manor belonged to the Heaton family in the time of Edward III. Coal, building-stone, and slate flags abound.

HEATON, a township and a sub-district in Lancaster district, Lancashire. The township is in Overton chapelry, Lancaster parish; lies on the river Lune, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Lancaster; includes the hamlet of Oxcliffe; and bears the name of Heaton-with-Oxcliffe. Acres, 1,977. Real property, £2,609. Pop., 165. Houses, 22.—The sub-district includes three other townships of Lancaster parish, and all Heysham parish. Acres, 12,365. Pop., 3,455. Houses, 670.

HEATON, a township in Newcastle-All Saints parish, Northumberland; on the Ouse burn, the Northeastern railway, and on the Newcastle and North Shields railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Newcastle. It has a station on the Northeastern railway. Acres, 911. Pop., 376. Houses, 76. The manor belonged, in the time of King John, to Robert de Gangy; and passed to the Babingtons. King John is said to have resided here, when sojourning in the north; and remains of an ancient strong house, called King John's palace, stood till lately. Edward I. visited Heaton chapel in 1299, to hear a boy-bishop. Heaton Hall was built in 1713, by the Rideleys, as a central residence for their numerous collieries. Heaton Main colliery was the scene of a fearful accident in April 1815, when 41 men and 34 boys perished. The Newcastle and North Shields railway has a deep cutting, nearly a mile long, within the township. A pleasant walk goes up the Ouse burn from Heaton to Jesmond.

HEATON, a township in Leek parish, Stafford; on the river Dane, at the boundary with Cheshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Leek. Real property, £3,142. Pop., 396. Houses, 79. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in spinning cotton and forming grindstones.

HEATON, a village and a chapelry in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an acclivity, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Bradford branch of the North Midland railway, 2 miles NNW of Bradford; and has a post-office under Bradford, Yorkshire. The chapelry contains also the hamlets of Frizinghall, Heaton-Royds, Heaton-Shaye, Chellow, Chellow-Heights, and Towler-Lane. Acres, 1,296. Real property, £5,755; of which £260 are in mines, and £302 in quarries. Pop., 1,673. Houses, 347. The manor belongs to the Earl of Rosse. Heaton Hall is occupied by H. Harris, Esq. There are extensive quarries and several factories. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, not reported.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was built in 1864, is a handsome edifice, and stands on a conspicuous site. There are two chapels for Baptists, and two for Wesleyans.

HEATON-CASTLE. See HEATON (NEW).

HEATON-CHAPEL, a railway station in the S of

Lancashire; on the Manchester and Stockport railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Manenester. See HEATON-NORRIS.

HEATON (EARLS). See EARLS-HEATON.

HEATON-FALLOWFIELD. See HEATON (LITTLE).

HEATON (GREAT), a township in Prestwich parish, Lancashire; on the river Irk, 4 miles N by W of Manchester. It was anciently known as Heaton-Reddish; and it includes the hamlet of Lands-End. Acres, 866. Real property, £2,508. Pop., 159. Houses, 34. The manor belonged to the Langleys, and passed to the Reddisbes, the Cokes, and the Drinkwaters. Most of the land, with Heaton House, belongs now to the Earl of Wilton. Heaton House is a modern edifice, in the Ionic style; and stands in a well-wooded park, about 5 miles in circuit.

HEATON (HANGING). See HANGING-HEATON.

HEATON (LITTLE), a township in Prestwich parish, Lancashire; contiguous to Great Heaton, 5 miles N of Manchester. It was called, till about a century ago, Heaton-Fallowfield. Acres, 509. Real property, £1,915. Pop., 838. Houses, 161. The manor belonged to the Hollands, and passed to the Egertons. About one-half of the property belongs now to the Earl of Wilton. A farm-house, called Old Hall, occupies the site of Old Heaton Hall. There is a national school.

HEATON-KIRK. See KIRK-HEATON.

HEATON-MERSEY, a village and a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Mersey, at the boundary with Cheshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Heaton-Chapel r. station, and 2 W of Stockport; and has a post-office under Manchester. Numerous respectable residences are in the village and its neighbourhood. The chapelry was constituted in 1852. Pop. in 1861, 1,375. Houses, 351. The manor belongs to Lord Egerton. The seat of the Bishop of Manchester is here. There are a cotton mill, two extensive bleach-works, a pottery, and brick and tile works. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £130.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church was built in 1850; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and spire. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.

HEATON (NEW), a hamlet on the N border of Northumberland; near the rivers Tweed and Till and the Northeastern railway, 2 miles ENE of Cornhill. Heaton Castle here, now a ruined square fortalice, belonged, in the time of Edward I., to William de Eton; passed to the Greys, and to Earl Tankerville; and was besieged in vain, in 1513, by the Scots, on their way to Flodden.

HEATON-NORRIS, a town, a township, two chapelries, and a sub-district, in the parish of Manchester, the district of Stockport, and the county of Lancaster. The town is suburban to Stockport; stands on the verge of Lancashire, on the river Mersey, on the Northwestern railway, and on the Stockport and Altrincham Junction railway, at the terminus of the Ashton, Manchester, and Oldham canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Manchester; and has two railway stations, several good hotels, two churches, five dissenting chapels, two national schools, and numerous respectable residences. Six bridges, and a foot one, connect it with Stockport. A viaduct, 1,780 feet long, 108 feet high, with twenty-two arches, erected at a cost of £75,000, takes the Northwestern railway across the Mersey. An extensive luggage depôt is connected with the Northwestern r. station. Christ Church was built in 1846; is a handsome edifice, in the pointed style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with an elegant spire. The Wycliffe Independent chapel is an ornamental Gothic structure. The town shares generally in the trade of Stockport; and has large cotton factories, iron foundries, machine works, rope walks, and saw mills.—The township includes also the village of Heaton-Mersey, and is partly within Stockport borough. Acres, 2,108. Real property, £52,750. Pop. in 1851, 15,697; in 1861, 16,333. Houses, 3,379. Pop. of the part within Stockport borough, 13,838. Houses, 2,922.—The two chapelries are Christchurch and St. Thomas; both were constituted in 1854; and the latter lies round Heaton-Chapel r. station. Post-town of both, Stockport. Pop. in 1861, of Christchurch, 9,625; of St.

Thomas, 6,179. Houses, 1,970 and 1,336. The livings are rectories in the diocese of Manchester. Value of Christchurch, £30;* of St. Thomas, £116.* Patron of the former, the Bishop of Manchester; of the latter, the Dean and Chapter of Manchester. An ancient chapelry of Heaton-Norris comprehends also what are now the chapelries of Reddish.—The sub-district contains also the township of Reddish. Acres, 3,649. Pop., 17,696. Houses, 3,659.

HEATON-REDDISH. See HEATON (GREAT).

HEATON-ROYDS. See HEATON, W. R. Yorkshire.

HEATON-SHAYE. See HEATON, W. R. Yorkshire.

HEATON-WITH-OXCLIFFE. See HEATON, Lancashire.

HEAVENFIELD. See HALLINGTON, Northumberland.

HEAVITREE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village is suburban to Exeter, on the E side; was anciently called Wovford, afterwards Wonford, from a streamlet which runs through it; became for some time the place of execution for Exeter, and took thence the name of Heavy-Tree, which passed into Heavitree; and now contains many good and neat houses. The parish includes also the hamlets of Whipton, East Wonford, and South Wonford; and is partly within the borough of Exeter. Acres, 3,469. Real property, £21,104; of which £37 are in quarries. Pop., 3,133. Houses, 631. Pop. of the part within Exeter borough, 2,757. Houses, 572. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, by Henry I., to Geoffrey de Mandeville; and passed to the Fitzjohns, the Montacutes, the Courtenays, and the Kellys. Heavitree House is the seat of the Ford family; and was the place where Richard Ford wrote his "Handbook for Spain." A priory stood at Whipton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £641.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1845; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with S porch; and has an imposing interior. A chapel of ease was erected in Whipton in 1862. There are national schools, two suites of almshouses, and a few charities. Hooker, the author of "Ecclesiastical Polity," and Duck, the author of "De Auctoritate Juris Civilis," were natives.—The sub-district contains eight parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 10,854. Pop., 6,556. Houses, 1,302.

HEBBLE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Ovenden township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Halifax.

HEBBURN, a village in Jarrow township and parish, Durham; on the river Tyne, 3 miles WSW of South Shields. It is a shipping place for coals, and has a post-office under Gateshead.

HEBBURN, or HEBRON, a township and a parish in Morpeth district, Northumberland. The township lies near the Northeastern railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Morpeth; and includes a lofty eminence, called Hebburn-Shaw, which commands an extensive view, and was formerly used as an alarm beacon. Acres, 972. Pop., 125. Houses, 19. The parish contains also the townships of Cockle-Park, Tritlington, Earsdon, Earsdon-Forest, Fenrother, and Causey-Park. Post-town, Morpeth. Acres, 7,696. Real property, £4,320. Pop., 595. Houses, 108. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bothal, in the diocese of Durham. The church was rebuilt in 1793.

HEBBURN, or HEBURN, a township in Chillingham parish, Northumberland; 5 miles SE of Wooler. Pop., 77. Houses, 19. Hebburn Wood is a maze of birches, ferns, and rock; Hebburn Crags are crowned with an ancient camp; and Hebburn Tower, within a gate of Chillingham Park, is a good old peel, with a fine pointed window. Limestone is quarried.

HEBDEN (THE), a stream of W. R. Yorkshire; running about 8 miles south-eastward to the Calder at Hebdon-Bridge.

HEBDEN, a township in Linton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 3 miles NNE of Skipton. It has a post-office under Skipton, and a chapel of ease. Acres, 3,583. Real property, £1,649; of which £250

are in mines. Pop., 435. Houses, 99. Much of the surface consists of Hebdon moor.

HEBDEN-BRIDGE, a small town, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Halifax parish, Todmorden district, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands in a deep valley, at the influx of the Hebdon to the Calder, on the Rochdale canal and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 5 miles E of the boundary with Lancashire, and 8 W by N of Halifax; is partly in the township of Heptonstall, partly in that of Wadsworth, partly in that of Erringden; and has a post-office; under Manchester, a railway station with telegraph, a mechanics' institution, a news-room, a public library, many large cotton factories, a silk mill, dya-works, iron foundries, and a saw mill. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and 25 Sept.; and manufactures of cotton twist, calicoes, fustians, ginghams, checks, and shuffles, are carried on. The scenery in its neighbourhood is remarkably fine; and one spot, about 3 miles from it, besides being strikingly picturesque in itself, commands a panoramic view equal or superior to the best in the valleys of the Dove and the Dee.—The chapelry was constituted in 1844, and is sometimes but improperly called Mytholm. Pop. in 1861, 3,385. Houses, 764. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £200. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church was built in 1833; and is in the pointed style, with an embattled tower. There are three chapels for Baptists, one for Wesleyans, and one for Free Methodists.—The sub-district contains the entire townships of Heptonstall, Wadsworth, and Erringden, and the lower third division of the township of Stansfield. Acres, exclusive of the Stansfield portion, 18,389. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 12,462; in 1861, 10,826. Houses, 2,404. The decrease of pop. was caused by depression in hand-loom weaving.

HEBRON. See HEBURN, Northumberland.

HECK, or HICK, a township in Snaith parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Goole canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Snaith. It contains the hamlets of Great Heck and Little Heck; and has a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 1,740. Real property, £1,891. Pop., 278. Houses, 58.

HECKDYKE, a hamlet in Owston parish, Lincoln, and Misseton parish, Notts; at the influx of a rivulet of its own name to the river Trent, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Gainsborough.

HECKFIELD, a village and a parish in Hartley-Wintney district, Hants. The village stands near the river Loddon and the boundary with Berks, 5 miles NW of Winchfield r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ N by W of Odiham; and has a post-office under Winchfield, and a fair on the Friday of Easter week. The parish contains the tythings of Holdshott and Hazely-Heath, and the hamlet of Mattingley. Acres, 5,697. Real property, £6,066. Pop. in 1851, 1,321; in 1861, 1,200. Houses, 262. The property is not much divided. Heckfield House is the seat of Lord Eversley. Part of Stratfieldsaye Park, the seat of the Duke of Wellington, is within the limits. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £331.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is ancient, with a massive tower; was well repaired in 1830; and contains a fine font and some interesting monuments. The p. curacy of Mattingley is a separate benefice. Charities, £13.

HECKINGHAM, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Yare, 2 miles E of Loddon, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SW by W of Reedham r. station. Post-town, Loddon, under Norwich. Acres, 1,102. Real property, £1,623. Pop., 317. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. Heckingham Hall is a chief residence. Loddon workhouse, which can admit 600 inmates, but had only 162 at the Census of 1861, is here. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Hales, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is ancient but good; and has a circular tower, surmounted by an octagonal turret. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £5.

HECKINGTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Sleaford district, Lincoln. The village stands adjacent to the Boston and Grantham railway, 5 miles ESE

of Sleaford; and has a station on the railway, a post-office, under Sleaford, a police-station, a temperance hall, a hotel, and fairs on the Wednesday before the Lincoln April fair and 10 Oct. The parish contains also the hamlets of Garwick and Oatseaf, and the tract called Six Hundreds. Acres, 5,720. Real property, £11,908. Pop. in 1851, 1,581; in 1861, 1,725. Houses, 383. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Benjamin West Smith. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £340.* Patron, W. G. Allison, Esq. The church is decorated English, cruciform, and 172 feet long; has a W tower 98 feet high, surmounted by a spire 86 feet high; and contains ancient stall-work, a fine hexagonal font, a double piscina, a rich Easter tomb, and an altar tomb and effigies of R. Potsgrove, who was vicar in 1307. An ancient market cross, formerly in the village, is now in the churchyard. There are a chapel of ease in the Fen, a Baptist chapel, two Wesleyan chapels, two national schools, and charities £120.—The sub-district contains eight parishes and part of another. Acres, 26,189. Pop., 4,366. Houses, 922.

HECKLEY, HECKLEY FARM, and HECKLEY GRANGE, three hamlets in Abbey Lands township, Alnwick parish, Northumberland; 2 miles N of Alnwick.

HECKLINGE, a hamlet in Worth parish, Kent; near the coast, 2 miles S by E of Sandwich.

HECKMONDWIKE, a town and a township-chapelry in Birstal parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on an affluent of the river Calder; and on the Milfield and Bradford branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 2½ miles NW of Dewsbury; is a chief seat of the blanket trade, well built, and under a board of health; and has a post-office, under Normanton, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, two chief inns, a blanket hall, a freemasons' hall, a church, two Independent chapels, a Wesleyan chapel, a Free Methodist chapel, and a national school. The church was built in 1831; is in the pointed style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire. The Independent chapels are handsome edifices of 1854 and 1860, built at costs of upwards of £3,000 and £2,000. Blanket markets are held, in the blanket hall, on every Monday and Thursday; and cattle fairs are held on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of Nov. The blanket trade is extensive; and sent supplies to both the British army and the French army during the Crimean war. There are factories also for carpets, rugs, pilots, and other fabrics; and coal-mining is carried on in the neighbourhood. The town comprises all Heckmondwike township and part of Liversedge. Pop. in 1861, 8,680. Houses, 1,830.—The township or chapelry comprises 663 acres. Real property, £17,153; of which £1,857 are in mines, and £12 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 4,540; in 1861, 6,344. Houses, 1,317. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the blanket and the carpet manufactures. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300. Patron, the Vicar of Birstal.

HECSTOLDESHAM. See **HEXHAM**.

HEDCORN. See **HEADCORN**.

HEDDINGTON, a village and a parish in Calne district, Wilts. The village stands under Roundway hill, adjacent to the Julian way, 3 miles S by E of Calne and 3½ N by W of Devizes r. station; and is supposed, by many antiquaries, to occupy the site of the Roman station Verlucio. Many Roman coins, urns, and other relics have been found in the village and its neighbourhood. The parish comprises 1,636 acres. Post-town, Calne, under Chippenham. Real property, £2,831. Pop., 362. Houses, 86. An ancient camp is on Bagdon hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £239.* Patron, the Rev. F. H. Du Boulay. The church has a pinnacled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £10.

HEDDON, a hamlet in Cornwood parish, Devon; 3 miles NW of Ivy-Bridge. It has china clay works.

HEDDON (BLACK). See **BLACKHEDDON**.

HEDDON (EAST), a township in Heddon-on-the-Wall parish, Northumberland; adjacent to Heddon-on-the-Wall township. Acres, 758. Pop., 43. Houses, 8.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, a village, a township, and a parish in Castle Ward district, Northumberland. The village stands on the Roman wall, 2 miles N of Wylam r. station, and 7 W by N of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and has a post-office under Wylam-on-Tyne, Northumberland. The fosse of the vallum cuts boldly through it, and is partly used as a pond; a fragment of the wall itself is in the near neighbourhood; and a castellum probably stood on or near the site of the village. The township extends to the Tyne, and comprises 1,154 acres of land and 36 of water. Pop., 385. Houses, 77. The parish contains also the townships of East Heddon, West Heddon, Eachwick, Whitehester, and Houghton and Closehouse. Acres, 4,663. Real property, £7,274; of which £60 are in mines, £66 in quarries, and £20 in fisheries. Pop., 744. Houses, 157. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, by the Bolbecs, to Blanchland abbey; and passed to the lords of Greystock and to the Earls of Carlisle. A large cairn, called Turpins hill, is at Whitehester; and several tumuli are in the neighbourhood. Bricks are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £252.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a Norman E end; was found, in 1752, to incorporate Roman relics; and was restored and enlarged in 1851. The churchyard contains the grave of Ralph Spearman, the Monkbarns of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary." There is a national school.

HEDDONS-MOUTH, a locality on the N coast of Devon; at the debouché of a picturesque valley, 4 miles W of Lynton. It has a hostelry.

HEDDON (WEST), a township in Heddon-on-the-Wall parish, Northumberland; adjacent to Heddon-on-the-Wall township. Acres, 338. Pop., 36. Houses, 7. A row of houses here was inhabited by French emigrants, during the revolution; and was afterwards used as a workhouse.

HEDENHAM, a village and a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk. The village stands on the SE border of the county, 3 miles NW by N of Bungay r. station; and has a post-office under Bungay. The parish comprises 1,770 acres. Real property, £2,516. Pop., 280. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. Hedenham Hall is a chief residence. The manor belongs to F. W. Irby, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £458.* Patron, J. L. Beddingfield, Esq. The church is good; has a square tower; and contains monuments of the Beddingfields and the Garneys. There are a national school, and charities £89. Two Roman urns were found in 1858.

HEDGE COURT, a hamlet in Godstone parish, Surrey, 1 mile NW of Godstone.

HEDGELEY, a township in Eglingham parish, Northumberland; under the Cheviots, near the river Breamish, 8 miles WNW of Alnwick. Acres, 700. Pop., 104. Houses, 17. Hedgeley House is a chief residence. A Druidical circle of ten stones, and 114 feet in diameter, is at Three Stone burn. A skirmish between the Lancastrians, under Sir Ralph Percy, and the Yorkists, under Lord Montacute, took place, in 1463, on Hedgeley moor, and was fatal to Sir Ralph Percy. A stone pillar, known as Hedgeley cross, stands in commemoration of him, and bears the inscription

"'Tis of the Percy's deathless fame,
That dark grey cross remains to tell;
It bears the Percy's honoured name,
For near its base the Percy fell."

HEDGERLEY, a village and a parish in Eton district, Bucks. The village stands 2½ miles SE of Beaconsfield, and 5 N of Slough r. station; and has a post-office under Slough. The parish comprises 1,065 acres. Real property, £1,519. Pop., 153. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Hedgerley Park, belongs to R. R. Clayton, Esq. The mansion of Hedgerley Park is a handsome edifice, with Doric pillars from the portico of old Lady Place. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £155.* Patron, Edward Baylis, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1852; has a tower; and contains an ancient circular font, and a palimpsest brass of Abbot Totyngton.

HEDGERLEY DEAN. a hamlet in Farnham-Royal parish, Bucks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Beaconsfield. Acres, 480. Real property, £367. Pop., 227. Houses, 49. A battle between the Saxons and the Danes is said to have been fought here; and some large and deep entrenchments are supposed to mark the battle-field.

HEDINGHAM, a sub-district in Halstead district, Essex; containing Castle-Hedingham and Sible-Hedingham parishes, and six other parishes. Acres, 18,406. Pop., 6,938. Houses, 1,580.

HEDINGHAM-CASTLE. See **CASTLE-HEDINGHAM**.
HEDINGHAM-SIBLE, a village and a parish in Halstead district, Essex. The village stands adjacent to the river Colne and the Colne-Valley railway, near Castle-Hedingham r. station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Halstead; and has a post-office under Halstead, a public reading-room and library, and a fair on Easter Tuesday. The parish comprises 5,394 acres. Real property, £10,993. Pop., 2,123. Houses, 503. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Robert Bigod, and passed to the De Veres. Upwards of 40 acres are under hops. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £905.* Patron, the Rev. H. Warburton. The church is decorated English, in good condition; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains memorials of Sir John Hawkwood, who figured as a warrior in the time of Edward III., and was a native of the parish. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, an ancient chantry-house now used as an alms-house, and charities £76.

HEDLEY, a township in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Gateshead. Pop., 44. Houses, 9.

HEDLEY, a hamlet in Bramham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles SW of Tadcaster. A small Benedictine priory, a cell to Trinity monastery in York, was founded here in the time of Henry I.

HEDLEY-HOPE, a township in Brancepeth parish, Durham; on the Weardale Extension railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Wolsingham. Acres, 1,506. Pop., 93. Houses, 15.

HEDLEY-ON-THE-HILL, AND **HEDLEY-WOODSIDE**, two townships in Ovingham parish, Northumberland; adjacent to the boundary with Durham, 3 miles SE of Stocksfield r. station, and 10 ESE of Hexham. Acres, 1,399 and 1,364. Pop., 241 and 69. Houses, 48 and 8. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HEDNESFORD, a township in Cannock parish, Stafford; in Cannock Chase, and on the Walsall and Stafford railway, 2 miles NE of Cannock, and 6 ESE of Penkridge. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stafford. Pop., not separately returned. Hedgesford Hall is a chief residence. Hedgesford hills are noted for their breed of blood horses. Coal-mining is largely carried on. A church was recently built; and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

HEDON, or **HEYDON**, a small decayed town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Sculcoates district, E. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the Hull and Holderness railway, and on the Keyingham Level drain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Humber, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ E of Hull. It is thought, by some, to have been of note in the time of Athelstane; was enfranchised in the time of Henry II.; sent two members to parliament in the time of Edward I., but ceased to send them in the next reign; sent two again from the time of Edward VI. till disfranchised by the Reform act; and had a charter from Elizabeth, confirming numerous previous charters, and giving it municipal government by a mayor, nine aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, and other officers. It was, at one time, above Hull as a seat of trade and commerce; and it had a harbour, seemingly of good depth and capacity, which became choked up, and is now represented by a luxuriant meadow. The town was nearly all destroyed by fire, in 1656, but was afterwards rebuilt; and it now consists chiefly of one long street, with a market-place in the centre. It is a seat of petty sessions, the seat of a county court, and a polling-place; and it has a post-office under Hull, a railway station with telegraph, a good inn, a town-hall, an au-

cient cross, a church, two dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a mechanics' institute, a national school, and several alms-houses. The town-hall is a neat brick edifice. The ancient cross is a beautiful object; was brought to Hedon in 1832; is believed to have been erected at Ravenspurn, in commemoration of the Earl of Hereford's landing there in 1399; and, in consequence of the encroachments of the sea, was removed first to Kilnsea, afterwards to Burton-Constable, and finally to Hedon. The church is cruciform; measures 164½ feet from E to W, and 103 from N to S; is variously early English, decorated, and perpendicular; has a central tower, 120 feet high; contains three sedilia and a piscina; and is so fine a structure, both exteriorly and interiorly, as to be called "the pride of Holderness." There were formerly two other churches; and there was also, of the time of King John, a lepers' hospital, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre. A market for cattle is held on every alternate Monday; fairs, for cattle and horses, are held on 2 Aug., 22 Sept., 17 Nov., and 6 Dec.; a cattle show, of the Holderness Agricultural Society, is held in March and September; and an exhibition of poultry, vegetables, fruit, and flowers, is held every autumn. A small canal from the Humber now serves in lieu of the ancient harbour, and is used for a coasting trade in corn, coal, lime, and other commodities. There are a brewery, a ropery, a corn-mill, and extensive brick and tile works.—The parish comprises 1,440 acres. Real property, £3,429. Pop. in 1851, 1,029; in 1861, 975. Houses, 213.—The sub-district contains also Marfleet parish and Preston township. Acres, 8,948. Pop., 2,053. Houses, 460.

HEDSOR, a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; on the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks, near Marlow-Road r. station, 4 miles E by S of Great Marlow. Post-town, Marlow. Acres, 526. Real property, £1,943. Pop., 175. Houses, 43. The property is not much divided. The manor, with Hedsor Lodge, belongs to Lord Boston. Hedsor Lodge was built in 1778, by the first Lord Boston, on a plan recommended by George III.; is a plain brick edifice; and stands in a fine park, with beautiful views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £60. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford one turn, and Lord Boston two turns. The church is good, and contains monuments of the Hyndes and the Parkers; and the churchyard contains the grave of Hooke, the author of the "Roman History." Two grand old yew trees are near the church.

HEDWORTH, **MONKTON**, AND **JARROW**, a township in Jarrow parish, Durham; extending from Hedworth on the Newcastle and Sunderland railway, north by eastward, to Jarrow on the Tyne. Hedworth itself is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of South Shields. Acres of the township, 2,826; of which 476 are water. Real property of Hedworth alone, £2,972; of Monkton and Jarrow, £22,012; of which £1,500 are in mines and £4,000 in quarries. Pop. of the township, in 1851, 3,935; in 1861, 6,494. Houses, 909. The increase of pop. was caused by the extension of the iron ship-building trade. See **JARROW**.

HEEBLES, a channel in the Humber, 2 miles E of Hull, E. R. Yorkshire. It has a floating light, visible at the distance of 5 miles.

HEELEY, a hamlet in Nether Hallam township, and a chapelry partly also in Sheffield township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on the river Sheaf, at the boundary with Derbyshire, 2 miles S of Sheffield town and r. station; has a post-office under Sheffield; and carries on the spring-knife manufacture. Pop. in 1851, 1,052; in 1861, 2,453. Houses, 515. The increase of pop. arose from the operations of freehold-land and building societies.—The chapelry was constituted in 1846. Pop. in 1861, 5,563. Houses, 1,204. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £160.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Archbishop. The church is modern, and stands on an eminence. There are a Methodist chapel, an endowed school with £20 a-year, and a girls' school of industry.

HEELEYFIELD. See **HEALEYFIELD**.

HEENE, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; on

the coast, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile W of Worthing town and r. station. Post-town, Worthing. Acres, 546; of which 130 are water. Real property, £1,569. Pop., 194. Houses, 37. The church is in ruins; and the inhabitants attend the church of West Tarring.

HEESE. See HAYES, Middlesex.

HEFEN - FELTH. See HALLINGTON, Northumberland.

HEIGHAM, or HIGHAM, a parish in Norwich district, Norfolk; within Norwich borough, on the W side of Norwich city. Real property, £36,799. Pop. in 1851, 7,745; in 1861, 13,394. Houses, 3,181. The increase of pop. arose partly from the removal hither of families from other parts of the city, and partly from the removal hither of Norwich workhouse from St. Andrew's parish. Here also are the jail, a private lunatic asylum, and the girls' home. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £211. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

HEIGHAM-POTTER, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; near the rivers Bure and Thurne, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Acle, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Brundall r. station. Post-town, Ludham, under Norwich. Acres, 2,527. Real property, £4,350. Pop., 439. Houses, 92. Nearly half of the land is marsh or waste; and there are a lake of 100 acres, and a piece of water called Heigham-Ponds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £263.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is ancient; has a tower, circular below, octagonal above; and contains the tomb of Bishop Hall.

HEIGHBRIDGE. See DECCUMANS (St.).

HEIGHINGTON, a township and a parish in Darlington district, Durham. The township lies $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of the Stockton and Darlington railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ E of a Roman road, and 6 NNE of Darlington; and has a station, jointly with Aycliffe, on the railway, and a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 1,743. Real property, £4,070. Pop., 668. Houses, 164. The parish contains also the townships of Walworth, Killerby, Coatsaw-Moor, Redworth, and School-Aycliffe. Acres, 7,278. Real property, £10,425. Pop., 1,323. Houses, 288. The property is much divided. Limestone, for building, is largely worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £217.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church has a Norman chancel-arch, and a Norman tower; was recently restored; and contains a richly carved pulpit. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed grammar school, with £33 a-year, and other charities with 26.

HEIGHINGTON, a village and a township in Walsingham parish, Lincolnshire. The village stands near the Boston and Lincoln railway, 4 miles SE of Lincoln; and has a post-office under Lincoln. The township comprises 1,350 acres. Real property, £4,974. Pop., 624. Houses, 148. The manor belongs to Joseph Moore, Esq. There are a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free grammar school; and the school is held in the chapel of ease, and is endowed with about £135 a-year.

HEIGHLEY, or HIGH and Low HIGHLAWS, a township in Mitford parish, Northumberland; 3 miles NW of Morpeth. It includes the villages of Heighlaw-Gate and Espley. Acres, 1,357. Pop., 82. Houses, 19.

HEIGHTINGTON, a chapelry in Rock parish, Worcester; on a small affluent of the Severn, 3 miles W of Stourport r. station. Post-town, Rock, under Bewdley. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rock, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is ancient.

HEIGHTON, or SOUTH HEIGHTON, a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; adjacent to the river Ouse and to the Newhaven railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of Newhaven. Post-town, Newhaven, under Lewes. Acres, 923. Real property, £615. Pop., 104. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. J. Harman. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Tarring-Neville, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £412. Patron, the Rev. P. A. Fothergill. The church of H. was destroyed by lightning in 1769; and that of T.-N. now serves for both parishes.

HEIGHTS, a hamlet in Liversedge chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{6}{7}$ miles NNE of Huddersfield.

HEIGHTS OF ABRAHAM. See MATLOCK.

HEIGHTS (THE). See DACRE, Yorkshire.

HEITH. See HYTHE, Hants.

HEL (THE), a river in Cornwall; rising near Carn-Menez mountain, and running about 9 miles southward, past Helston, to the English Channel. Its mouth is estuarial, about a mile wide, and forms a good haven.

HELBECK-LUNDS, a hamlet and a chapelry in High Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies near the source of the river Ure and the boundary with Westmoreland, 7 miles NW by W of Hawes, and 10 S by E of Kirkby-Stephen r. station. The chapelry contains also the hamlets of Birk-riggs, Camhouses, and Litherskew. Post-town, Hawes, under Bedale. Statistics, with the parish. The surface is mountainous, and much of the scenery is grand. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Hard-low, in the diocese of Ripon.

HELBRE, a headland and islets in Cheshire. The headland is the western point of the Wirral peninsula, at the mouth of the Dee, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles W by S of Birkenhead. The islets are a group of rocks, 1 mile W of the headland; and the largest of them, called Great Helbre, was once a Roman station, and has now two beacons to mark the Swash channel, between the Hoyle sands, leading into Hoylake roadstead.

HELE, a hamlet in Bradninch parish, Devon; adjacent to the Bristol and Exeter railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Collumpton. It has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Collumpton.

HELE-BRIDGE, a place on the river Exe, in Somerset; 1 mile E of Dulverton.

HELEN (St.). See ABINGTON, AUCKLAND, IPSWICH, LONDON, NORWICH, WORCESTER, and YORK.

HELENA (St.), a hamlet in Rotherhithe parish, Surrey; near the Greenwich railway, 3 miles SE by E of St. Pauls, London.

HELENS (St.), a village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village stands adjacent to the lower part of Brading harbour, 3 miles SE of Ryde; bears the name of St. Helens-Green; is a small but pretty place; and has a post-office, of the name of St. Helens, under Ryde. The parish contains also the villages or places called Springvale, Woodlands, Cherryginn, Nettleton, Seaview, and Seaview. Acres, 3,676; of which 1,844 are water. Real property, £13,132. Pop. in 1851, 1,948; in 1861, 2,586. Houses, 523. A Cluniac monastery, a cell to some foreign abbey, was founded here before 1155; and, at the suppression of alien monasteries, was given to Eton college. A modern mansion, called St. Helens Priory, now occupies the site of the monastery; was built by Sir Nash Grose; and is now the seat of R. A. Gray, Esq. St. Helens Spit, a tongue of sand at the foot of Brading harbour, was the landing-place, in 686, of Wilfrid, the apostle of Sussex,—in 1340, of a French invading force, who were speedily driven back to their ships,—and, in 1655, of Charles II. on his way to Sandown fort. It was also the embarking place, in 1488, of Sir Edward Wydville, with a force to aid the Duke of Brittany against the king of France; it was likewise the spot on which, in 1545, the treasure-ship of the French armada came on shore and was deserted; and it has a ferry, for foot passengers, to Bembridge. The coast all northward thence is described by Mantell as "almost everywhere covered with vegetation to the water's edge, a low bank or cliff of the fresh water Eocene marls and limestones being the only indication of its geological structure." A roadstead, called St. Helens road, with anchorage in from 3 to 5 fathoms, lies off the coast, but is beset with some dangers, particularly the Princessa shoal, Betty's ledge, and the Nab rock. A small headland, confronting the roadstead, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N of St. Helens Spit, and bearing the name of St. Helens or Watch-house point, was, in former times, the station of constant watchers, by night and by day, in readiness to fire a beacon on the appearance seaward of any invaders.

The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £121. Patron, Eton College. The church stands in the neighbourhood of Watch-house point, and is a mean structure of 1719. The previous church stood on St. Helens Spit, and was undermined by the sea; but the tower of it still stands as a sea-mark, includes some early English work, and was rudely strengthened, for its present purpose, by tasteless brickwork. The p. curacy of Oakfield is a separate benefice. There are national schools.

HELENS (Str.), one of the Scilly Islands; immediately N of Treco. It is stocked with deer and goats; and has only one building, the Pest House, which is seldom occupied. Its rocks are interesting; and a deep long chasm, continually reverberating with the dash of the billows, is on its N side.

HELENS (Str.), a town, a parochial chapelry, and a sub-district in Prescot parish and district, Lancashire. The town stands on Sankey brook, the Sankey canal, and the St. Helens railway, 3 miles NE by E of Prescot, and 12 ENE of Liverpool; and comprises parts of the townships of Eccleston, Windle, and Parr. It was, not long ago, a small village; but it has rapidly risen to populousness and importance through manufacturing and mining operations in and around it, through plentiful supply of excellent coal, and through proximity to Liverpool and the facility of canal and railway communication. It covers much ground; was, for a time, very irregularly built; includes an open square market-place in its centre; contains a great number of new streets; and has undergone considerable improvements. The town-hall, fronting the market-place, was built in 1839; is in the Italian style, with a Corinthian portico; and contains a lock-up, a news-room, and a large hall for courts, concerts, balls, and public meetings. The market-house, near the town-hall, is a large new brick edifice. St. Mary's church is an old and very spacious brick building, with a tower. Holy-Trinity church, at Parr-Mount, was built on a cruciform plan in 1899, and is in the pointed style. St. Thomas' church, in Westfield-street, was erected at a cost of about £9,000, at the expense of the late Peter Greenall, Esq.; is a handsome edifice in the pointed style; and consists of nave and transepts, with porch and tower. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1862; and is a beautiful cruciform edifice, of Rainford stone, with red sandstone dressings. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; a public library; a mechanics' institution; three national schools for boys and three for girls; and charities £126. The county lunatic asylum here, is within Sutton township, and, at the census of 1861, had 704 inmates. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and four chief inns; is governed by commissioners, under a local act of 1855; is a seat of petty sessions, and a county court; and publishes three weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on the Monday and Tuesday after Easter week, and on the Friday and Saturday after 8 Sept. A very celebrated manufacture of crown, sheet, and plate glass, said to be the greatest in the world, is carried on. There are also manufactures of flint glass, glass bottles, and watch movements; several very extensive chemical works; oil and grease works; copper works; iron and brass foundries; a brewery; and coarse earthenware potteries. A considerable trade in coal likewise is carried on from neighbouring collieries. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 14,866; in 1861, 18,396. Houses, 3,146. The chapelry is more extensive than the town, and was constituted in 1852. Pop. in 1861, 20,176. Houses, 3,577. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £500. * Patrons, Trustees. Holy Trinity and St. Thomas also are p. curacies. Value of the former, £100; * of the latter, £300. * Patron of H. T., the Incumbent of St. Helens; of St. T., Trustees. —The sub-district contains the townships of Windle, Parr, and Sutton, and part of the township of Eccleston. Pop. in 1851, 25,020; in 1861, 37,961. Houses, 6,539.

HELENS (Str.) RAILWAY, a railway system in Lancashire; connected with the town of St. Helens. It was

originally a line from St. Helens to Runcorn Gap; but, in 1845, it amalgamated the Sankey brook navigation; in 1846 powers were acquired for a branch from Widnes to Garston, and for docks at Garston; in 1847 further powers were acquired for improving the main line, and for branches to Warrington and to Blackbrook; in 1853, still further powers were acquired for branches to Rainford and to Eccleston; in 1860, a portion of 14 miles, from Garston to Warrington, was leased to the North-western; and in 1864 the whole was purchased by the North-western. The total of railway is 36 miles; and the total of canal is 16 miles.

HELESBOROUGH, a headland on the E side of the entrance of Ilfracombe harbour, in Devon. It has a height of 447 feet.

HELFORD, a river and a small seaport in Cornwall. The river rises about 44 miles W of Penryn; runs about 5 miles southward; deflects suddenly to the left; and goes about 5½ miles eastward to the English Channel. It branches, throughout its eastward reach, into picturesque creeks; is there all estuarial, and at the mouth about 1 mile wide; and is said, by Carew, to have, in former times, been much frequented by pirates. The small seaport stands on its S side, near the mouth, 5½ miles SSW of Falmouth; is in Manaccan parish; carries on a coasting trade and fishing; and has an Independent chapel. A Roman earthwork is near.

HELHOUGHTON, or HELLOUGHTON, a village and a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Wensum, 4½ miles SW by W of Fakenham r. station; and has a post-office under Brandon. The parish comprises 1,637 acres. Real property, £2,111. Pop., 346. Houses, 69. The manor, with most of the property, belongs to the Marquis of Townshend. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of South Raynham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £258. * Patron, the Marquis of Townshend. The church is a plain edifice, with a tower. Charities, £29.

HELIDON. See HELLIDON.

HELIER (Str.), a town and a parish in Jersey. The town is the capital of Jersey; took its name from a recluse, who lived at the Hermitage rock in its vicinity; and stands on the E side of St. Aubin bay, opposite to St. Aubin, 4½ miles WSW of the eastern extremity of the island at Mont Orgueil castle, and 8½ SE of the north-western extremity at Cape Grosnez. Regular steam-boat communication is maintained with it from Littlehampton, Southampton, and Weymouth in England, and from St. Malo in France. Its situation is very pleasant, with an open prospect to the sea, with meadows and hills to the north, and with a copious stream running through from the hills. The old and principal streets are very narrow; but they have recently been improved, both by the reconstruction of houses and by the widening of thoroughfares. A spacious, well-built, handsome open space, flagged with smooth stone, is in the centre; bears the name of the Royal square; was formerly used for the markets; and has, on a granite pedestal, a gilt statue intended to represent George II. High-street and Queen-street, leading off from the square, contain excellent shops; and Grosvenor-terrace and the Crescent, beyond Queen-street, are inhabited chiefly by the English. The Royal Court-house, in the Royal-square, was built in 1647; is the place in which the supreme courts of the island hold their sittings; and was considerably improved and enlarged in 1865-6. The public library, in Library Place, near the royal square, was founded in 1736; and contains many valuable works, especially in theology and ecclesiastical history. Victoria college, in the outskirts of the town, was erected in 1852, in commemoration of a visit of the Queen to Jersey; is a handsome edifice, with terraced walks and charming views; and affords the highest education in the Island. The hospital, at the W end of the town, is a large mass of buildings, with an extensive garden in front; serves as an infirmary and a poor-house for all the island, and as a temporary refuge; and till 1866, when a separate asylum was formed, served also for lunatics. The public prison was built at a cost of £19,000; and contains 12 cells for criminals, and 6 rooms for

debtors. The general market, in Halkett-place, has classified arrangements for different kinds of produce; and fish and foreign markets, and cattle and vegetable markets, are near it in neighbouring streets. The old theatre was burnt down in 1863, and a new one has been opened. The parade is a fine park, formed from an extensive common; and a second park was formed in 1866. Prince Albert pier forms a handsome and healthy promenade; and was designed, but ineffectually, to be a landing-place for steamers at all states of the tide. The harbour, docks, and quays are spacious. Fort Regent, overlooking the harbour, was constructed in 1806 and following years, at a cost of £800,000; forms a great mass of building, rising high above the town, and commanding a view of large part of the island; and has a bomb-proof magazine, capable of containing 5,000 barrels of gunpowder. Another fort, noticed in our article ELIZABETH CASTLE, is on the E side of the bay. Delightful sands, with bathing machines, and with all sorts of baths, are on the beach. The parish church, near the Royal-square, dates from 1341; is an imposing edifice; and was restored and enlarged in 1866. St. Simon's church is an elegant structure of 1866. A French Independent chapel, an English Independent one, and the Scotch Free church, are recent and handsome. There are six other churches and a good many chapels. There are five national schools, a British and foreign school, and numerous benevolent institutions. There are also a head post-office, five post-office pillar-boxes, seven banking-offices, and several good hotels. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; ship-building and iron-founding are carried on; and a commerce, coastwise and to Newfoundland, employs nearly 10,000 tons of shipping.—The parish includes also the village of Ville-es-Nouax, and comprises 2,125 acres. Pop. in 1851, 29,644; in 1861, 29,523. Houses, 4,188. The head living is a rectory, united with the chapelries of St. Mark, St. Andrew, and St. Simon, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £500.* Patron, the Crown. All Saints, St. Paul, and St. James, are separate chapelries. Value of the first, £120; of each of the two others, £200. Patron of the first, the Rector of St. Helier; of each of the two others, Proprietors. See JERSEY.

HELIGAN HILL, a hamlet in St. Ewe parish, Cornwall; 3½ miles S of St. Austell. Heligan House is the seat of J. H. Tremayne, Esq.

HELION-BUMPSTEAD. See BUMPSTEAD-HELION.

HELLABY, a hamlet in Stainton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles E of Rotherham. Pop., 30. Hellaby Hall is a fine old mansion.

HELLAND, a village and a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Camel, near the Wadebridge railway, 2½ miles N of Bodmin, and 3 NW of Bodmin Road r. station; was known, at Domesday, as Henland; and has a fair on 10 Jan. The parish comprises 2,475 acres. Post-town, Bodmin. Real property, £1,716. Pop., 324. Houses, 49. Brodes here was the seat of the Glynn family, and the birthplace of Dr. R. Glynn Clobury, physician and poet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £196.* Patron, W. Morshead, Esq. The church is ancient, and contains an old monument to a Calwodley.

HELLEDON, a parish in the districts of Norwich and St. Faith, Norfolk; on the river Wensum, 2½ miles NW of Norwich r. station. The part in Norwich district is within Norwich city; and the other part has a post-office, of the name of Upper Helledon, under Norwich. Acres of the whole, 3,161. Real property, £5,183. Pop., 496. Houses, 112. Real property of the part in Norwich city, £3,376. Pop., 393. Houses, 95. The property is not much divided. There are market-gardens and a large corn-mill. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Drayton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good, and contains three brasses. There is a national school.

HELLIDON, a village and a parish in Daventry district, Northampton. The village stands near the source of the Leam, and near the boundary with Warwickshire, 5 miles SW of Daventry, and 7 NE of Fenny-Compton r. station; and has a post-office under Daventry. The

parish comprises 1,478 acres. Real property, £2,827. Pop., 449. Houses, 99. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to James Attenborough, Esq. The surface is hilly, and commands beautiful views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £105.* Patron, the Rev. C. S. Holt-house. The church is early decorated English; consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower; and was recently repaired. There are a dissenting chapel, an endowed school with £20, and other charities with £7.

HELLIFIELD, a township in Long Preston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ribbles, and on the North Midland railway, 5 miles SSE of Settle. It has a station on the railway and a post-office under Leeds. Acres, 3,381. Real property, £3,619. Pop., 272. Houses, 55. The manor belonged to Helge, the Saxon; passed to the Pereys and the Knolles; and belongs now to James Hammerton, Esq. Hellifield Peel, Mr. Hammerton's seat, was built in the time of Henry VI., and is said to have been originally moated.

HELLINGHILL. See HOLLINGHILL.

HELLINGLY, a parish and a sub-district in Hailsham district, Sussex. The parish lies on the river Cuckmere, and on the lines of railway from Hailsham to Uckfield and Tunbridge Wells, 2 miles N of Hailsham; and contains the village of Horsebridge, which has a post-office under Hurst Green. Acres, 6,015. Real property, £7,314. Pop., 1,606. Houses, 294. The property is much subdivided. The ancient manor-house of Horselenges contains some fine specimens of ancient carving. A deer-park of the Pelhams here, in the time of Henry VIII., was the scene of an affray which led to the execution of Lord Dacre of Hurstmonceux at Tyburn. John Milles, a Protestant minister of Hellingly, was brought to the stake in the time of Queen Mary. There is a medicinal spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £344.* Patron, the Earl of Chichester. The church is a plain edifice; and the tower of it was rebuilt in 1836. There are chapels for Baptists and Independents, a national school, and the Hailsham work-house.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 29,120. Pop., 6,663. Houses, 1,263.

HELLINGTON. See HILLINGTON.

HELLOUGHTON. See HELBOUGHTON.

HELLS-MOUTH, a dismal hill-gap, 3 miles NW of Camborne, in Cornwall.

HELLS-MOUTH, or PORTH-NIGEL, a bay off Llanengan, in Carnarvon. It is 3 miles long, has no shelter, and is freely swept by wind and tide.

HELLWITH, a hamlet in New Forest township, Kirkby-Ravensworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles WNW of Richmond.

HELM CRAG, a precipitous eminence 1½ mile NNW of Grasmere, in Westmoreland. It has a curiously broken summit; forms a striking feature in the scenery of Grasmere vale; and commands a series of fine views. Wordsworth fancifully describes some outlines of its summit as an astrologer and a magic-bound ancient woman,

"Dread pair, that, spite of wind and weather,
Still sit upon Helm Crag together!"

HELMDON, a village and a parish in Brackley district, Northampton. The village stands near one of the sources of the river Tove, 4½ miles N of Brackley r. station; is on the line of a new branch of the Northwestern railway; and has a post-office under Brackley. The parish comprises 3,560 acres. Real property, £3,452. Pop., 602. Houses, 153. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Worcester College, Oxford. An excellent building-stone, known as Helmdon stone, was long extensively quarried, but is now in only local request. Lace-making is considerably carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £267.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is decorated English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a pinnacled tower rebuilt in 1823; and contains a piscina and sedilia. A very large yew-tree is in the churchyard. A date on a beam in the parsonage,

removed from a previous parsonage, looks to be 1133, but is understood to be 1533, and gave rise to a discussion as to the earliest use of Arabic figures in England. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

HELME, a hamlet in Low Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Askrigg.

HELME, a chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NE of Meltham, and 2½ WSW of Honley r. station. It was constituted in 1553; and its post-town is Meltham, under Huddersfield. Pop., 787. Houses, 149. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150. Patrons, W. Brook, Esq., and the Vicar of Almondbury. The church was built in 1859; is in the pointed style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire.

HELMINGHAM, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; 4½ miles S by E of Debenham, and 7 NE of Claydon r. station. It has a post-office under Stonham. Acres, 2,438. Real property, £3,781. Pop., 320. Houses, 62. Most of the property, with Helmingham Hall, belongs to John Tollemache, Esq. Helmingham Hall was built in the time of Henry VIII.; is a quadrangular edifice, encompassed by a moat; was visited, in 1561, by Queen Elizabeth; was recently very much improved; contains an interesting collection of manuscripts, paintings, and curiosities; and stands in a fine park of about 400 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £590. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in the time of Henry VI., and restored in 1845; has a flint tower; and contains seats of carved oak, and numerous tombs of the Tollemaches. An upper school and a lower one, established and supported by J. Tollemache, Esq., are held in a handsome building, and attended by children from 6 or 8 parishes. A Romano-British cemetery, with indications of being from the first to the third century, was discovered by the rector, in 1864, in the rectory garden. Excavations made by him in different parts of the parish appear also to show that the Romans occupied the whole area, and must have had a station here.

HELMINGSTONE. See HELMINGSTONE.

HELMINGTON, a village in Hunwick and Helmington township, Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham; on the river Wear, 2½ miles N by W of Bishop-Auckland. It has a national school.

HELMINGTON-ROW, a township in Brancepeth parish, Durham; on the river Wear and the Weardale railway, 4 miles N of Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 1,244. Real property, £14,158; of which £10,158 are in mines, £78 in quarries, and £135 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 1,182; in 1861, 3,469. Houses, 655. Coal mining is largely carried on, and has been much extended. The township is a meet for the Cleveland hounds.

HELMSHORE, a village in Whalley parish, and a chapelry partly also in Bury parish, Lancashire. The village stands adjacent to the East Lancashire railway, 6½ miles N by W of Bury; is a large place, with several cotton mills and fulling mills; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester. The chapelry includes also the hamlet of Flaxmoss, and the township of Musbury; is sometimes called Musbury chapelry; and was constituted in 1844. Rated property, £2,963. Pop., 2,274. Houses, 539. Pop. of the Whalley portion, 1,075. Houses, 212. The property is much subdivided. Helmsore House is the seat of the Whitakers; Flaxmoss House, of the Turners; Flaxmoss, of T. Smith, Esq.; and Westbourne, of G. A. Smith, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1852; stands on an eminence near Helmsore village; and consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a national school.

HELMSLEY, a small town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on a gentle eminence, adjacent to the river Eby, under the Cleveland hills, 5 miles N of Gilling r. station, and 14 W of Pickering; has picturesque environs; is irregularly but pleasantly built; includes a

spacious market-place, with an ancient market-cross; is a seat of county courts; and has a post-office under York, a banking-office, five good inns, a news-room and literary institute, a church, three dissenting chapels, a national school, and a workhouse. The church is of different dates, from Norman downward; consists of nave, N aisle, transepts, and chancel, with western embattled tower; and contains a piscina of the 14th century, a unique hexagonal font, a brass, and several monuments. The churchyard has a small mausoleum of the Duncombe family. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs are held on 19 May, 16 July, 1 and 2 Oct, and 5 and 6 Nov. The township comprises 8,200 acres. Real property, £6,777; of which £52 are in mines, and £21 in fisheries. Pop., 1,384. Houses, 305.—The parish contains also the townships of Rivaux, Laskill-Pasture, Pockley, Beadlam, Harum, and Sproxtton, all in Helmsley district, and the chapelry of Bilsdale-Midcable, in Stokesley district. Acres, 44,382. Real property, £18,680. Pop., 3,429. Houses, 683. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to the family of De Roos; passed to the Dukes of Buckingham; was purchased, in 1685, for £90,000, by Sir Charles Duncombe; and belongs now to his descendant, Lord Feversham. The prodigate Duke of Buckingham, after retiring from the court and cabinet of Charles II., made this the favourite scene of his sports and revelries; and he died in the neighbouring town of Kirkby-Moorside, in 1687, in obscurity and neglect. Pope alludes as follows to the sale of his estate:—

“And Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
Slides to a scrivener or a city knight.”

Helmsley Castle, within the grounds of Duncombe Park on an eminence overlooking the town, was built in the 12th century, by Robert de Roos; was defended by two broad and deep moats, outer and inner; sustained a siege by a parliamentary force in 1644, and eventually capitulated to them; and is now an interesting ruin, with fine remains of the gateway and barbacan, and with part of an early English keep about 95 feet high. A range of buildings, on the W side, close to the moat, is Tudor and well preserved, and probably was the residence of the Duke of Buckingham. Duncombe Park, the seat of Lord Feversham, was built in 1718, by Wakefield, after designs by Vanbrugh; occupies a charming site, amid magnificent grounds; is in the Doric style, somewhat heavy, but very imposing; has a hall 60 feet by 40, surrounded by lofty Corinthian pillars,—and a saloon 88 feet by 24½, partitioned into three compartments by Ionic pillars; and contains a rich collection of paintings and sculpture, among the latter the Dog of Alcibiades and Discobolus, or the Quoit-Thrower, both ascribed to Myron, who lived about the year a.c. 440. The beautiful remains of Rivaux abbey are a little to the NW. See RIVAUX. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Pockley, in the diocese of York. Value, £464. Patron, Lord Feversham. The p. curacies of Harum and Bilsdale are separate benefices.

The sub-district contains all Helmsley parish, excepting Bilsdale-Midcable chapelry; and contains also the parishes of Hawby, Morton, Old Byland, Scawton, and Cold Kirby. Acres, 56,844. Pop., 3,969. Houses, 812.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Kirkby-Moorside, containing the parishes of Kirkby-Moorside, Kirkdale, Great Edstone, Normanby, and Nunnington, and parts of the parishes of Lastingham, Sinnington, Salton, Stonegrave, and Hovingham; and the sub-district of Oswaldkirk, containing the parishes of Oswaldkirk, Gilling, and Ampleforth, and parts of the parishes of Stonegrave, Hovingham, Coxwold, and Kilburn. Acres, 131,516. Poor-rates in 1863, £3,978. Pop. in 1851, 11,734; in 1861, 11,832. Houses, 2,423. Marriages in 1862, 90; births, 417,—of which 65 were illegitimate; deaths, 236,—of which 72 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 793; births, 3,631; deaths, 2,306. The places of worship, in 1851, were 23 of the Church of England, with 14,069 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 759 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 324 s.; 31 of Wesleyan Me-

thodists, with 4,445 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 655 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 200 s. The schools were 31 public day schools, with 1,101 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 489 s.; 35 Sunday schools, with 1,531 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 10 a. Two poor-law unions, Helmsley and Kirkby-Moorside, are comprised in the district; and the workhouses for them are in the townships of Helmsley and Kirkby-Moorside.

HELMSELEY-GATE, a parish in the district of York and N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, and on the York and Market-Weighton railway, 6 miles ENE of York. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Stamford-Bridge, under York. Acres, 520. Real property, £1,464. Pop. in 1851, 293; in 1861, 200. Houses, 44. The decrease of pop. was caused by the discontinuance of a lunatic asylum. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £114. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is very good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1861.

HELMSELEY (UPPER), a parish in the district of York and N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, 1½ mile NE of Helmsley-Gate r. station, and 7¼ NE by E of York. Post-town, Stamford-Bridge, under York. Acres, 850. Real property, £529. Pop., 78. Houses, 11. The manor, with Helmsley Lodge, belongs to J. Field, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £116.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a brick edifice of 1795, with a tower.

HELPERBY, a township in Brafferton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 3¼ miles NE of Borough-bridge. It has a post-office under York. Acres, 1,900. Real property, £4,134. Pop., 639. Houses, 161.

HELPERTHORPE, a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SSW of Ganton r. station, and 10 NNW of Great Driffield. Post-town, Weaverthorpe, under York. Acres, 2,620. Real property, £2,578. Pop., 146. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Luttons-Ambo, in the diocese of York. Value, £240.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is ancient but good; and has a tower, and a carved stone font.

HELPRINGHAM, a village and a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln. The village stands on the Car-Dyke navigation, 2¼ miles S of Heckington r. station, and 6 SE of Sleaford; and has a post-office under Sleaford, and a police-station. The parish includes also the hamlet of Thorpe-Latimer, and comprises 2,600 acres. Real property, £6,853. Pop. in 1851, 829; in 1861, 912. Houses, 203. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Willoughby de Broke. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. F. Latham. The church is decorated English, in good condition; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and S porch, with lofty tower and spire; and contains a carved screen, three sedilia, and a piscina. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, and charities £42.

HELSTONE, a village and a parish in Peterborough district, Northamptonshire. The village stands adjacent to the Syston and Peterborough railway, 2¼ miles from the boundary with Lincolnshire, and 4 SSW of Market-Deeping; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under Market-Deeping, and a fine early English stone cross. The parish comprises 1,860 acres. Real property, £3,372; of which £43 are in quarries. Pop., 783. Houses, 148. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir John Trollope, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £103. Patron, the Hon. George W. Fitzwilliam. The church is of various dates, from Norman downward; has an early Norman tower, surmounted by an octagonal decorated English tower and spire; had once a chantry; was partially restored in 1862 and in 1865; and contains three sedilia, an octagonal font, and a piscina. During the restoration of it there were found an ancient stone coffin, many Norman and early English sepulchral slabs,

very many early mediæval glazed flooring tiles, and some fragments of Roman due tiles. There are an Independent chapel, a free Methodist chapel of 1863, and a national school with £40 a-year from endowment.

HELSEBY, a village and a township in Frodsham parish, Cheshire. The village stands adjacent to the intersection of the Hooton and Northwich railway with the Chester and Manchester railway, at the foot of a range of hills, 2¼ miles SW of Frodsham; and has stations on the railways. The township comprises 1,261 acres. Real property, £2,849; of which £65 are in quarries. Pop., 570. Houses, 112. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley. There are chapels for Wesleyans and United Free Methodists, and a national school.

HELSCOTT, a hamlet in North Petherwin parish, Devon; 5 miles NW of Launceston.

HELSTINGTON, a chapelry in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; near the river Kent, 3 miles SW of Oxenholme r. station, and 3¼ SSW of Kendal. Post-town, Kendal. Real property, £3,899. Pop., 302. Houses, 52. Sizergh Hall is here, and will be noticed in the article SIZERGH. A new mansion was recently built. The manor belongs to the Howards. There are gunpowder mills. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £125.* Patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The church is ancient; and there is a national school.

HELSLACK, a place 2 miles SW of Milnthorpe, in Westmoreland. It has an old beacon tower, overlooking the estuary of the Kent.

HELSTON, a town, a parochial chapelry, a sub-district, and a district, in Cornwall. The town stands on the side of a hill, sloping to the river Hel, 3 miles N by E of the river's influx to the sea, 9 S of Camborne r. station, and 10 WSW of Falmouth. It was known, at Domesday, as Henliston; it was made a stannary town, for the stamping of tin, by Edward I.; it had an ancient castle, sometime the residence of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, which William of Worcester, writing in the time of Edward IV., mentions as then a ruin; it was one of the decayed towns, for the repairing of which an act of parliament was passed in the time of Henry VIII.; and it is said to have been the place where the first symptoms of the Cornish rebellion of 1549 appeared. A bowling-green, at the W end of the principal street, is believed to be on the site of the ancient castle. A remarkable annual festival, called Helston Flora-day, or Helston Furry, has been held from time immemorial on the 8th of May; and is thought, by some, to be a continuation of the Roman Floralia,—by others to have been instituted in memory of a victory over the Saxons.—The town has been much improved since the beginning of the present century; is regularly and neatly built; comprises four large streets, in cruciform arrangement, with a handsome and spacious market-house and townhall in the centre; and contains a borough-jail with six cells, a police-station, a church, four dissenting chapels, a literary institution, a reading-room, a dispensary, and a workhouse. The church stands on an eminence, on the N side of the town; is later English; was restored, about the middle of last century, at a cost of £6,000; has a lofty pinnacled tower, which serves as a landmark to mariners; and contains a fine E window, and several monuments. One of the dissenting chapels, built in 1805, occupies the site of an ancient priory of the Knights of St. John. The workhouse is in Meneage-street, and is a stone edifice on the newest design. The town is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; was made a borough by King John; sent two members to parliament from the time of Elizabeth till the Reform act; sends now one member to parliament; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and has a head post-office, designated Helston, Cornwall, three banking-offices, one or two good inns, and a grammar school. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; fairs are held on 15 Jan., 1 and 15 March, Whit-Monday, 21 July, 9 Sept., 28 Oct., and 13 and 20 Dec.; and considerable trade is done in connection with neighbouring mines. The environs are interesting; the mansions of Penrose and Nansloe are in the neighbourhood; a fine lacustrine expansion of the

Hel, called Loe Pool, commences $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile to the S, and goes to the bar at the river's mouth; and a picturesque tour of 11 miles lies southward to the Lizard. The municipal borough is conterminous with the chapelry; and the parliamentary borough extends beyond that into Wendron parish, and includes all Sithney parish. Borough income, in 1855, £1,044. Real property of the borough, in 1860, £10,685; of which £60 were in gas-works. Electors of the p. borough, in 1861, 347. Pop. of the m. borough, in 1851, 3,355; in 1861, 3,343. Houses, 752. Pop. of the p. borough, in 1851, 7,323; in 1861, 8,497. Houses, 1,683.

The chapelry is in Wendron parish, and was constituted in 1845. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value and Patron, not reported.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Gunwalloe, Cury, and Mawgan-in-Meneage. Acres, 9,838. Pop., 5,499. Houses, 1,094.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Wendron, containing all Sithney parish and all Wendron excepting Helston chapelry; the sub-district of Crowan, conterminous with Crowan parish; the sub-district of Breage, containing the parishes of Breage and Germoe; and the sub-district of St. Keverne, containing the parishes of St. Keverne, Mullion, Grade, Ruan-Minor, Ruan-Major, Landewednack, Manaccan, St. Martin-in-Meneage, and St. Anthony-in-Meneage. Acres, 72,571. Poor-rates in 1863, £3,449. Pop. in 1851, 28,402; in 1861, 30,036. Houses, 6,071. Marriages in 1862, 260; births, 1,045,—of which 62 were illegitimate; deaths, 597,—of which 236 were at ages under 5 years, and 24 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,252; births, 9,776; deaths, 5,968. The places of worship, in 1851, were 21 of the Church of England, with 6,899 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 96 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 660 s.; 36 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 8,347 s.; 7 of Bible Christians, with 1,039 s.; 19 of the Wesleyan Association, with 2,873 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 30 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,933 scholars; 46 private day schools, with 1,022 s.; 54 Sunday schools, with 4,660 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 120 s.

HELTON, a township in Ashham parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lowther, 6 miles S of Penrith. Real property, £1,647. Pop., 180. Houses, 38. The manor belonged formerly to the Morvilles, and belongs now to the Earl of Lonsdale. Helton Common has a Druidical circle, and another antiquity, called the Cops Stone.

HELTON-BACON. See HILTON-BACON.

HELTON, or WHITSTONE-ROCK, a great granitic mass on the NE border of Dartmoor, in Devon; 4 miles ENE of Moreton-Hampstead. It forms a conspicuous landmark over a great extent of the moor.

HELVELLYN, a mountain on the mutual border of Cumberland and Westmoreland; between Legberthwaite and Patterdale, 9 miles SE of Keswick. Its W side rises gradually up, in a range of regular acclivities; its E side sends off long, sharp, high spurs, between alpine ravines; its N and S ends descend in slopes to hollows of separation from adjacent mountains; and its summit is a tabular ridge, culminating at an altitude of 3,055 feet above the level of the sea. A conical hill, called Catchedecan, crowns a north-easterly projection. The rock-structure of one part of the mountain is slate; and that of another part is quartzose porphyry. The views from the summit, on all sides, are extensive and rich.

HELWICK SAND, a shoal in Bristol Channel; off the coast of Glamorgan, 3 miles S of Worms Head. It extends east-south-eastward; is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; has, in the middle, from 3 to 5 fathoms water, and elsewhere, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fathoms; and terminates, at one end, near the Porthainion rocks,—at the other end, near a floating light, 38 feet high, moored in $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and visible at the distance of 20 miles.

HEM, a township in Forden parish, Montgomeryshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Montgomery. Pop., 214.

HEMBLINGTON, a parish in Blofield district, Norfolk; 3 miles NE by N of Brundall r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Acle. Post-town, Blofield, under Norwich. Acres, 739. Real property, £1,730. Pop., 219. Houses,

47. Hemblington Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £56. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church has a round tower, and is good. There is a national school.

HEMBURY FORT. See BROADHEMBURY.

HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Herts. The town stands among hills, on a pleasant slope at the river Gade, adjacent to the Grand Junction canal and the Northwestern railway, at the terminus of a branch railway from the Northwestern, 5 miles E of Great Berkhamstead. The railway to it leaves the Northwestern at Boxmoor, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and was authorized in July 1863. The town was known, at Domesday, as Hamelamstede; and some Roman relics were found at it in 1837. It consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile long; and is somewhat irregularly yet well built. It was incorporated by Henry VIII.; is now governed by a bailiff, chosen annually; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, two banking-offices, two chief inns, a police station, a town-hall, a corn market, a church, five dissenting chapels, a literary and mechanics' institute, national schools, two endowed schools, and a workhouse. The corn exchange was recently made, by enclosing the space under the town-hall. The church is Norman, cruciform, and large, with a lofty spire; was recently restored, at a cost of £3,600; and contains a very ancient font, a brass of 1480, several marble tablets, and a fine monument to the late Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart. The West Herts county infirmary, at Marlowes, S of the town, was erected in 1830, by the late Sir John S. Sebright, Bart.; and was endowed by him, first with £100 a-year, and afterwards with a donation of £8,000. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday, Trinity-Thursday, and the third Monday of Sept. The corn market is one of the largest in the county; and was formerly reckoned one of the greatest in England, £20,000 a-week having been often returned for meal alone. Straw-plaiting, brewing, tanning, and iron-founding are carried on; and lime-kilns and numerous paper-mills are in the neighbourhood. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2,727; in 1861, 2,974. Houses, 586.—The parish contains also the townships of Boxmoor and Two-Waters, and the hamlets of Corner-Hall and Crouchfield. Acres, 7,136. Real property, £29,513; of which £155 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 7,073; in 1861, 7,948. Houses, 1,603. The manor was given partly, by King Offa of Mercia, to St. Albans abbey,—partly by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, to Ashridge college; passed, in the time of Henry VIII., to the Water-houses; and went from them to the Halseys. Hempstead-Bury House was the seat of the Waterhouses; was visited by Henry VIII.; and is now represented by only small remains. Gadebridge is the seat of Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart.; and Marchmont House is the residence of the Dowager Lady Cooper. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £709. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls, on the nomination of the Bishop of Peterborough. The p. curacy of Boxmoor is a separate benefice. Dean Field, who wrote on "the Church" in answer to Cardinal Bellarmine, was a native; and two divines, of the name of Dikes, also were natives.

The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Flamstead, containing the parishes of Flamstead and Great Gaddesden; and the sub-district of Kings-Langley, containing the parishes of Kings-Langley, Flaunden, and Bovingdon. Acres, 25,457. Poor-rates in 1863, £5,488. Pop. in 1851, 13,120; in 1861, 13,922. Houses, 2,847. Marriages in 1862, 69; births, 473,—of which 28 were illegitimate; deaths, 231,—of which 87 were at ages under 5 years, and 4 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 872; births, 4,633; deaths, 2,800. The places of worship, in 1851, were 9 of the Church of England, with 3,726 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 630 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 2,493 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 170 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 300 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 100 s.; and 2 of Latter Day Saints,

with 240 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 835 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 567 s.; and 2 Sunday schools, with 2,266 s.

HEMERDON, a hamlet in Plympton-St. Mary parish, Devon; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Plymouth.

HEMESBY. See HEMSBY.

HEMINGBROUGH, a village and a township in Howden district, and a parish partly also in Selby district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ouse, near the influx of the Derwent, 1 mile SE of Cliff r. station, and 4 ESE of Selby; probably occupies the site of a Roman fort or station; was once a market town; and has a post-office under Howden. The township comprises 1,094 acres. Real property, £2,425. Pop., 579. Houses, 141. The parish contains also the townships of Menthorpe-with-Bowthorpe, Brackenholme-with-Woodall, Osgodby, South Duffield, and Cliff-cum-Lund, and the chapelry of Barlby. Acres, 10,420. Real property, £17,691. Pop. in 1851, 2,072; in 1861, 2,297. Houses, 497. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Wilsons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £85. Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient, cruciform, and good; has a central tower and spire, 191 feet high, figuring beautifully in the landscape; shows fine architectural details, both externally and internally; was collegiate from 1426 till the Reformation; and contains a screen, an altar-tomb, and several monuments. The p. curacy of Barlby is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £41 a-year, and other charities with £42.

HEMINGBY, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the river Bain, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 2,430. Real property, £3,247. Pop., 473. Houses, 96. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster, and is held by Miss Trafford Southwall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £500.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is plain but good; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school with £145 a-year, and 4 almshouses.

HEMINGFIELD, a village in Wombwell township, Darfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles SE of Barnsley. Pop., 346. It has a post-office under Barnsley, and a charity school.

HEMINGFORD-ABBOTS, a village and a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdon. The village stands on the river Ouse, adjacent to the Cambridge and Huntingdon railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of St. Ives; and has a post-office under St. Ives, Hunts. The parish comprises 2,990 acres. Real property, £4,154. Pop., 518. Houses, 123. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, in the time of Canute, by Bishop Æthelric, to Ramsey abbey; went, after the dissolution, to the Pages and the Barnards; and belongs now to Miss Mitchell and Captain Douglas. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £424.* Patron, the Duke of Manchester. The church is ancient but good; and contains a tomb of one of the abbots of Ramsey. Charities, £18.

HEMINGFORD-GREY, a village and a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdon. The village stands on the Ouse, near two lines of railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of St. Ives; and has a post-office under St. Ives, Hunts. The parish comprises 1,610 acres. Real property, £5,922. Pop., 1,103. Houses, 217. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, by Hardicanute, to Ramsey abbey, and, by the Conqueror, to Aubrey de Vere; passed to the Greys, the Newmans, and others; and belongs now to Miss Mitchell and Captain Douglas. The manor-house has Norman features; was formerly large and important; and was the birthplace of the Misses Gunning, famed for their beauty, one of whom became Countess of Coventry, and another successively Duchess of Hamilton and Duchess of Argyll. A water-mill here is a structure of the time of Richard I. The St. Ives workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 155 inmates. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £177.* Patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is partly Norman, partly early English; has a

tower, with the stump of a spire, which was destroyed by a storm in 1741; was restored in 1859, at a cost of nearly £1,200; and contains monuments of the Greenses and the Margetteses, and a marble tablet to Dr. James Johnson. There are a mission-house, a union chapel, national schools, and charities £17.

HEMINGSTONE, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; 3 miles NE of Claydon r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Ipswich. Post-town, Claydon, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,444. Real property, £2,842. Pop., 395. Houses, 80. The property is much subdivided. Hemingstone Hall is a brick Tudor edifice of 1553. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £381.* Patron, Sir W. F. Middleton, Bart. The church is ancient and tolerable.

HEMINGTON, a township in Lockington parish, Leicester; S of the river Trent, 2 miles NW of Kegworth. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £2,716. Pop., 385. Houses, 91. It was formerly a parish; and it still has considerable ruins of its church. The manor belongs to Sir John H. Crewe, Bart. There is a Methodist chapel.

HEMINGTON, a parish in Oundle district, Northampton; adjacent to Hunts, 4 miles SE of Oundle r. station. Post-town, Oundle. Acres, 1,240. Real property, £1,513. Pop., 152. Houses, 29. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £70. Patron, Lord Montagu. The church was rebuilt in 1666; and is a plain edifice, with a tower.

HEMINGTON, a village and a parish in Frome district, Somerset. The village stands 5 miles NW of Frome r. station. The parish contains also the hamlets of Falkland and Rowe. Post-town, Radstock, under Bath. Acres, 3,046. Real property, £3,784. Pop., 459. Houses, 103. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Hardington, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £641.* Patron, Lord Poltimore. The church is ancient; underwent recent restoration, when, a very fine Norman arch was discovered; and consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a tower. There are a national school, and charities £21.

HEMLEY, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on the river Deben, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Bealings r. station, and 5 S of Woodbridge. Post-town, Woodbridge. Acres, 816; of which 75 are water. Real property, £1,183. Pop., 63. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £200.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient and tolerable, and has an embattled tower.

HEMLINGFORD, a hundred in Warwick; comprising the divisions of Atherstone, Birmingham, Coleshill, and Solihull. Acres, 152,123. Pop. in 1851, 59,338; in 1861, 74,233. Houses, 15,339.

HEMLINGTON, a township in Stainton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles E of Yarm. Acres, 1,097. Real property, £1,195. Pop., 94. Houses, 15.

HEMLINGTON-ROW. See HELMINGTON-ROW.

HEMPAGE-WOOD, the vestige of an ancient royal forest, in Hants; 3 miles ENE of Winchester. A grant of timber from it was made by William the Conqueror, toward the rebuilding of Winchester cathedral.

HEMPHOLME, a township in Leven parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Hull, 6 miles NNE of Beverley. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £1,397. Pop., 101. Houses, 15.

HEMPNALL, a village and a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE by E of Long Stratton, and 4 ESE of Florden r. station; was formerly a market-town; and has now a post-office under Long Stratton, and fairs on Whit-Monday and 11 Dec. The parish comprises 3,636 acres. Real property, £7,806. Pop. in 1851, 1,253; in 1861, 1,094. Houses, 254. The property is much subdivided. Hurdles and hoops are largely made. An ancient burial-ground, British and Anglo-Saxon, was discovered in 1854; and some urns were taken from it to the British museum. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £359. Patron, T. T. Mott, Esq. The church is ancient; has a square tower; and was recently repaired. There are a national school, and charities £48.

HEMPSHILL, a hamlet in Bulwell parish, Notts; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bulwell.

HEMPSTEAD, a hamlet in Bapchild parish, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Sittingbourne.

HEMPSTEAD, a hamlet in Lyminge parish, Kent; 2 miles W of Lyminge village.

HEMPSTEAD, a hamlet in Stouting parish, Kent, 5 miles NW of Hythe.

HEMPSTEAD, a village and a parish in Saffron-Walden district, Essex. The village stands near the river Pant, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSW of Haverhill r. station, and $\frac{6}{8}$ E by S of Saffron-Walden; is an ancient place; and has a post-office under Saffron-Walden. The parish includes also the hamlet of Blackden. Acres, 3,565. Real property, £5,008. Pop., 797. Houses, 168. The property is subdivided. Winchlow Hall was the seat of the Harveys, one of whom was Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. The parish is noted for its trees, and has a famous "Hempstead Oak," of remarkable size. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Great Sampford, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is ancient; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with lofty tower.

HEMPSTEAD, a village and a parish in the district and county of Gloucester. The village stands on the river Severn, near the Berkeley canal, 2 miles SW of Gloucester r. station; is a very pleasant suburb of Gloucester city, with a fine view; and has a post-office under Gloucester. Acres, with South Hamlet, 1,311. Real property of H. alone, £3,665. Pop. in 1851, 251; in 1861, 424. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by Milo, Earl of Hereford, to Llanthony priory; and passed to the Atkynses, the Bathursts, and the Lysons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £640. Patron, D. H. Burr, Esq. The church is good, and has a neat low tower. A charity for widows of clergymen has £420 a-year; and other charities have £65.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 2 miles SE of Holt, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ E of Wolsingham r. station. Post-town, Holt, under Thetford. Acres, 1,756. Real property, £1,861. Pop., 280. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Hudson Gurney, Esq. There is a decoy for wild fowl. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church was built in 1744, and has a brick tower.

HEMPSTEAD, or H.-WITH-ECCLES, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; on the coast, 8 miles SE by E of North Walsham, and 15 NNE of Brundall r. station. Post-town, Lessingham, under Norwich. Acres, 907. Real property, £2,204. Pop., 178. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Lessingham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £542. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient but good, and has a low tower.

HEMPSTEAD-HEMEL. See HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD.

HEMPSTEAD HILL, an eminence on the N coast of the Isle of Wight; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Yarmouth. Its sea-face is precipitous, terraced, and subject to landslips; its summit has an elevation of 210 feet above sea-level; and its rocks abound in fluviatile fossils, and include eocene strata, of more recent formation than any other portion of the Isle of Wight.

HEMPSTEAD-WITH-ECCLES. See HEMPSTEAD, Tunstead, Norfolk.

HEMPSTON (BROAD). See BROAD-HEMPSTON.

HEMPSTON (LITTLE), a parish in Totnes district, Devon; near the river Dart and the South Devon railway, 2 miles NNE of Totnes. Post-town, Totnes. Acres, 1,270. Real property, £2,327. Pop., 244. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Cleveland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £290. Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and has a fine

carved oak screen. Charities, £26. Zachary Bogan, a learned divine of the 17th century, was a native.

HEMPTON, a village and a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Wensum, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Fakenham r. station; is suburban to Fakenham; had an Augustinian priory, of the time of Henry I.; was once a market-town; and has cattle fairs on Whit-Tuesday, the 1st Wednesday of Sept., and 22 Nov. The parish comprises 560 acres. Real property, £1,566. Pop., 459. Houses, 97. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Townshend. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, the Crown. The church is recent.

HEMPTON, a township in Deddington parish, Oxford; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Deddington. Acres, 970. Real property, £1,452. Pop., 229. Houses, 50. A chapel was built here in 1864.

HEMPTON AND PATCHWAY, a tything in Almondsbury parish, Gloucester; 5 miles SSW of Thornbury. Real property, £3,577. Pop. in 1851, 436; in 1861, 548. Houses, 109. The manor belongs to Robert C. Lippincott, Esq.

HEMSBY, a village and a parish in Flegg district, Norfolk. The village stands on the coast, opposite Hemsby Gat, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles N by W of Yarmouth r. station; and has a post-office under Yarmouth, Norfolk. The parish comprises 1,710 acres of land, and 75 of water. Real property, £4,411. Pop., 664. Houses, 150. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to R. Copeman, Esq. There is a lake of about 55 acres. Hemsby Gat is a channel, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, across the Barber Sand. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £175. Patron, R. Copeman, Esq. The church is ancient but good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £46.

HEMSTEAD. See HEMPSTEAD.

HEMSWELL, a village and a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln. The village stands in a valley among the Wolds, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSE of Northorpe r. station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ E of Gainsborough; and has a post-office under Kirton-Lindsey. The parish contains also the hamlet of Spital-in-the-Street, and is traversed by Ermine street. Acres, 2,890. Real property, £4,036. Pop., 465. Houses, 91. The manor belongs to the Right Hon. Charles T. D'Eyncourt. An hospital for poor widows, with a small chapel, is at Spittal; was founded in the time of Edward II.; and is under the protection of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £63. Patron, the Rev. James Adcock. The church is good, and has a tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a few small charities.

HEMSWORTH, a village, a parish, and a district in W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a rising-ground, 4 miles ENE of Royston and Notton r. station, and 7 NE of Barnesley; is well built and large; and has a post-office under Pontefract, a working-men's reading-room, a church, three dissenting chapels, a well-endowed hospital, a free grammar-school, a national school, and a workhouse. The reading-room is a recent and handsome edifice, and contains a well-selected library. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains a font and a few ancient monuments. The hospital was founded in 1553, by Archbishop Holgate; has now a new building, and an endowed income of £3,200; and devotes one-fifth of that income to a master, and the rest to twenty men and twenty women. The grammar-school was founded in 1546, also by Archbishop Holgate, who was a native; and it now has an endowed income of about £400. Other charities have £15. The workhouse is recent; and was erected in consequence of the separation of Hemsworth district from that of Pontefract.—The parish contains also Little Hemsworth hamlet, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the village, and comprises 4,120 acres. Real property, £7,437. Pop., 975. Houses, 214. The property is chiefly divided among five. Hemsworth Hall was the birthplace of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, and his residence

till 1830; and is now the seat of W. H. Leatham, Esq. Newstead Hall is the seat of the Rev. Peter Jackson. Building-stone is quarried; bricks are made; and there is a steam corn mill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £880.* Patron, W. B. Wrightson, Esq.—The district contains also the parishes of Ackworth, Wragby, Felkirk, Badsowth, Kirk-Smeaton, and South Kirby, two townships of Womersley, two of Darfield, and the extra-parochial tract of Foulby, Nostell, and Huntwick. Acres, 33,870. Poor rates in 1863, £4,026. Pop. in 1851, 8,158; in 1861, 7,793. Houses, 1,657. Marriages in 1862, 39; births, 238,—of which 17 were illegitimate; deaths, 154,—of which 34 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 415; births, 2,319; deaths, 1,292. The places of worship, in 1851, were 10 of the Church of England, with 3,189 sittings; 1 of Quakers, with 850 s.; 18 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,296 s.; 7 of Primitive Methodists, with 257 s.; 2 undefined, with 50 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 70 s. The schools were 13 public day schools, with 1,187 scholars; 17 private day schools, with 305 s.; and 21 Sunday schools, with 1,045 s.

HEMYOCK—popularly HEMMICK—a village, a parish, and a hundred in Devon. The village stands near the river Culm, in a picturesque valley, near the boundary with Somerset, 5 miles S of Wellington r. station; was known to the Saxons as Hannock; and has a post-office under Wellington, Somerset. The parish contains also the hamlet of Culm-Davy; is in the district of Wellington; and comprises 5,437 acres. Real property, £5,775. Pop. in 1851, 1,185; in 1861, 1,068. Houses, 229. The manor belonged at Domesday to the Crown. A moated Norman castle here belonged, from the Conquest till the time of Edward I., to the Hidons; passed to the Dinhames, the Pophams, and the Leighs; was garrisoned and used as a prison, by the parliamentarians against Charles I.; suffered capture by the royalists, under Lord Poulett, in 1642; appears to have been dismantled, some years afterwards, by Cromwell; and is now represented by an entrance gateway, and portions of four towers. A large cairn, called Simon's Barrow, is on the N verge of the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £694.* Patron, F. L. Popham, Esq. The church is ancient; was enlarged, and partly rebuilt, in 1847; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled low tower; and contains an early decorated English font. There are a chapel of ease at Culm-Davy, chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities £14.—The hundred contains seven parishes. Acres, 22,288. Pop., 5,225. Houses, 1,112.

HEN, a Celtic word signifying "old" or "ancient," and used as a prefix in names of places.

HENBELIN, a village in Haminog township, Llanrhystyd parish, Cardigan; near the coast, 6½ miles NE of Abersayron.

HENBLAS, an old mansion, 3 miles SSW of Llanegfyn, in Anglesey. It was the birth-place of Bishop Lloyd, one of the bishops committed to the Tower by James II.

HENBURY, a township and a chapelry in Prestbury parish, Cheshire. The township lies 2 miles W of Macclesfield r. station; includes the hamlet of Pexhall; and bears the name of Henbury-with-Pexhall. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £4,067. Pop., 445. Houses, 93. The manor, with Henbury Hall, belongs to E. Marsland, Esq.—The chapelry extends beyond the township, includes part of the borough of Macclesfield, and was constituted in 1845. Post-town, Macclesfield. Pop., 1,015. Houses, 231. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £160.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church was built in 1845; is in the early English style; and has a lofty spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed national school, with £20 a-year.

HENBURY, a village, a tything, a parish, and a hundred, in Gloucester. The village stands on the SW verge of the county, near the Fosse way and the estuary of the Severn, 4½ miles NW of Bristol r. station; is a

pleasant place, with many villas of Bristol merchants; and has a post-office under Bristol. The tything comprises 1,490 acres. Real property, £5,314. Pop., 423. Houses, 96.—The parish contains also the tythings of Kings-Weston, Lawrence-Weston, Stowick, Compton, Charlton, Aust, and Redwick and Northwick; and is chiefly in the district of Clifton, but partly in that of Thornbury. Acres, 15,409; of which 5,320 are water. Real property, £25,757. Pop., 2,482. Houses, 492. The manor belongs to Sir Greville Smyth, Bart., and E. Colston, Esq. Blaise Castle is the seat of J. S. Harford, Esq. Henbury Hill, on which Blaise Castle stands, had a double ditched Roman camp; has yielded many Roman coins and other relics; and commands an exceedingly varied and beautiful view. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Hallen, Aust, and Northwick, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £840.* Patrons, Sir G. Smyth, Bart., Mrs. Colston, and the Rev. G. Gore. The church is early English; was repaired and enlarged in 1833; and comprises nave, aisles, and two porches, with low square tower. There are chapels for Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans, national schools, an endowed grammar school with £349, another endowed school with £235, and other charities with £267.—The hundred is cut into two divisions, lower and upper; the former containing Westbury-on-Trym parish and part of Henbury; the latter containing Compton-Greenfield, Stoke-Gifford, and Yate parishes, and parts of Henbury and Tytherington. Acres of the whole, 27,622. Pop., 7,377. Houses, 1,416.

HENCOTES. See HEXHAM.

HENCOTT, a township in St. Alkmound parish, Salop; 1 mile N of Shrewsbury. Pop., 84.

HENDERSKELF, a township in Bulmer parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles W by S of New Malton. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £1,359. Pop., 157. Houses, 27. See CASTLE-HOWARD.

HENDFORD, a chapelry in Yeovil parish, Somerset; on the river Yeo, adjacent to Dorset, in the vicinity of Yeovil town and r. station. It was constituted in 1848. Post-town, Yeovil. Pop., 3,997. Houses, 716. Hendford Manor House is the seat of Edwin Newman, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is modern; and there is an Independent chapel.

HENDIDLEY, a township in Llanllwchaearn parish, Montgomery; near Newtown. It contains the hamlet of Penygloffda. Real property, £4,992. Pop., 2,706.

HENDON, a chapelry in Bishop-Wearmouth parish, Durham; on the coast, at the N terminus of the Hartlepool and Sunderland railway, in the southern outskirts of Sunderland. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Sunderland. It was constituted in 1854. Pop., 11,451. Houses, 1,685. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of Bishop-Wearmouth. See WEARMOUTH and SUNDERLAND.

HENDON, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Middlesex. The village stands near Watling-street and the river Brent, 3 miles NNW of Hampstead, and 4 N by W of Kilburn r. station; was known at Domesday as Handone; and has a post-office under London NW. The parish contains also the village of Mill-Hill, and the hamlets of Golders-Green, Brent-Street, Page-Street, Hendon-Hyde, Church-End, Gutteredge, and Burroughs. Acres, 8,250. Real property, £34,435. Pop. in 1851, 3,333; in 1861, 4,544. The increase of pop. arose partly from the extension of building. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Westminster Abbey; and passed to the Herberts, the Nicolls, the Garricks, and others. A palace of the abbots of Westminster stood here; and was succeeded by a banqueting-house of Queen Elizabeth, now the seat of Lord Tenterden. There are many handsome villas; and a new bridge was recently erected over the Brent. Lord William Russel, William Wilberforce, and Norden the antiquary, were residents. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value,

£1,280.* Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church is of different dates, but chiefly of the 14th century; consists of nave, aisles, and double chancel, with embattled tower; contains an early Norman font, a brass of 1510, and monuments of Bishop Fowler, the Rawlinsons, the Whichcotes, the Colmores, the Herberts, and others; and stands on high ground, figuring conspicuously over an extensive landscape. Both the church and the churchyard are picturesque. The p. curacies of Mill-Hill and Childs-Hill are separate benefices. An Independent chapel at Hendon was built in 1855, and is ornamental and conspicuous; and there are another Independent chapel and a Wesleyan one. National schools are at Church-End, Childs-Hill, and Mill-Hill; a large school, built at a cost of about £6,000, at Red-Hill; and a Protestant Dissenters' grammar school, at Mill-Hill. Charities, £116.

The sub-district is contaminate with the parish.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Harrow, containing the parishes of Harrow-on-the-Hill and Pinner; the sub-district of Edgware, containing the parishes of Edgware, Kingsbury, Great Stanmore and Little Stanmore; and the sub-district of Willesden, containing the parish of Willesden, and till 1862 the extra-parochial tract of Twyford-Abbey, this extra-par. tract, with a pop. of about 18, having then been transferred to Brentford. Acres of the district, 33,067. Poor-rates in 1863, £15,220. Pop. in 1851, 15,916; in 1861, 19,238. Houses, 3,393. Marriages in 1862, 101; births, 633,—of which 22 were illegitimate; deaths, 380,—of which 145 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 765; births, 4,905; deaths, 3,105. The places of worship, in 1861, were 15 of the Church of England, with 6,532 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 680 a.; 4 of Baptists, with 400 a.; 4 of Wesleyans, with 621 a.; 1 undefined, with 24 a.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 50 a. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 2,174 scholars; 31 private day schools, with 651 a.; 18 Sunday schools, with 1,422 a.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 23 a. The work-house stands at Red-Hill, in Hendon parish, and is a handsome building.

HENDRE, a township in Nantglyn parish, Denbighshire; 4½ miles SW of Denbigh. It contains the hamlet of Waun. Pop., 176.

HENDRE, a village in Coyty parish, Glamorgan; 1 mile NE of Bridgend.

HENDREBIFFA, a township in Mold parish, Flint; near Mold. Real property, 1,022; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop., 320. Houses, 66.

HENDRED, a sub-district in Wantage district, Berks; containing the parishes of East Hendred and West Hendred, four other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 19,060. Pop., 4,369. Houses, 950.

HENDRED (EAST or GREAT), a village and a parish in Wantage district, Berks. The village stands near a small affluent of the river Thames, 2 miles S by W of Stevenon r. station, 2½ N of the Ridge way, and 4½ E by N of Wantage; was formerly a market-town, and a seat of cloth manufacture; is now a picturesque and interesting place; and has a post-office, of the name of East Hendred, under Wantage, and a fair on 12 Oct. The parish comprises 3,099 acres. Real property, £5,432. Pop., 889. Houses, 186. The property is divided among a few; and formerly belonged chiefly to the abbeyes of Sheen, Reading, and Abingdon. Hendred House is the seat of Charles Eyston, Esq.; has belonged to his family since the 13th century; is adorned with ancient monograms; and contains relics and memorials of Sir Thomas More. A chapel, called the chapel of St. Amand, is attached to the mansion; dates from about the year 1291; has always, like only other two chapels in England, been used for Roman Catholic worship; and is of early English architecture, with very thick walls. Remains of a monastery connected with Sheen abbey, and comprising a later English chapel and a small monastic house, now used as a granary, are at the entrance of the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £550.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is ancient; was rebuilt and enlarged in 1861; has

an embattled tower, with ancient chimneys; and contains a lectern of the 13th century, and several ancient brasses. There are church schools, built in 1859, and charities £110. Two abbots of Abingdon were natives; Robert de Hendred and Richard de Hendred, both of the 13th century.

HENDREDENNY, a hamlet in Eglwys-Ilan parish, Glamorgan; 1 mile E of Caerphilly. Pop., 555. Houses, 115. Many of the inhabitants are employed in coal and iron-works.

HENDREDRAW, a village in Cylch-Bychan division of St. Davids parish, Pembroke; near St. Davids.

HENDRED (WEST or LITTLE), a parish in Wantage district, Berks; on a small affluent of the river Thames, 3 miles SW by S of Stevenon r. station, and 3½ E of Wantage. It includes the tythings of East Ginge and Sparsholt Court; and its post-town is East Hendred under Wantage. Acres, 1,973. Real property, £3,078. Pop., 351. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £751.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church has an embattled tower, and is good.

HENDREFIGILT, a township in Halkin parish, Flintshire; 2 miles SW of Flint. Real property, £1,058; of which £40 are in mines, and £20 in quarries. Pop., 548.

HENDREFORYDD, a township in Corwen parish, Merioneth; near Corwen. Real property, £982.

HENDRE-GYDA (ISAF and UCHAF), two townships in Abergele parish, Denbigh; near Abergele. Pop., 122 and 154.

HENDREHEN, a township in Guilsfield parish, Montgomery; 2 miles N of Welshpool. Real property, £1,947. Pop., 28.

HENDRE-WYDD, a township in Llanganahel parish, Denbigh; 3½ miles NNE of Rathin. Pop., 229.

HENEGLWYS, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; adjacent to the river Cefni, 3 miles W of Llangefni, and 4½ N of Bodorgan r. station. Post-town, Llangefni, Anglesey. Acres, 2,062. Real property, £2,101. Pop., 519. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Trewalchmai, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £333. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was rebuilt in 1845, and has a very ancient font.

HENFACHE, a township in Llanrhaadr-y-n-Mochnant parish, Denbigh; on the river Tanat, 5½ miles NNW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 201.

HENFIELD, a hamlet in Westerleigh parish, Gloucester; 3 miles SW of Chipping-Sodbury. Pop., 101.

HENFIELD, a village and a parish in Steyning district, Sussex. The village stands on an eminence, near the river Adur and the Horsham and Shoreham railway, 4½ miles NNE of Steyning; is a picturesque place, with some good specimens of the old Sussex cottage; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office; under Hurstperpoint, a mechanics' institute, and fairs on 4 May and 1 Aug. The parish comprises 4,491 acres. Real property, £9,953. Pop., 1,662. Houses, 320. The property is divided chiefly among eight. The manor belonged, in the Saxon times, to Earl Warbald; was given, in 770, to the bishops of Chichester; had an ancient palace, founded either before or soon after its coming to the bishops; was known, at Domesday, as Hamfeldt; and still belongs to the bishops of Chichester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £412.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is later English, with a massive tower; was repaired in 1855; and contains a curious monumental inscription to a child who died in 1627. There are an Independent chapel, national schools, and charities £16.

HENFORD. See HENDFORD.

HENFYNYW, a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan; on the coast, at the mouth of the river Ayrton. It contains part of the town of ABERAYRON: which see. Acres, 2,261; of which 120 are water. Real property, £1,732. Pop., 1,067. Houses, 254. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £115. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is indifferent.

HENGESTON-DOWN, or **HINGSTON-DOWN**—an ancient **HENGISTDUNE**—a hill-range on the E. border of Cornwall; extending 4 miles eastward from the northern vicinity of Callington to the river Tamar. It culminates near the W end in Kit hill summit; and has there an altitude of 1,067 feet above sea-level. It was, prior to the time of Henry III., the meeting-place, every 7th or 8th year, of the Cornish and the Devonshire tinniers; and in 835, the scene of a defeat of the Danes and the Britons by Egbert; and it, not improbably, got its name from some victory of the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa. The Kit hill summit commands one of the grandest views in Cornwall; was formerly crowned by the ruin of a wind mill, which was erected for the working of a mine, and destroyed by stormy winds; and is now crowned by an engine-stalk, in the shape of a fine column, 80 feet high. The locality was anciently so rich in veins of tin as to give rise to the rhyming proverb, —

"Hengsten Down well ywrought
Is worth London town dear ybought."

HENGIL, a hamlet in Abergwilly parish, Carmarthen-shire; 2 miles NE of Carmarthen. Pop., 279.

HENGISCOTT. See **BRADFORD**, Devon.

HENGISTBURY HEAD. See **CHRISTCHURCH**, Hants.

HENGOED, a chapelry in Selattyn and Whittington parishes, Salop; adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, near Gobowen r. station, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Oswestry. It has a post-office under Oswestry; and it was constituted in 1854. Rated property, £4,546. Pop., 672. Houses, 146. Pop. of the Selattyn portion, 417. Houses, 87. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £81. Patron, the Rev. A. R. Lloyd. The church is good.

HENGOED, a hamlet in Llanelly parish, Carmarthen; partly within Llanelly borough and on the railway to Myrdd-Mawr, near Llanelly town. Real property, £5,543; of which £350 are in mines and £51 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,776; in 1861, 2,024. Houses, 390. Pop. of the part within Llanelly borough, 362. Houses, 69.

HENGOED, a hamlet in Gelligaer parish, Glamorgan; on the river Rumney and on the Cardiff and Rumney railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles N of Caerphilly. It has a station on the railway. Real property, £5,823; of which £4,559 are in mines. Pop., 578. Houses, 115.

HENGOED, a township in Gladestry parish, Radnorshire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles S of Radnor.

HENGRAVE, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; on the river Lark, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Bury-St. Edmunds r. station. Post-town, Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,044. Real property, £1,369. Pop., 219. Houses, 45. The manor belonged to the Hengraves, passed to the Greys, the Crown, the Kitsons, the Darcies, and the Gages; and belongs now to Sir Thomas R. Gage, Bart. Hengrave Hall was built, in 1538, by Sir T. Kitson; and is a fine specimen of Tudor architecture, in brick with stone facings. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Flementon, in the diocese of Ely. The church is ancient, with a round tower; has not been used, as a church, since 1859; is maintained only as a mausoleum; and contains many monuments of the successive owners of the manor and other persons. Charities, £30.

HENGWRT, a mansion in Merioneth; under Arran-Fowdly, 5 miles NE of Dolgelly. It was the seat of the late Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart.; passed, at his death, to Miss Lloyd; and contains a large number of Welsh manuscripts, collected by R. Vaughan the antiquary.

HENGYNWITFACH, a township in Llanidloes parish, Montgomery; near Llanidloes.

HENGYNWYDD, a township in Llandinam parish, Montgomery; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NE of Llanidloes. Real property, £1,334. Pop., 225.

HENHAM, a village and a parish in the district of Bishop-Stortford, and county of Essex. The village stands on a hill, 2 miles NE of E. senham r. station, and 6 NE of Bishop-Stortford; and has a post-office under Bishop-Stortford. The parish includes also the hamlet of Pleigdon, and comprises 2,958 acres. Real property,

£4,671. Pop., 875. Houses, 186. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Joseph Baxendale, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £390.* Patron, the Rev. J. Taddy. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and is large and good. There are an independent chapel, a national school, and charities £48.

HENHAM, a hamlet in Wangford parish, Suffolk; 4 miles E of Halesworth. Acres, 1,752. Real property, £1,995. Pop., 161. Houses, 26. The manor belonged formerly to the Hoptons, and belongs now to the Earl of Stradbroke. Henham Hall, the Earl's seat, was built, in 1797, by James Wyatt; occupies the site of a previous mansion, burnt in 1773; and stands in an extensive well-wooded park. The hamlet forms a curacy with Wangford.

HENHEADS, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Haslingden. Acres, 360. Pop., 211. Houses, 40.

HEN-HOLM, an islet in Windermere Lake, Westmoreland; near Bowness. It commands a fine view of the lake.

HEN-HULL, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; on the Shropshire Union canal, 1 mile NW of Nantwich. Acres, 494. Real property, £1,198. Pop., 90. Houses, 21. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

HENHURST, a hundred in Sussex; in the rape of Hastings, adjacent to Kent. It contains Etchingham and Salehurst parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 10,231. Pop., 3,141. Houses, 584.

HENIARTH, a township in Llanfair-Caereinion parish, Montgomery; near Llanfair. Pop., 66.

HENIECKNOWLE, a hamlet in St. Budeaux parish, Devon; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Plymouth.

HENLADE, a hamlet in Ruishston parish, Somerset; 2 miles SE of Taunton. It has a post-office under Taunton. Pop., 116. Henlade House, a very fine mansion, is the seat of the Andersons.

HENLEY, a sub-district and a district in Oxfordshire. The sub-district contains the parishes of Henley-on-Thames, Rotherfield-Greys, Rotherfield-Peppard, Ship-lake, Harpsden, Caversham, Checkendon, Ipsden, Nuffield, Nettlebed, and part of Sonning, all electorally in Oxfordshire; also the parishes of Medmenham, Hambleton, and Fawley, electorally in Bucks, and the parish of Remenham, electorally in Berks. Acres, 41,349. Pop., 13,791. Houses, 2,807.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Watlington, containing the parishes of Watlington, Pyrtton, Bix, Pishill, Swyncombe, Britwell-Salomie, Brightwell-Baldwin, Cuxham, and part of Newington, all electorally in Oxfordshire. Acres of the district, 61,662. Poor-rates, in 1863, £13,472. Pop., in 1851, 17,895; in 1861, 18,200. Houses, 3,720. Marriages in 1862, 105; births, 544,—of which 35 were illegitimate; deaths, 357,—of which 127 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,010; births, 5,650; deaths, 3,426. The places of worship, in 1851, were 29 of the Church of England, with 6,729 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 2,081 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 14 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 150 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 719 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 140 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 170 s. The schools were 31 public day schools, with 1,649 scholars; 42 private day schools, with 1,085 s.; 35 Sunday schools, with 2,107 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 18 s. The work-house is in Henley-on-Thames.

HENLEY, a township in Bitterley and Stanton-Lacy parishes, Salop; on a branch of the river Teme, 2 miles NE of Ludlow.

HENLEY, a tything in High Ham parish, Somerset; on the river Cary, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Somerton. Pop., 93.

HENLEY, a hamlet in Crewkerne parish, Somerset; near Crewkerne.

HENLEY, a village and a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk. The village stands near an affluent of the river Deben, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles ENE of Claydon r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ N of Ipswich; and has a post-office under Ipswich. The parish comprises 1,232 acres. Real property, £2,438. Pop., 293. Houses, 65. The property is much sub-

divided. The manor belongs to the Rev. J. M. Theobald. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £95.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is ancient and tolerable, with a tower. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities 26.

HENLEY, a division of Barlichway hundred, in Warwick. It contains Henley-in-Arden chapelry and five parishes. Acres, 33,877. Pop., 7,495. Houses, 1,643.

HENLEY-BOTTOM. See BISHOPS-LYDEARD.

HENLEY (COLD). See COLD-HENLEY.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a town and a chapelry in Wootton-Wawen parish, Warwick. The town stands in the forest of Arden, under a sheltering range of hills, on the river Arrow, near its confluence with the Alne, at the terminus of a branch railway, near the boundary with Worcester, and near the Stratford-on-Avon canal, 8 miles NNW of Stratford-on-Avon. The railway to it comes from the Birmingham and Oxford, at Rowington; is 3½ miles long; and was opened in 1865. The town consists chiefly of one street, about ½ of a mile long; contains some good modern houses and some ancient ones; and presents a clean and cheerful appearance. It had, when Dugdale wrote, some scant remains of an ancient castle of the Montforts; it had also an hospital or guild, of the time of Henry VI.; and it was entirely destroyed by fire, about the time of the battle of Evesham. It now has a post-office; under Birmingham, a banking-office, and a good inn; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and contains a very ancient market cross, a church of the time of Edward III., a Baptist chapel, a British school, and a national school, and a charity with £113. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs on 25 March, Whit-Tuesday, 21 July, and 11 and 29 Oct. The chapelry includes the town, and extends considerably into the country. Real property, £3,993. Pop., 1,069. Houses, 241. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Montforts, passed to the Botelers, and belongs now to C. Musgrave, Esq. Arden House, Burman House, and Hurst House are lunatic asylums. Ashbury House and Yew-Trees are principal residences. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £104. Patrons, the Inhabitants.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a town and a parish in Henley district, Oxford. The town stands on the Thames, at the boundary with Berks, near the boundary with Bucks, at the terminus of a branch railway with the Great Western, and under the Chiltern hills, 7 miles NE by N of Reading. The railway to it leaves the Great Western at Twyford, is 4½ miles long, and has a station at Shiplake. The environs are very beautiful; and comprise one of the finest reaches of the Thames, flanked by gentle hills or cliffs, covered with hanging woods. The town has been thought, by some antiquaries, to occupy the site of the Roman station Calleva; has yielded numerous Roman coins; does not appear on record till after the time of the Norman conquest; was known, for some time, as Hanlegang, or Hanniburg; presents now a modern appearance; and consists chiefly of two streets, crossing at right angles. A fine stone bridge, of five arches, connects it with Berks; was erected, in 1786, in place of an old wooden one, at a cost of £10,000; and has sculptures, over the central arch, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer. The town-hall is a neat building of 1796, with a piazza. The market-house is commodious. The quondam theatre was used for some time as a dissenting chapel, afterwards as a temporary church, and is now a lecture-room. The Red Lion inn is old but good; has, on a pane of one of its windows, some lines written by Shenstone; and is much frequented by anglers and oarsmen. The parish church is decorated English; has a later English tower, said to have been built by Wolsey; contains an effigies of Lady Elizabeth Periam, sister of the great Lord Bacon; and was restored, in 1854, at a cost of upwards of £7,500. Trinity church, on the south side of the town, is a modern edifice; and serves for a chapelry constituted in 1849, and comprising parts of the parishes of Henley-on-Thames, Rotherfield-Greys, and Rotherfield-Peppard. The town has a head

post-office, a banking-office, an Independent chapel, a Quakers' chapel, a public library left by Dean Aldrich, a workhouse, national and industrial schools, built at a cost of about £3,500, a grammar school with £365 from endowment, a lower grammar school with £54, and 26 alms-houses and other charities with £786. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs are held on 7 March, Holy Thursday, Trinity Thursday, and the Thursday after 21 Dec.; and a considerable trade is done in grain, malt, and agricultural produce. The town was chartered by Elizabeth; was, for some time, represented in parliament; and is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and other officers. Speaker Lenthall and Bishop Longland were natives. Pop. in 1851, 3,369; in 1861, 3,419. Houses, 687.—The parish comprises 1,737 acres. Real property, £7,548; of which £90 are in gas-works, and £10 in fisheries. Pop., 3,676. Houses, 738. The manor belonged formerly to the Molines, the Hungerfords, and the Hastings; and belongs now to the Earl of Malmesbury. Henley Park, Badgemore, Greenland House, Fawley Court, Culham Court, Grey's Court, Hambledon House, Crowsley Park, and Harpesden House are chief residences here or in the neighbourhood. The head living is a rectory, and Trinity is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Oxford. Value of the former, £427; of the latter, £120.* Patron of both, the Bishop of Oxford.

HENLLAN, a parish in Newcastle-in-Emlyn district, Cardigan; on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Carmarthen, 3 miles E of Newcastle-in-Emlyn r. station. Post-town, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, under Carmarthen. Acres, 387. Real property, £381. Pop., 133. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. A fine waterfall is here, called Frydian-Henllan. The parish is a meet for the Teifi-side hounds. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Bangor, in the diocese of St. Davids. The church is good.

HENLLAN, a village and a parish in St. Asaph district, Denbigh. The village stands near the river Clwyd, 2½ miles NW of Denbigh r. station; and has a post-office under Rhyl. The parish comprises 14,282 acres; and is partly within Denbigh borough. Real property, £17,462; of which £352 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,607. Houses, 557. Pop. of the part within Denbigh borough, 1,525. Houses, 346. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is waste or upland sheep walk. Several fine seats, particularly Plas-Heaton, Garn, and Galtfaenan, are in the vicinity of the village. Llewenni was the seat of a brother of Llewelyn, and afterwards of the Salusburys; and a small priory was founded in the parish by the Salusburys, and eventually converted into a barn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was rebuilt in 1806; and the tower of a previous church stands on a hill above it. The p. curacies of Trefnant and Bylchan are separate benefices. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, national schools, some free cottages, and charities £53.

HENLLAN, a hamlet in Llandewy-Velfrey parish, Pembroke; 2 miles ENE of Narberth. Real property, £703. Pop., 22. Houses, 4.

HENLLAN-AMGOED, a hamlet and a parish in the district of Narberth and county of Carmarthen. The hamlet lies on a branch of the river Taf, adjacent to Pembrokeshire, 3½ miles N by W of Whitland r. station, and 6½ NE of Narberth. Acres, 1,033. Real property, £865. Pop., 177. Houses, 35. The parish includes also the chapelry of Eglwysfairachryg; and its post-town is Whitland, under Narberth. Acres, 3,651. Real property, £2,071. Pop., 445. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Eglwysfairachryg, in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £36. Patrons, the Landed Proprietors. The church is good, and there is an Independent chapel.

HENLLE, a township in Whittington parish, Salop; 2 miles NE of Oswestry. Pop., 43.

HENLLIS, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; on a branch of the river Usk, near the Crumlin canal and the Western Valleys railway, 1½ mile NNE of Tydes

r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Newport. Post-town, Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 2,622. Real property, £1,647. Pop., 238. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £40. Patron, the Vicar of Bassaleg.

HENLLYS, a township in Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn parish, Cardigan; on the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Aberystwith. Acres, 5,144; of which 1,605 are water. Real property, £1,647. Pop., 483. Houses, 90.

HENLLYS, a tything in Aberffraw parish, Anglesey; near Aberffraw.

HENLLYS, a seat near Beaumaris, in Anglesey. It belongs to the Hamptons, and contains Owen Tudor's bed and other curiosities.

HENLOW, a village and a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds. The village stands near the river Ivel and the Hitchin and Leicester railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Shefford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Biggleswade. The parish comprises 2,450 acres. Real property, £4,781. Pop., 1,011. Houses, 190. The property is divided among a few. Henlow-Warden and Lanthony manors belong to General H. Raynsford; and the De Gray manor belongs to the Countess Cowper. Henlow Grange, the seat of Gen. Raynsford, is a fine mansion. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £265.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and has a fine tower. Charities, £8.

HENLYS, a hamlet in Brencley parish, Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Cranbrook.

HENNACLIFF, a remarkable headland on the W coast of Cornwall; N of Bude. It is 460 feet high, and falls precipitously to the sea.

HENNER, a township conjoint with Stretford, in Leominster parish, Hereford; 2 miles E of Leominster.

HENNOCK, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands near the river Teign and the Moreton-Hampstead railway, 3 miles WNW of Chudleigh, and 6 SE by S of Moreton-Hampstead; and has a post-office under Exeter. The parish includes also the hamlet of Knighton. Acres, 3,469. Real property, £4,164. Pop. in 1851, 894; in 1861, 1,004. Houses, 190. The property is subdivided. The tract around the village is romantic, and abounds with lofty picturesque rocks; one of which, called the Botter rock, commands an extensive view. Tin and iron ore are plentiful. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Knighton, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £233.* Patron, the Rev. R. W. Riley. The church is early perpendicular English, and has a turreted tower. There are a chapel of ease, in the early English style, at Knighton; a small Wesleyan chapel, in Hennock village; and a national school.

HENNY (GREAT), a parish in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex; on the river Stour and the Sudbury railway, at the boundary with Suffolk, 2 miles S of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Sudbury. Acres, 1,120. Real property, £2,562. Pop., 363. Houses, 80. The property is subdivided. The parish got its present name before the time of Edward the Confessor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £342.* Patron, the Earl of Verulam. The church stands on an eminence, with a fine prospect; and has a tower and spire.

HENNY (LITTLE), a parish in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Great Henny. Post-town, Sudbury. Acres, 410. Real property, £723. Pop., 81. Houses, 14. The manor, with Ryes Lodge, belongs to N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £61. Patron, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. The church is in ruins.

HENRYS-MOAT, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on East Cleddau river, under Mynydd-Preseley mountain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Carbeston-road r. station, and 11 NE by N of Haverfordwest. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 3,166. Real property, £1,419. Pop., 287. Houses, 60. Moat-House is the seat of W. H. Scourfield, Esq. Much of the land is waste and upland. A tumulus is here, called Castell-

Hendref; and this gave rise to the name Henrys-Moat. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £185. Patron, W. H. Scourfield, Esq.

HENSALL, a township in Snaith parish, and a chapelry partly also in Kellington parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies adjacent to the river Aire, and to the Knottingley and Goole railway, 3 miles WNW of Snaith; and has a station, with telegraph, on the railway. Acres, 1,150. Real property, £2,093. Pop., 264. Houses, 63. The chapelry includes also Heck township in Snaith parish; bears the name of Hensall-cum-Heck; and was constituted in 1855. Pop., 633. Houses, 139. Pop. of the Kellington portion, 91. Houses, 18. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £120.* Patron, Viscount Downe. The church was built at the expense of Lord Downe.

HENSBARROW, or HENSBOURGH, a hill $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of St. Austell, in Cornwall. It consists of granite; has an altitude of 1,034 feet above sea-level; is crowned with a tumulus; commands a very extensive view; and was anciently a beacon station. The Beam mine is on its E flank; and was originally quarried, but is now mined.

HENSHAW, a township in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; on the South Tyne river, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, near Barlow-Mill r. station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Haltwhistle. Acres, 11,255. Pop., 550. Houses, 126. The manor belongs to Sir Edward Blackett. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HENSHAW, a hamlet in Yeaton township, Guiseley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Otley.

HENSINGHAM, a village and a chapelry in St. Bees parish, Cumberland. The village stands on a rising ground, 1 mile SE of Whitehaven r. station; has a post-office under Whitehaven; and conducts some trade in linen thread, linen fabrics, and ropes. The chapelry comprises 956 acres. Real property, £5,420. Pop. in 1861, 1,336; in 1861, 1,538. Houses, 314. Hensingham House was the seat of the Senhouses. Limestone is extensively quarried and calcined. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £126.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is modern; and there are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a national school. Archbishop Grindall was a native.

HENSINGTON, a hamlet in Bladon parish, Oxford; 2 miles S of Woodstock. Acres, 340. Real property, £1,537. Pop., 271. Houses, 41. The Woodstock workhouse is here; and, at the Census of 1861, had 86 inmates.

HENSOL, a castellated mansion 3 miles S of Llantrissant, in Glamorgan. It was re-constructed by Wyatt; it encloses a previous old house of the Jenkinses, ancestors of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and it is the seat of Rowland Fothergill, Esq. Hensol gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

HENSTEAD, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Norfolk. The sub-district contains the parishes of Saxlingham-Thorpe, Saxlingham-Nethergate, Shotesham-St. Mary and St. Martin, Shotesham-All Saints, Stoke-Holy-Cross, Great Poringland, Little Poringland, Earl-Framingham, Framingham-Pigot, Caistor, Arminghall, Bixley, Kirby-Bedon, Bramerton, Holverstone, Rockland-St. Mary, Surlingham, Whittingham, and part of Trowse. Acres, 19,331. Pop., 5,670. Houses, 1,274.

—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Humbleyard, containing the parishes of Great Melton, Little Melton, Colney, Cingleford, Hethersett, Ketteringham, East Carlton, Hethel, Wreningham, Bracon-Ash, Mulbarton, Swardeston, Intwood, Keswick, Markshall, Dunston, Swainsthorpe, Newton-Flotman, and Flordon. Acres of the district, 43,358. Poor-rates in 1863, £7,442. Pop. in 1851, 11,545; in 1861, 11,290. Houses, 2,430. Marriages in 1862, 64; births, 343,—of which 32 were illegitimate; deaths, 196,—of which 61 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 754; births, 3,524; deaths, 2,203. The places of worship, in 1851, were 32 of the Church of England, with 5,206 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 250 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 545 s.; 3 of Wes-

leyan Methodists, with 455 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 100 s.; and 1 undefined, with 100 s. The schools were 22 public day-schools, with 1,049 scholars; 18 private day-schools, with 359 s.; 17 Sunday schools, with 815 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 11 s. The workhouse is in Swainsthorpe.—The hundred is identical with part of the district, and nearly coterminate with Henstead sub-district. Pop., 5,729. Houses, 1,289.

HENSTEAD, a village and a parish in Blything district, Suffolk. The village stands 3 miles from the coast, and 5 SE of Beccles r. station. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hulver, which has a post-office under Beccles. Acres, 1,918. Real property, £2,090. Pop., 534. Houses, 120. The manor belongs to T. B. Sheriffe, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £423.* Patron, T. B. Sheriffe, Esq. The church has a Norman doorway, and an embattled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £25.

HENSTRIDGE, a village and a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset. The village stands adjacent to the Somerset and Dorset railway, near the boundary with Dorset, 6½ miles S of Wincanton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Blandford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Yenston, Whitchurch, and Bowden. Acres, 4,252. Real property, £8,801. Pop., 1,173. Houses, 275. The manor belongs to G. W. Digby, Esq. An alien priory, a cell to St. Sever in Normandy, was founded here in the 11th century, by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. The Virginia inn, at Henstridge-Ash, is said to have been the place where Sir Walter Raleigh first smoked a pipe of tobacco in England; and a tradition is current that the waiter supposing him to be on fire, dashed over him a pail of water. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £550.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church contains an altar-tomb of Sir William Carent and his lady, which needs restoration. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £9.

HENTHORN, a hamlet in Little Mitton township, Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the river Ribble, 2 miles SW of Clitheroe. It has a cotton mill.

HENTLAND, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; on the river Wye, 3½ miles WSW of Fawley r. station, and 4 NW of Ross. It contains the village of Hoarwithy, and the hamlets of Altbach, Kynastone, Treadow, and Tressick. Post-town, Ross. Acres, 2,905. Real property, £5,500. Pop., 647. Houses, 141. The property is much subdivided. Kynastone House is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Hoarwithy, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £210.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is late decorated English, with an embattled tower; and is in a decent state of repair. There are a chapel of ease at Hoarwithy, and a Wesleyan chapel.

HENTON, a liberty in Chinnor parish, Oxford; 3 miles W of Princes-Risborough. Real property, £1,276. Pop., 268. Houses, 57.

HENTON, a hamlet in Wookey parish, and a chapelry partly also in Mears parish, Somerset. The hamlet lies near the Mendip hills, 4 miles W of Wells r. station. The chapelry was constituted in 1848. Post-town, Wookey, under Wells, Somerset. Pop., 548. Houses, 128. Pop. of the Wookey portion, 501. Houses, 118. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church was built in 1847. There is a chapel for Bible Christians.

HENVENW. See **HENFYNW.**

HENWICK, an extra-parochial tract in Worcestershire; contiguous to Bedwardine-St. John parish, and on the Worcester and Malverna railway, 1½ mile W of Worcester. It has a station on the railway, and contains Henwick House and Henwick Lodge.

HENWOOD, a tything in Cumnor parish, Berks; 4½ miles N of Abingdon. Pop., 42.

HEOL-WERMOOD, a hamlet in Merthyr-Tydvil par-

ish, Glamorgan; near Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £99,859; of which £10,752 are in mines, £61,595 in iron-works, £422 in railways, and £1,400 in gas-works. See **MERTHYR-TYDVIL**.

HEORTFORD. See **HERTFORD**.

HEPBURN. See **HEBBURN**.

HEPPINGTON, a seat in Nackington parish, Kent; 2 miles S of Canterbury. It belonged to the Godfreys; was the residence of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, the antiquary; and contained a highly interesting museum, which included a rich collection of Saxon relics, and went into the possession of H. Meyer, Esq. of Liverpool.

HEPPLE AND HEPPLE-DEMESNE, two townships in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, 5½ miles W by S of Rothbury. Acres, 3,874 and 1,534. Pop., 74 and 30. Houses 14 and 6. Hepple House is the seat of Sir Walter Riddell, Bart.; and includes remains of an ancient castle, which belonged to the Bardolfs, the Talboyses, and the Ogles. An ancient chapel stood on Kirk-hill, about ¼ of a mile to the W; was destroyed by the moss-troopers; and was completely removed in 1760. An ancient British camp is at Helchester, near a Roman way; and a number of urns have been found.

HEPSCOTT, a township in Morpeth parish, Northumberland; within Morpeth borough, on the Blyth and Tyne railway, near the river Wansbeck, 2 miles SE of Morpeth. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,534. Pop., 253. Houses, 41.

HEPSEY (THE), a stream of Brecon; running to the river Neath, near Penderyn.

HEPSTE (THE), a rivulet of Brecon; rising on the S side of the Brecknock beacons, and running about 9 miles south-south-westward to the Melte, 2½ miles S of Ystrad-felte. It makes a fall of 50 feet, over a ledge of rock, with so unbroken a leap as to leave a path underneath; and further down, it makes a series of falls, of aggregately about 300 feet. Near its mouth also, on the Melte, are other falls.

HEPTONSTALL, a village and a parochial chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a bleak eminence, adjacent to the river Hebden, 1¼ mile NW of Hebden-Briggs r. station, and 8 W by N of Halifax; and has a post-office under Manchester, and a cattle fair on Easter Tuesday. The chapelry includes also the hamlets of Erringden, Langfield, Stanfield, and Wadsworth. Acres, 5,320. Real property, £10,686. Pop. in 1851, 4,177; in 1861, 3,497. Houses, 790. The decrease of pop. was caused by depression in hand-loom weaving. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the trustees of the Saville estates. Much of the land is moor and con. mon. There are silk, cotton, and cotton-spinning manufactories. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church was built in 1854, near a previous church which became dilapidated; is in the later English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with square tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a grammar-school, and several small charities.

HEPWORTH, a village and a parish in the district of Thetford and county of Suffolk. The village stands 3½ miles SW of the Little Ouse river at the boundary with Norfolk, 5 NE of Ixworth, and 8 NW by W of Finsingham r. station; and has a post-office under Scole. The parish comprises 1,677 acres. Real property, £3,504. Pop., 594. Houses, 138. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £498.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is good, and has an embattled tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £68.

HEPWORTH, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Kirkburton parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a declivity, under the backbone uplands of England, 2 miles SE of Holmthorpe r. station, and 7 S by E of Huddersfield; and has a post-office under Huddersfield.—The township includes also the hamlets of Barnside, Foster-Place, Meal-Hill, Jacksons-Bridge, and Law. Acres,

3,370. Real property, £4,398; of which £500 are in mines, £30 in quarries, and £568 in iron-works. Pop., 1,530. Houses, 276. The manor belongs to S. W. L. Fox, Esq. Iron-works were established in 1858; and ironstone and coal are worked.—The chapelry was constituted recently. Pop. in 1865, about 3,000. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, not reported. Patron, the Vicar of Kirkburton. The church was built in 1863; is in the decorated English style; and consists of nave, chancel, and transepts, with vestry and bell-turret. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school with £24 a-year, and other charities with £5.

HERBERBURY. See HARBURY.

HERBERT (LITTLE), a hamlet in Charlton-Kings parish, Gloucester; near Cheltenham.

HERBERTS-ISLE, an islet in Derwent water, Cumberland.

HERBERTS-WALK, an extra-parochial tract in Westbury-on-Severn district, Gloucester; forming part of East Dean township, in Dean forest.

HERBOTTLE. See HARBOTTLE.

HERBRANDSTON, a village and a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The village stands near Milford Haven, 3 miles W by N of Milford r. station; and has a post-office under Milford, and fairs on 12 Aug. and Old Michaelmas day. The parish comprises 1,424 acres of land, and 565 of water. Real property, £2,095. Pop., 257. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The Flemings are said to have first landed here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £218.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good.

HERDHOUSE, a hill in Cumberland; on the N side of Ennerdale-water.

HEREFORD, a city, a sub-district, and a district in Herefordshire; and a diocese partly also in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Salop, Radnor, and Montgomery. The city stands on the river Wye, in a fine spacious valley, 29½ miles SW by W of Worcester, 30½ NW by W of Gloucester, 51 S of Shrewsbury, and 134 by road, but 144 by railway, WNW of London; and it has railway communication in five directions, toward Worcester, Gloucester, Abergavenny, Brecon, and Shrewsbury.

History.—The date of the city's origin is matter of dispute. Some writers suppose it to have been a Roman outpost, dependent on the large station of Magna Castra, about 4 miles distant; others suppose it to have been founded by the Britons, soon after Magna Castra was deserted by the Romans; others believe it to have originated in connexion with the establishment of the Saxon power; and others date it so late as the time of Edward the Elder. Early British names of it are said to have been Treffawyd and Caerfflawyd, in allusion to beech trees; a later British name for it was Herfordd, signifying "the old ford;" and the present name of it was originally Herefordd, signifying "the ford of the army." Most writers represent the place as of great importance at the rise of the Mercian kingdom; as having early become the capital of that kingdom; and as having, in 680, been the meeting-place of a synod for re-adjusting the episcopal government of Mercia. Walls were built about it, and a castle was erected at it, about 905, by Ethelfleda; and these were strengthened or rebuilt, about 939, by Athelstane. The city then began to overawe the Welsh, and to hold them to tribute; but, in 1055, it was captured, sacked, fired, and reduced almost to total ruin, by Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, Prince of Wales. Its walls were rebuilt, and its castle was re-erected—or, as some say, built for the first time—by Harold. The castle was given, by William the Conqueror, to the Fitz-Osbornes; was seized, against King Stephen, by William Talbot; and was recovered, in 1141, by Stephen. The city was captured, in 1263, by the Earl of Leicester and the rebellious barons; was the place of the forcible detention by them of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., till his escape from it in 1265; and was the scene of the execution of Edward II.'s favourite Despenser, in 1322,—and of Edward II.'s own deposition in 1326. It was the scene also

of the execution of Owen Tudor, and many others, in 1461, after the battle of Mortimer's Cross. It surrendered to the parliamentary forces under Sir William Waller, in 1643; was soon retaken by the royalists; was besieged, in 1645, by the Scots, under the Earl of Leven; was relieved by the approach of the king, after his defeat at Naseby; and was one of the last places which surrendered finally to the parliament. Charles II., on coming to the throne, granted it the motto "Invictæ Fidelitatis Præmium." It gives the title of Viscount to the Devereuxs; and numbers, among its distinguished natives or residents, Roger of Hereford, Lady M. Deering, Nell Gwynne, General Stringer, Captain Cornewall, David Garrick, Cardinal Wolsey, Polydore Virgil, Phillips the poet, Havard the song-writer, and Wathen the pedestrian.

Streets and Environs.—The city occupies a gentle eminence; and, though environed by low lands, is sufficiently elevated to be free from damp or fog. The walls which surrounded it had a circuit of about 2,350 yards, and were aided, in their defence of it, by the Wye and a little brook. Fifteen towers projected from them, embattled; and with cruciform embrasures, in the sides and centre, for discharge of arrows, and for observation. The gates were six in number, Eigne-gate on the W, Widemarsh-gate on the N, Bishop's-gate on the NE, St. Andrew's-gate or St. Owen's-gate on the SE, Wyebidge-gate at the S end of the bridge, and Friar's-gate on the SW. The castle stood contiguous to the Wye, a little below the bridge; and was described by Leland as having been "one of the largest, fairest, and strongest castles in England,"—"strongly ditched where not defended by the river,"—the walls of it high and strong and full of great towers." Some portions of the city walls, in fair preservation, still exist; but the six gates and all the castle have utterly disappeared. The castle green, or area of the outer ward, overhanging the river, is now surrounded by an elevated and delightful public walk, which runs along the site of the castle walls, and commands beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country. The site of the castle's lower keep also is now occupied by another walk, still more elevated, and forming a kind of semicircle. The site of the principal keep still bears the name of Castle-hill. The city has undergone great improvement since the commencement of the present century; and now, on the whole, presents a pleasing, well-built, modern appearance; yet still contains a goodly number of old houses. The main streets are broad and well paved, and have been decorated with many tasteful shops and residences; and numerous streets of an inferior description diverge from the main ones. A curious ancient house, the Butchers' hall, with a large amount of carving, is in St. Peter's-street; another curious house of the 17th century, is in East-street; the birthplace of Nell Gwynne was in Gwynne-street; and that of David Garrick was in a small street diverging from Widemarsh-street. The environs are noted for luxuriant fields, charming orchards, delicious gardens, and extensive pasture lands; they are adorned with fine mansions, as Belmont, Holm-Lacy, Rotherwas, Sufton, and others; and they stretch away, on all sides, over the fertile valley, to picturesque ranges of hills, most of which are wooded to the summits.

Public Buildings.—The bridge across the Wye leads to a suburb; is ancient and six-arched; was originally a beautiful structure, for its time; and suffered considerable defacement by the irregular reconstruction of an arch, which was destroyed at the siege of 1645, to prevent a renewed attack by the Scots. The old town-hall in Hightown, an open space where some principal streets meet, was erected in the time of James I.; figured as a remarkable feature of the city; was an oblong structure of wood and plaster, supported by pillars of solid oak; but was taken down in 1861. The county hall was built in 1817, after designs by Smirke; is in the Doric style, with a handsome octostyle portico; contains two well-arranged court-rooms for the sessions of the assizes; contains also a fine concert hall, 71 feet by 50, hung with portraits of George III. and a duke of Norfolk, and with other paint-

ings; and used for a triennial musical festival, by the choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, the profits of which are appropriated to charitable purposes. The county jail, in Dye-street suburb, was built in 1797, at a cost of £18,000; is enclosed within a high brick wall, with handsome rusticated Tuscan gateway; and has accommodation for 92 male and 22 female prisoners. The city jail, with police station, was rebuilt in 1842, at a cost of nearly £20,000; is an ornamental edifice, surrounded by a lofty wall; and has accommodation for 78 male and 24 female prisoners. The markets are situated on and near the site of the old town-hall; and the corn exchange was built at a cost of £4,500. The White Cross, in Eigne suburb, was built in 1347, by Dr. Charlton, afterwards bishop of Hereford, as a market-place during the prevalence of an epidemic in the city; had a graduated octagonal base, an ornamental shaft, and a variety of sculptures; and was restored by the present archdeacon of Hereford and treasurer of the cathedral, Lord Saye and Sele. The theatre has been taken down; was small and badly situated; yet claims notice for having been long under the management of the Kemble family, and for having nurtured many distinguished actors, including Clive, Siddons, Kemble, and Garrick. The museum is centrally situated; contains a valuable collection of curiosities; and stands connected with a well-stocked reading and news room. A massive column, to the memory of Lord Nelson, stands in Castle-green; is 60 feet high; and rests on a square pedestal, on one side of which is a bust, in relief, of Lord Nelson. A bronze statue of Sir G. C. Lewis, by Baron Marochetti, was erected, in 1864, in front of the county hall. Other public structures will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Cathedral.—More than one ancient church seems to have stood on the S side of the city, on the site of the present cathedral. Polydore Virgil speaks of a large church—"Templum quod Herefordie id temporis magnificum erat"—as early as the reign of Offa. This structure appears to have been formed of wood; yet it may probably enough have been a grand one for its era; and at least it acquired a sort of magnificence by becoming the burial-place of the murdered and canonized King Ethelbert, and the resort of pilgrims to his shrine. A new church, of stone, in lieu of the wooden one, was erected on the same spot, in honour of Ethelbert, in 825, by Milfred, a Mercian viceroy; but this, within less than 200 years, fell into complete decay. Another church, some small portions of which still exist in the present cathedral, was founded, on the same spot, in 1030, by Bishop Athelstan; but was destroyed, in 1055, at the capture of the city by Llewelyn ap Gryffid. The present pile was begun, in 1079, on the plan of that of Aix-la-Chapelle, by Bishop Lozingo or Lothingar. The nave and the original W front, the latter of which is said to have been the finest specimen of arcade-work ever constructed, were completed, about 1114, by Bishop Raynelm. The retro-choir was built, between 1186 and 1199, by Bishop De Vere. The Lady chapel and the crypt were constructed about 1120. The lower portion of the central tower was built, between 1200 and 1215, by Bishop de Braose; the upper portion about a century later. A great western tower, 130 feet high, and very similar to the central tower, was built also by Bishop De Braose; and this fell down, in 1786, destroying four bays of the nave. The north transept, the choir, and the earlier part of the N porch, were built, between 1275 and 1282, by Bishop Cantilupe. The later part of the N porch was built, between 1516 and 1535, by Bishop Booth; and the chapter-house, the main cloisters, the choir-transept, and the aisles of nave and choir, were built, between 1426 and 1474, by Bishops Spofford and Stanbury. The cathedral, as it now stands, consists of a nave of seven bays with aisles, instead of nine original bays with aisles; a choir of four bays, with aisles; a main transept, of two bays in the N wing, and one bay in the S wing; a choir-transept, divided laterally into two aisles; a presbytery; a Lady chapel of three bays; square cloisters, on the S side of the nave; and a central tower. The nave is 130 feet long, 74 wide, and 70 high;

the choir is 96 feet long, 76 wide, and 64 high; the main transept is 150 feet long, and 64 feet high; the choir-transept is 106 feet long; the presbytery is 24 feet long; the Lady chapel is 75 feet long; the cloisters are 100 feet square; and the central tower is 140 feet high. The entire pile is 325 feet long.

The cathedral, owing to the widely different dates of its different parts, necessarily exhibits many different styles; and, at the same time, owing to extensive modern reconstructions and recent renovations of some of these parts, displays portions of the styles in a much altered form. The reconstruction of the W front was done by Wyatt, at a cost of about £18,000,—a sum quite inadequate to the fair or even moderate reproduction of the work in its pristine character; and it both cut away 15 feet of the former length of the nave, and raised a front of miserably poor features compared with those of that which had fallen. Restorations of numerous parts, not completed in 1865, and carried on during many years before, under the superintendence of Mr. G. G. Scott, are of a far happier kind, and tend to bring back no small aggregate of the original excellence of the fabric; and these had cost about £30,000 at the close of 1861, and were on a scale to require a further cost of about £8,000 before completion.—The nave, in the columns and circular arches which separate it from the aisles, presents beautiful examples of zig-zag, nail-headed, lozenge, and other Norman decorations; below the clerestory, shows a range of arcades with pointed arch; and on the N side, has early decorated English windows. The north porch rises two stories; consists of three broad, open arches, with windows above them to light the parvise; and is a fine example of later English. The south wing of the main transept has, on the E side, five arcades of circular arches; and the north wing has a triforium of three trefoiled lights, under three quatrefoiled circles, within a triangular-headed early decorated arch. The choir transept has windows of four lights, with early geometrical tracery; and probably was parted off for four altars. The choir has a later English window of five lights, flanked with pinnacled buttresses; and its clerestory has early English windows of two lights each, an under arcade of long lancet arches, and an upper arcade of small arches trefoiled. The Lady chapel was restored, about 1850, by Mr. Cottingham; is a beautiful example of early English architecture, with lancet windows; has five of these in the E end, filled with stained glass in memory of Dean Merewether; and has also a magnificent stained glass window, erected by public subscription, at a cost of £1,300, to the memory of Dr. Lane Freer, late archdeacon of Hereford. The central tower rises two stories, divided by a broad band of quatrefoil tracery; has, on each face of the belfry, four canopied two-light windows, trefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head, set between buttresses; is crowned by pinnacles, added in 1858; and, till 1792, had a broach-spire 92 feet high.—The font, in the nave, is Norman, circular, with twisted columns resting on lions, and with figures of the apostles in an arcade. Fifty oak canopied stalls, in the choir, are of the time of Edward II., and were restored under the direction of Dr. Meyrick. The reredos was designed by Cottingham, and executed in 1853; has five deeply recessed panels, with alti-relievi of our Lord's passion, in Caen stone; and is a memorial of Joseph Bailey, M.P. The organ was built by Schmidt in 1686, and given to the cathedral by Charles II.; and has been improved by Byfield, Green, Avery, and Bishop.

The chief monuments in the cathedral are, in the nave, an effigies and tomb of Bishop De Lorraine, an effigies of Bishop De Braose, an effigies of Sir Richard Pembridge, and an effigies of Bishop Booth; in the main transept, a sculptured shrine of Bishop Cantilupe, a canopied effigies of Bishop Aqua Bella, a canopied effigies of Bishop Charlton, and effigies of Bishops Westphaling and Trevenant; in the choir transept, tombs of Bishops Swifield and Godwin; in the choir, an altar-tomb of Bishop Mayo, an arcaded effigies of Bishop Raynelm, a brass of Dean Frocester, and effigies of Bishops De Vere, Foliot, Betun, and Melun; and in the Lady chapel, an

effigies of Humphrey de Bohun, an effigy with frescoes of Joanna de Bohun, several black incised slabs of the earlier part of the 15th century, and effigies of Bishops Lothingar, Clyve, Mappenore, and Dean Berew.

An octagonal chapel, built about the close of the 15th century, by Bishop Audley; a fine example of later English architecture, with fan-tracery vaulting, is to the S of the Lady chapel; another chapel, built in the 15th century, by Bishop Stanbury, also with fan-tracery ceiling, is on the N of the choir. The crypt is reached by descent of the N side of the Lady chapel; measures 50 feet by 40; consists of two aisles; and is called Golgotha. The main cloisters are a good specimen of later English; but only the E alley of eight panes, and the 'S' walk of nine panes, remain. Other cloisters, called the Lady Arbour or Bishop's cloisters, are of later date than the main cloisters; and consist of a single alley, 100 feet long. The Vicar's college, a quadrangle about 100 feet square, is reached through the Lady Arbour. The original chapter-house stood on the E side of the main cloisters, and was decagonal and richly decorated; but only part of its wall remains. The present chapter-house adjoins the SW transept; and contains one of the oldest maps in existence, a Saxon map of the world, with Jerusalem in the centre, and bearing inscriptions of the time of Henry III. The Bishop's palace is on the S side of the cathedral, fronting the river; and the deanery is on the E.

Parishes.—The parishes within the borough boundaries of the city are All Saints, St. Nicholas, St. Owen, St. Peter, and parts of St. John Baptist, St. Martin, Breinton, Holmer, Bishop-Hampton, and Upper Bullingham. Acres of All Saints, 341; of St. Nicholas, 554; of St. Owen, 256; of St. Peter, 60; of St. John Baptist, 436; of St. Martin, 1,210. Pop. of All Saints, in 1851, 3,172,—in 1861, 4,525; of St. Nicholas, in 1851, 1,228,—in 1861, 1,533; of St. Owen, in 1851, 1,743,—in 1861, 2,171; of St. Peter, in 1851, 2,620,—in 1861, 3,053; of St. John Baptist, in 1851, 1,306,—in 1861, 1,419; of St. Martin, in 1851, 1,157,—in 1861, 1,457. Houses, in 1861, of All Saints, 908; of St. Nicholas, 291; of St. Owen, 424; of St. Peter, 525; of St. John Baptist, 273; of St. Martin, 305. Pop. in 1861 of the borough part of St. John Baptist, 1,407; of the borough part of St. Martin, 1,364. The other parishes are noticed in their own alphabetical places.—The livings of St. Nicholas and St. Owen are rectories, and those of all Saints, St. Peter, St. John Baptist, and St. Martin, are vicarages in the diocese of Hereford; and the livings of St. Owen and St. Peter are united. Value of All Saints, £147; of St. Nicholas, £300; of St. Owen-with-St. Peter, £366; of St. John Baptist and St. Martin, each £300.* Patrons of All Saints and St. Martin, the Dean and Canons of Windsor; of St. Nicholas, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Owen-with-St. Peter, Simeon's Trustees; of St. John Baptist, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Churches.—The parish churches do not possess striking features in themselves; but, being mostly situated at the terminations of streets, they add considerably to the picturesque quality of the city. All Saints stands at the top of Eigne-street, almost in the centre of the city; is very ancient, partly Norman, and said to be the mother church of the city; was given, by Henry III., to the hospital of St. Anthony of Vienna; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a fine tower and spire, which leans considerably out of the perpendicular; includes parts in decorated English, and parts in later English; and contains some curious, carved oak stalls, which are supposed to have been appropriated to the brethren of St. Anthony's hospital. St. Nicholas stands at the foot of Victoria-street; was rebuilt, in 1842, partly from the materials of a previous ancient church in the adjoining square; and is a neat edifice, with a fine tower. St. Owen's stood without the walls; and was destroyed in 1645, during the siege by the Scots. St. Peter's stands in St. Owen's street; was founded by Walter de Lacy, about the year 1070; is of pure Norman character; was restored in 1793; and contains seven stalls and a piscina. St. John the Baptist is part of the main transept of the cathedral. St. Martin's stands on the Ross road; was rebuilt, in 1845, nearly on

the site of a previous church destroyed in the siege of 1645; and is a neat cruciform edifice, with tower and lofty spire. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

A black priory was founded in Port-field beyond Bye-street gate, about the year 1276, by William Cantilupe, brother of Bishop Cantilupe; was rebuilt in Widemarsh suburb in the times of Edward II. and III.; enjoyed the presence of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, three archbishops, and many nobility and gentry at its dedication; became an establishment of great note; was given, at the dissolution, to John Scudamore and William Wygmore; passed to the Coningsbys and the Earls of Essex, and is now represented by inconsiderable ruins, chiefly the south wall of the abbot's house, some remains of the monks' residences, and a mutilated but still beautiful hexagonal pulpit cross of the 15th century. A grey friary was founded, in 1293, by Sir W. Pembrugge or Brydges; was the burial place of Owen Tudor, whom we noticed as having been executed in the city; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Boyles. The house of an ancient community of prebendaries stood in the Bye-street suburb; bore the name of St. Guthlac's priory; is described as having been "very pleasant and large," with fine grounds and a gloomy spacious chapel; was destroyed at some period not recorded; and its site is now occupied by the county jail. Several other monastic establishments existed in the city; but they figure little on record, and have left no remains.

Schools, &c.—The grammar school is held in the cloisters of the cathedral; was founded before 1385, and aided by Queen Elizabeth; has an endowed income of £30, and several scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge; and numbers among its pupils, Davies and Gerthinge, the penmen, Guillim, the herald, and Bishop Smith, who wrote the preface to the Bible. The blue-coat school is supported partly by endowment, but chiefly by subscription; and has a large attendance of both males and females. The national schools were built in 1859; and are a fine structure in the early English style. Coningsby's hospital stands on the site of a Templar's house; was founded, in 1614, for a chaplain and eleven poor men; and comprises a chapel, a hall, and twelve residences. St. Giles' hospital stands on the site of a friary; was rebuilt in 1770; and has an endowment of £34. St. Ethelbert's hospital was founded in the time of Henry III.; is a handsome Gothic edifice; has an endowed income of £177; and appropriates this to aged and infirm women. Price's hospital was founded in 1665; has an endowed income of £422; and is devoted to the support of native freemen. Williams' hospital has £314 from endowment, and supports aged men. Trinity hospital was built, by subscription, early in the present century; has an endowed income of £217; and supports poor men and poor women. Five other hospitals or alms-houses have aggregately an endowed income of about £100; and all the endowed charities of the city have aggregately about £2,600. The infirmary stands a little SE of the Castle-walks; was first opened, with capacity for 70 patients, in 1776; and is now a great institution, aided by considerable endowments, and mainly supported by munificent subscription. There are a dispensary, a lying-in charity, and other benevolent institutions. There are also a public library, a literary institution, and other public aids to knowledge.

Trade, &c.—Hereford has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, five banking-offices, and a number of hotels and large inns; is a seat of assizes and quarter sessions, a polling place and the political capital of the county; publishes two weekly newspapers; and has races, on an oval course of 1 mile 330 yards, in August. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs, on the Wednesday after 2 Feb., Easter Wednesday, the 3d Wed. of May, the 1st Wed. of July, the 3d Wed. of Aug. and Oct., and the 2d Wed. of Dec. Much business is done in cider, hops, malt, and grain. The city was chartered by Henry III.; has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I.; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, six alder-

men, and eighteen councillors. Real property in 1860, £88,605; of which £36,990 were in railways, and £495 in gas-works. Electors in 1863, 1,096. Pop. in 1851, 12,108; in 1861, 15,585. Houses, 3,005.

The District.—The Hereford sub-district of Hereford poor-law district, contains the parishes of All Saints, St. Nicholas, St. Owen, St. Peter, St. John Baptist, and part of St. Martin. Acres, 2,417. Pop. in 1861, 11,156; in 1861, 14,065. Houses, 2,710.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Dewchurch, containing the parishes of Much Dewchurch, Little Dewchurch, Much Birch, Little Birch, Boulstone, Aconbury, Dewshall, Callow, Allensmore, Clehonger, Upper Bullingham, Lower Bullingham, Dinedor, and Holm-Lacy, the Grafton township of St. Martin, and the extra-parochial tract of Haywood; the sub-district of Fownhope, containing the parishes of Fownhope, Mordiford, Bishop-Hampton, Lugwardine, Dormington, Weston-Beggard, Stoke-Edith, Withington, and part of Marden; the sub-district of Burghill, containing the parishes of Burghill, Credenhill, Kenchester, Stretton-Sugwas, Pipe-cum-Lyde, Holmer, Breinton, Bishop-Eaton, Sutton-St.-Nicholas, Sutton-St.-Michael, Moreton-on-Lugg, and Wellington, the Marden-proper part of Marden, and the extra-parochial tract of Dinmore; the sub-district of Madley, containing the parishes of Madley, Kingstone, Thruxton, Tiberton, Peterchurch, Turnastone, Vowchurch, and St. Margaret; the sub-district of Clodock, containing the parishes of Clodock, Walterstone, Llanillo, Rowstone, Dulas, Bacton, and Michaelchurch-Eskley; and the sub-district of Kentchurch, containing the parishes of Kentchurch, Orop, Killpeck, Wormbridge, St. Devereux, Abbeydore, Treville, Ewyas-Harold, Kenderchurch, Llanguna, and Gromont,—the two last electorally in Monmouth. Acres, 144,991. Poor-rates in 1863, £21,837. Marriages in 1862, 312; births, 1,230,—of which 103 were illegitimate; deaths, 772,—of which 218 were at ages under 5 years, and 37 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,911; births, 10,250; deaths, 7,811. The places of worship, in 1851, were 83 of the Church of England, with 15,088 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 775 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,264 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 450 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 855 s.; 17 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,315 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 386 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 18 s.; 5 undefined, with 726 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 690 s. The schools were 42 public day schools, with 2,561 scholars; 50 private day schools, with 1,006 s.; 49 Sunday schools, with 2,622 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 66 s. There are two workhouses,—one in Abbeydore, the other in St. Peter's parish, Hereford; and the latter was built in 1836, and, at the Census of 1861, had 184 inmates.

The Diocese.—The bishopric of Hereford is said, by some writers, to have been founded in the time of the ancient Britons, and to have been subject first to the metropolitan see of Caerleon, afterwards to that of St. Davids; but, if it really existed in such early times, it has left no distinct trace of its limits, and none whatever of its bishops. It cannot be said, on the authority of any very credible record, to have been founded till 680; and it is recorded to have then got for its first bishop Putta, under Sexulfus, archbishop of Lichfield. It has undergone many mutations; and it is now, in point of population, the smallest in the province of Canterbury, excepting only the bishopric of Bangor. The most notable among its bishops have been Leofgar, who was more soldier than priest, and went to battle with Prince Gryffydd at Glasbury; Robert of Lorraine, whose conduct was swayed by astrology; De Clive, who had a very brief tender of office; Foliot, the enemy of Thomas à Becket; D'Aqua Blanca, the crusader, robbed by Robin Hood; Cantilupe, who was canonized; Orton, the traitor; Charlton, the lord treasurer; Castello, the cardinal; Westphaling, remarkable for demureness; Bennet, a keen tennis-player; Godwin, the historian; Herbert Croft, distinguished for bravery against the Cromwellians; Bisce, "who rose by the distaff;" Hoadley, "who rose by heresy;" and Huntingford, the scholar. Richard Baxter

was offered the bishopric, and refused it. Among the dignitaries have been two cardinals; Baron Saye and Sele; Polydore Virgil, the chronicler; Adam de Murimuth, the chronicler; and Simon de Frene, the poet. The cathedral establishment includes the bishop, the dean, four canons, a precentor, a treasurer, two archdeacons, twenty-four prebendaries, and a chancellor. The income of the bishop is £4,200; of the dean £1,000; of three of the canons, £24, £24, and £25; of each of the archdeacons, £200. The diocese is divided into the archdeaconries of Hereford and Salop; and it comprehends all Herefordshire, except part of the district of Mathon-St.-James, North Hill; the southern portion of Salop, forming the deaneries of Ludlow and Wenlock, and parts of the deaneries of Clun, Pontesbury, Stottesden, and Burford; a small part of Stafford, in the deanery of Stottesden; a considerable part of Worcester, in the deanery of Burford; as much of Radnor as forms the parishes of Knighton, Norton, Old Radnor, New Radnor, and part of Presteigne; and a portion of Montgomery, in the deaneries of Pontesbury and Clun. Acres of the whole, 986,244. Pop. in 1861, 232,401. Houses, 47,402.

The archdeaconry of Hereford comprises the deaneries of Hereford, Frome, Irchingfield, Leominster, Ross, Weobly, and Weston. The deanery of Hereford contains the rectories of Dinedor, Bishop-Eaton, Bishop-Hampton, Hereford-St. Nicholas, Hereford-St. Owen, Thuxton, Moreton-on-Lugg, and Putley; the vicarages of Allensmore, Blakemore, Preston, Canon-Pyon, Dewshall, Hereford-St. John, Hereford-St. Martin, Hereford-All Saints, Hereford-St. Peter, Holmer, Kingston, Madley, Marden, Moreton-Magna, Norton-Canon, Pipe, Withington, and Woolhope; and the p. curacies of Breinton, Brockhampton, Bullinghope, Huntington, Tebberton, Moreton-Jeffries, and Preston-Wynna. The deanery of Frome contains the rectories of Aylton, Bridenbury, Coddington, Collington, Colwall, Cradley, Donnington, Eastnor, Edwin-Ralph, Evesbach, Frome-Castle, Little Marcle, Munsley, Pixley, Upper Sapey, Stoke-Lacy, Tedstone-Delamere, Tedstone-Wafer, Thornbury, Ullinswick, and Whitborne; the vicarages of Avenbury, Hosbury, Bromyard, Much-Cowarne, Felton, Bishop-Frome, Canon-Frome, Ledbury, Pitechard-Ocle, Stoke-Bliss, Stretton-Grandison, Wolferlow, and Yarkhill; the p. curacies of Cradley-St. John, Bishop-Grendon, Bishop-Stanford, Ashperton, Little Cowarne, and Wacton; and the donative of Brockhampton. The deanery of Irchingfield contains the rectories of Little Birch, St. Devereux, Kentchurch, Llandinabo, Llanwarne, Pitstow, Tretire, Michaelchurch, Welsh-Bicknor, Whitchurch, and Ganerew; the vicarages of Bridstow, Much Dewchurch, Foy, Goodrich, Holm-Lacy, Llanrothal, and Sellack; the p. curacies of Aconbury, Ballingham, Much Birch, Callow, Garway, Hentland, Little Dewchurch, Hoarwithy, Bolston, Kenderchurch, Kilpeck, Llangarren, St. Weonards, Marstow, Pencoyd, Kings-Caple, and Welsh-Newton; and the donatives of Wormbridge and Orop. The deanery of Leominster contains the rectories of Byton, Croft, Humber, Kingsland, Knill, Pembridge, Presteigne, Puddleston, New Radnor, Old Radnor, Sarnesfield, Shobdon, and Stretford; the vicarages of Aymestry, Birley, Yarpole, Eardisland, Eye, Leominster, Monkland, Norton, Orleton, Stanton-upon-Arrow, and Wigmore; the p. curacies of Brimfield, Elton, Eytton, Ford, Hatfield, Hope-under-Dinmore, Kimbolton, Middleton-on-the-Hill, Leintball-Earls, Starke, Irvington, Lingen, Lucton, Marston-in-Pencombe, Discoved, Kimmarton, Stoke-Prior, Docklow, and Titley; and the donative of Kinsham. The deanery of Ross contains the rectories of Aston-Ingham, Brampton-Abbots, Hope-Mansel, How-Caple, Sollershop, Mordiford, Ross, and Weston-under-Penyard; the vicarages of Fownhope, Linton, Much Marcle, Bishop-Upton, and Walford; and the p. curacies of Fawley, Yatton, and Bishops-Wood. The deanery of Weobly contains the rectories of Bacton, Bishopstone, Michaelchurch, Brobury, Byford, Credenhill, Cusop, Abbeydore, Dorston, Kenchester, Kinnersley, Letton, Moccas, Monnington-on-Wyre, Staunton-upon-Wye, Stretton-Sugwas, Turnastone, Whitney, Wil-

lersley, and Winforton; the vicarages of Almecley, Yazor, Bredwardine, Sollers-Bridge, Brille, Clifford, Clodock, Eardesley, Lyonshall, Kington, Mansel-Gamage, Mansel-Lacy, Eskley-Michaelchurch, Peter-church, Bowstone, Vowchurch, and Weobley; and the p. curacies of Hardwick, Craswall, Llanfaino, Longtown, Newton, Dulas, Bollingham, Ewyas-Harold, Huntington, Llan-cillo, St. Margaret, Walterstone, and Wornisley. The deanery of Weston contains the rectories of Stoke-Edith and Sutton-St. Nicholas; the vicarages of Bodenham, Brinsop, Burghill, Dilwyn, Dormington, Kings-Pyon, Lugwardine, Tarrington, Wellington, and Weston-Begard; and the p. curacies of Barrestree, Westhild, Sutton-St. Michael, and Wisterton.

The archdeaconry of Salop comprises the deaneries of Burford, Clun, Ludlow, Pontesbury, Stottesden, and Wenlock. The deanery of Burford contains the rectories of Abberley, Burford, Buraston, Coreley, Dowles, Eastham, Hanley-William, Edwin-Loach, Greet, Hopton-Wafers, Kyre-Wyard, Neen-Sollers, Ribbesford, Rochford, Rock, Lower Sapey, Shelley-Walsh, Stan-ford-on-Teme, and Stockton-on-Teme; the vicarages of Cleobury-Mortimer, Clifton-on-Teme, Lindridge, Mamble, Bayton, and Tenbury; and the p. curacies of Bockleton, Nash, Cleobury-Mortimer-St. John, Hanley-Child, Orleton, Lavsters, Knighton-on-Teme, Pensax, Milson-Bewdley, Heightington, and Far-Forest. The deanery of Clun contains the rectories of Aston, Bedstone, Bramp-ton-Bryan, Clungunford, Hopesay, Hopton-Castle, Lydham, Mindtown, Mainstone, More, Wentnor, and Wistan-ton; the vicarages of Bishops-Castle, Bucknell, Bur-lington, Clun, Downton, Leintwardine, North Lydbury, and Stow; and the p. curacies of Bettws, Clunbury, Chapel-Lawn, Edgton, Knighton, Llanvair-Waterdine, Norbury, Sibdon, and Whittingstow. The deanery of Ludlow contains the rectories of Ashford-Carbonell, Little Hereford, Bitterley, Cold Weston, Culmington, Hope-Baggott, Ludlow, Onibury, Castle-Richards, and Silvington; the vicarages of Bromfield, Cainham, Did-dlebury, Staunton-Lacy, Stoke-St. Milborough, and Stokesay; and the p. curacies of Ashford-Bowdler, Middleton, Cainham-St. Paul, Clec-St. Margaret, West-hope, Halford, Hopton-Cangeford, Ludford, and Heath. The deanery of Pontesbury contains the rectories of Car-diston, Habberley, Hanwood, Montgomery, Pontesbury, Pulverbatch, Shelve, Snead, Sutton, Westbury, Wor-then, and Yockleton; the vicarages of Alberbury, Brace-meole, and Chirbury; and the p. curacies of Marton, Middleton, Churchstoke, Criggon, Ford, Forden, Hys-sington, Cruckton, Ratlinghope, Minsterley, Woolaston, Hope, Trelystan, and Leighton. The deanery of Stottes-den contains the rectories of Aston-Bottrell, Billingsley, Burwarton, Chetton, Deuxhill, Glazeley, North Cleo-bury, Middleton-Scriven, Neenton, Oldbury, Sidbury, Tasley, Upton-Cressett, and Wheathill; the vicarages of Chelmarsh, Claverley, Ditton-Priors, Highley, Kinlet, Neen-Savage, and Stottesden; and the p. curacies of Alveley, Astley-Abbotts, Bobbington, Bridgnorth-St. Mary, Bridgnorth-St. Leonard, Loughton, Morvill, As-ton-Cyre, Farlow, and Quatford. The deanery of Wen-LOCK contains the rectories of Abdon, Acton-Scott, Bad-ger, Willey, Beckbury, Broseley, Linley, Easthope, Holgate, Tugford, Hope-Bowdler, Hughley, Munslov, Rushbury, Church-Stretton, Little Wenlock, and Wool-stanton; the vicarages of Cardington, Eaton, Madeley, Long Staunton, and Much Wenlock; and the p. cura-cies of Acton-Round, Barrow, Benthall, Brnton, Jack-field, Coalbrookdale, Ironbridge, Monk-Hopton, Broad-stone, Preen, and Shipton.

HEREFORD BEACON, a chief summit of the Mal-vern hills, at the boundary between Herefordshire and Worcestershire, 4 miles NE of Ledbury. It has an an-cient British fort, very strong, with many defences, and measuring at the top 180 feet by 120; and it commands a very extensive and beautiful view.

HEREFORD, HAY, AND BRECON RAILWAY, a railway in the counties of Hereford and Brecon; from the city of Hereford to the town of Brecon. An act of Aug. 1859 authorized a line from the Shrewsbury and

Hereford at Hereford city, through Hay, to Brecon,—the length to be 34 miles; an act of July 1860 authorized the relinquishment of the junction with the Shrewsbury and Hereford, and the substitution of a junction with the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford section of the West Midland at Barton station; and an act of June 1862 authorized various alterations of levels and devia-tions of the line. The railway goes from Hereford city west-north-westward to Eardisley; and goes thence south-westward, through Hay, to Brecon. It was opened to Eardisley, in June 1863; to Three-Cocks Junction, 5½ miles SW of Hay, in Jan. 1865; and to Brecon, in the same year. It will be connected, at Eardisley, with a line going north-north-eastward into junction with the Kington railway, between Titley and Pembridge; it is connected, at Three-Cocks Junction, with a line going north-westward, through Bulth, to Rhayader and Llan-idloes; it is connected, at Talyllyn Junction, 3½ miles ENE of Brecon, with a line going southward to Mer-thyr-Tydvil; and it will be connected at Brecon with a line going west by northward to Llandovery.

HEREFORD (LITTLE), a village and a parish in the district of Tenbury, and county of Hereford. The vil-lage stands on the river Teme, adjacent to the Leomin-ster canal and the Tenbury railway, near the boundary with Worcestershire and Salop, 3 miles W by N of Ten-bury; and has a post-office under Tenbury. The parish contains also the hamlet of Dirty Middleton, and the township of Upton. Acres, 3,550. Real property, £4,882; of which £12 are in the canal. Pop., 458. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir Joseph Bailey. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Ashford-Carbonell, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is ancient, of various dates; was well restored in 1852; and contains a piscina, sedilia, two ancient brasses, and several monuments. There are some charity cottages.

HEREFORDSHIRE, or HEREFORD, an inland county of England, contiguous to Wales. It is bounded, on the NW, by Radnor; on the N, by Salop; on the NE, by Worcester; on the E, by Worcester and Gloucester; on the SE, by Gloucester; on the S, by Gloucester and Monmouth; on the W, by Brecon and Radnor. Its out-line has considerable curves and saliências, yet may be described as proximately circular. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 38 miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 35 miles; its circumference is about 180 miles; and its area is 534,823 acres. Its northern boundary is traced, at intervals and with not much aggregate, by the river Teme; and its southern boundary is traced, to a large aggregate, by the rivers Wye and Monnow. Its eastern border is grandly marked, to a considerable ex-tent, by the Malvern hills; its western border is still more grandly marked, and to a greater extent, by the Black mountains; and its interior is a rich diversity of hill and valley, closely resembling some parts of Kent, well wooded, beautiful, and picturesque. The chief streams, besides the Teme, the Wye, and the Monnow, are the Lugg, the Arrow, the Frome, the Ledden, and the Dore. The streams, with their flanks, are generally charming; and the Wye, which not only traces part of the boundary, but also traverses very much of the interior, is pre-eminently lovely. A tract in the NW, contiguous to Wales and to Salop, and a tract in the E, be-tween the rivers Frome and Wye, consist of upper silu-rian rocks; and nearly all the rest of the county is old red sandstone. Iron was worked by the Romans; lime-stone is found at Ledbury, Aymestry, and Woolhope; and small quantities of fullers' earth, pipe clay, and oolite occur in some places. The county formed a con-siderable part of Siluria; and it shares largely in the honours justly ascribed to that region by the poet Dyer:—

"Pleasant Siluria, land of various views,
Hills, rivers, woods, and lawns, and purple groves
Pomaceous, mingled with the curling growth
Of tendrill hops, that flaunt upon the poles."

About 50,000 acres are waste or under wood; and all the rest of the area, excepting what is occupied by towns, buildings, ways, and water, is in cultivation. The soil, in general, is a mixture of clay and marl, with occasional beds of gravel; and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of orchard and timber trees. Estates and farms are large; farm buildings are middle-rate; and farm-tenancy is commonly by the year. Wheat, oats, barley, and turnips are the chief crops; pease and vetches also are much grown; and hops, with average produce of 5 cwt. per acre, occupy about 11,000 acres. Orchards are everywhere numerous; have been cultivated since the time of Charles I.; occupy, in some instances, from 30 to 40 acres each; contain about twenty choice varieties of apple for cider, and about seven of pear for perry; and yield on the average, from 300 to 375 bushels of fruit, per acre. The oxen are a very fine breed, of large aize and red-brown colour, with white faces and soft coats. The sheep are a cross between the Ryeland and the Leicester; number about 500,000; and yield about 10,000 packs of wool. The horses are of medium goodness; and many draught ones are reared. Manufactures are on a very small scale, and consist chiefly in gloves, hats, and woollens. The principal canals are the Ledbury and Gloucester, and the Leominster and Tenbury. One railway, coming in from Gloucestershire, goes through the centre of the county by way of Ross, Hereford, and Leominster; three others go from Hereford toward respectively Abergavenny, Brecon, and Worcester; two others go from Leominster respectively westward to Kingston, and eastward past Bromyard; and another goes from Woolforton, past Tenbury, toward Bewdley. The roads have an aggregate of about 1,765 miles.

Herefordshire contains 221 parishes, parts of nine others, and several extra-parochial tracts; and is divided into the boroughs of Hereford and Leominster, and the hundreds of Broxash, Ewyas-Lacy, Greytree, Grims-worth, Huntington, Radlow, Stretford, Webtree, Wigmore, Wolphay, and Wormelow. The act of 1844, for consolidating detached parts of counties, severed from Herefordshire places amounting to 4,705 acres, and annexed to it places amounting to 3,672 acres. The registration county excludes 121,749 acres of the electoral county; includes 16,473 acres of adjoining electoral counties; comprises altogether 425,580 acres; and is divided into the districts of Ledbury, Bromyard, Leominster, Weobly, Hereford, and Ross. The market-towns are Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury, Ross, Bromyard, Kingston, and Weobly; and the first four of these were the only towns which, in 1861, had upwards of 2,000 inhabitants. The chief seats are Eastnor-Castle, Brampton-Bryan, Kentschurch, Berrington, Foxley, Garnons, Holm-Lacy, Knill Court, Moccas, Walfrelow, Winsley, Harewood, Allensmere, Bromes-borrow, Brockhampton, Croft Castle, Coombe, Downton, Elton Hall, Gaines, Garustone, Goodrich Court, Halford House, Hampton Court, Holm House, Hope-End, Longworth Castle, Lower Moor, Ludford, Much Marcle, Mynde Park, Newhill Court, Rotherwas, Rudhall, Sellersbrook, Shobden Court, Stoke-Edith, Sufton, Tibberton, Tittley, Treago, and Whitfield. Real property, in 1815, £829,156; in 1843, £805,319; in 1860, £875,041,—of which £394 were in quarries, £168 in fisheries, £3,181 in canals, and £37,430 in railways.

Herefordshire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a sheriff, and about 250 magistrates. It is in the home military district, and in the Oxford judicial circuit. The assizes and the quarter sessions are all held at Hereford. The police force, in 1863, comprised 28 men for Hereford city, at an annual cost of £1,658; 8 men for Leominster, at a cost of £526; and 63 men for the rest of the county, at a cost of £4,835. The crimes committed, in 1863, were 79 in Hereford, 13 in Leominster, and 195 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended were 59 in Hereford, 15 in Leominster, and 106 in the rest of the county; the known predators, or suspected persons at large, were 109 in Hereford, 63 in Leominster, and 617 in the rest of the county; and the houses of bad character were 38 in Hereford, 16 in Leominster, and 66 in the rest of the county. The county jail and a city

jail are in Hereford. Three members are sent to parliament by the county, exclusive of the boroughs; and two each by Hereford and Leominster. The place of election for the county is Hereford; and there are 7 polling-places. The number of county electors, in 1865, was 7,179. Part of the district of Mathon-St. James, North Hill, is in the diocese of Worcester; and all the rest of the county is in the diocese of Hereford. The poor-rates for the registration county, in 1863, were £57,191. Marriages in 1862, 689,—of which 146 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 3,255,—of which 260 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,934,—of which 396 were at ages under 5 years, and 94 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 6,909; births, 29,672; deaths, 20,757. The places of worship within the electoral county, in 1851, were 243 of the Church of England, with 49,312 sittings; 20 of Independents, with 2,892 s.; 16 of Baptists, with 3,494 s.; 4 of Quakers, with 1,050 s.; 2 of Moravians, with 320 s.; 44 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,502 s.; 71 of Primitive Methodists, with 4,496 s.; 3 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 440 s.; 2 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 526 s.; 5 of Brethren, with 508 s.; 7 of isolated congregations, with 1,020 s.; 4 of Latter Day Saints, with 115 s.; and 5 of Roman Catholics, with 900 s. The schools were 149 public day schools, with 8,763 scholars; 154 private day schools, with 2,697 s.; 161 Sunday schools, with 9,150 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 66 s. Pop., in 1801, 88,436; in 1821, 102,669; in 1841, 113,272; in 1861, 123,712. Inhabited houses, 25,314; uninhabited, 815; building, 170.

The territory now forming Herefordshire, as already noted, was, in the time of the ancient Britons, part of the country of the Silures; and it then bore the name of Ercinac. The Silures made most strenuous opposition to the Romans; they had a great general, the famous Caractacus, who put the Roman tactics to severe test; yet they were defeated, even under Caractacus, by O. Scapula, at Coxwell Knoll; and they suffered final reduction, in the time of Vespasian, by Julius Trintinus. Herefordshire then became part of Britannia Secunda; and on the recall of the Roman legions from Britain, it sustained repeated invasion by the Picts and Scots; but, after the calling in of Hengist and Horsa by Vortigern, it was one of the last of the English territories which submitted to the Saxon authority. It at length became part of Mercia; and it was then so vexed and harassed by the Welsh, that Offa, the great king of Mercia, constructed the very long defensive work still known as Offa's dyke, for protection of its inhabitants. It nevertheless was disastrously overrun, in 1055, by Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, Prince of Wales; and, eleven years later, it made a ready and complete submission to the Norman yoke. The Welsh continued to trouble it; but were kept in check, or repelled, by special local measures, first of the Conqueror, next of Edward I. Strong movements were made in it, on the rebel side, in the Barons' wars, but were put down ignominiously by the Crown. Owen Glendower, in 1402, overran and ravaged it, defeated the Earl of March who defended it, and threw him into a dungeon. An army of 23,000 was raised in it, in 1461, on the side of the Yorkists; went into battle with the forces of Edward VI., or rather of Queen Margaret, at Mortimer's Cross, near Leominster; and totally defeated them. The only subsequent events of any note are those mentioned, in our article on Hereford, as having occurred in that city, in connexion with the civil wars of Charles I.

A cromlech is on King Arthur's hill. Ancient British camps, or camps which may have been originally British, are at Hereford beacon, Dynedor, Eaton hill, Great Doward, Little Doward, Geer, Caradoc, Berrington, Credenhill, Aconbury, Croft, Wapley, Burghill, Wall-hill, Ivington, Fisbury, and St. Ethelbert's. Roman camps or stations are at Kenchester, Trewyn, Grandison, Stretton, Brandon, and Bury Hill near Ross. Watling-street centers near Leintwardine, passes by Kenchester, and quits the county near Longtown; a Roman road from Gloucester also enters near Ross; and a branch of one from Worcester goes to Kenchester. Offa's dyke touches the W side of the county. No fewer than twenty-eight

castles or forts are known to have been erected for defence against the Welsh; but most of them have been demolished; and the chief ones now standing, or having any remains, are at Goodrich, Clifford, Bredwardine, Brampton-Bryan, Wilton, Penyard, Huntington, Lyon Hall, Sugwas, and Wigmore. The principal old ecclesiastical fabrics, whether monasteries or churches, are at Aconbury, Flanesford, Abbeydore, Leominster, Hereford, Garway, Wigmore, Holm-Lacy, Craswall, Monkland, and Wormsley.

HERERI-MONS. See SNOWDON.

HERESON, a hamlet in St. Lawrence parish, Kent; near Ramsgate.

HERGESTS. See BOTH-HERGESTS.

HERM, one of the Channel islands; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of St. Peter in Guernsey, and $\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Sark. Its length from N to S is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and its breadth is upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Its coast, particularly on the S, is high, rising into cliffs; its beach, beneath the cliffs, has a breadth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, and consists mainly of a mass of shells; and its encircling waters are swept by very strong currents, and can be safely crossed only in calm weather and by experienced boatmen. Most of its surface, till a recent period, was covered with furze and wild mint; but much of what then was waste is now under crops of corn and potatoes. The quarrying of granite for exportation was, for some time, vigorously carried on, and was well aided by the construction of houses, an inn, a brewery, several forges, a small pier, and an iron tramway; but has been abandoned. Copper mining also was begun about 1840, but likewise was abandoned. Corals and corallines are plentiful; and nearly forty different species of sponges are found. The island has some Druidical remains; seems to have got its name from a hermit who lived on it; was occupied, in 1440, by a community of Cordelier friars; and had, at one time, a parish church, now a small ruin; but is now extra-parochial. Pop., in 1831, 177; in 1861, 41. Houses, 9.

HERMITAGE, a chapelry in Hampstead-Norris parish, Berks; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Newbury r. station. It was constituted in 1840; and it has a post-office under Newbury. Pop., 434. Houses, 95. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £135.* Patron, the Marquis of Downshire. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

HERMITAGE, a village and a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Evershot r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Cerne-Abbas; and has a fair on 26 Aug. The parish comprises 751 acres. Post-town, Cerne, under Dorchester. Real property, £1,011. Pop., 131. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. A pretty large spot of ground here is said to have been removed, in 1535, by the force of a subterranean wind, and carried to a considerable distance, retaining trees and hedges on it entire, and leaving a great hollow where it had been. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £64. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and has a bell-turret.

HERMITAGE, a place in Wye parish, Kent; near Wye.

HERMITAGE, a tything in Westbourne parish, Sussex; $\frac{6}{10}$ miles WNW of Chichester. Pop., 336.

HERMITAGE, a seat in the Isle of Wight; under St. Catherine's Down, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Niton. It was built by Michael Hoy, a Russian merchant; and is now the property of T. Hawkins, Esq. A Roman Doric column, 72 feet high, surmounted by a ball, is on the down above it; bears the name of Hoy's pillar, or the Alexandrian pillar; was erected by Hoy, to commemorate the visit of the Emperor Alexander of Russia to England in 1814; and forms a conspicuous object in an extensive landscape.

HERMITAGE, a seat in St. John-Lee parish, Northumberland; on the river Tyne, in the NW vicinity of Hexham. It took its name from being the retreat of St. John of Beverley; occupies the site of an ancient oratory, which was plundered, in 1138, by the Scots; has in its garden a monumental flagstone to a proprietor, who died

in 1655; was itself built in 1724 by the Coatsworths; and is now the seat of Mrs. Allgood.

HERMIT HILL, a hamlet in Wortley township, Tancredshire parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NE of Wortley.

HERMIT'S HOLE, a cavern in Culver cliff, Isle of Wight; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Brading. It occurs about 30 feet below the cliff's summit; penetrates the rock about 20 feet; is approached from above by a declivitous, rugged, narrow, and dangerous path; and affords from its recess, to persons who brave the risk of reaching it, a singularly beautiful view onward on the sea.

HERNE, a hamlet in the NW of Hants; on the river Avon and the Christchurch railway, 3 miles N of Christchurch. It has a station on the railway.

HERNE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Blean district, Kent. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Herne Bay r. station, and 7 NE of Canterbury; took its name, or is said to have done so, from the former plentiness of herons on the adjacent coast; bears also the name of Herne Street; is pleasantly surrounded by wood; was once a market town; and has now a post-office, of the name of Herne Street, under Canterbury, and a fair on Easter Monday. The parish contains also the town of Herne Bay, and the hamlets of Beltinge, Haw, Hampton, Thornton, Strood, Huntersfoal, Edington, Broomfield, and Underdown. Acres, 5,399; of which 570 are water. Real property, £17,639; of which £30 are in gas-works. Pop., 3,147. Houses, 588. Part of the land is under hops. Blean workhouse is on Herne common; and, at the census of 1861, had 129 inmates. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £360.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is partly early English, partly perpendicular; consists of nave, aisles, and three chancels, with a square tower; and contains many tombs and brasses. There are a church and an Independent chapel at Herne Bay, a Wesleyan chapel in Herne village, national schools, and charities £28. Bishop Ridley and the antiquary Duncombe were vicars. Two female infants, joined together like the Siamese twins, were born here in 1565, and lived only a few days.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Reculver and Chisleth. Acres 13,887. Pop., 4,473. Houses, 879.

HERNE BAY, a town and a chapelry in Herne parish, Kent. The town stands on the coast and on the Kent Coast railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Whitstable, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Canterbury. It was, till 1813, or later, only a small hamlet; it rose suddenly into celebrity as a watering-place; it is laid out on a large scale, and but partially built; it exhibits a pretentious appearance, but looks incomplete; it enjoys fine air, with abundance of bathing appliances; and it has a post-office; under Canterbury, a railway station with telegraph, two fine hotels, several respectable inns, plenty of good lodging-houses, a parade, a pier, a new town-hall (used also as a theatre), a clock-tower, assembly-rooms, billiard-rooms, libraries, reading-rooms, a flourishing working men's club, a church, an Independent chapel, and a national school. The parade extends along the coast for nearly a mile; and is a fine promenade, about 50 feet wide. The pier was constructed by Telford, and opened in 1833; is T-shaped, 3,000 feet long, and 400 at the end; gives a fine view at the extremity, as if one were quite out at sea; and once served for the landing and receiving of passengers by the London steamers, but is now rapidly falling into decay. The clock-tower adjoins the parade, conspicuously fronting the sea; was built in 1837, at a cost of nearly £4,000; and serves as a land-mark to mariners. The church was consecrated in 1841, having been built some years before for a dissenting chapel; is in the pointed style; and has about 800 sittings. The Independent chapel is a neat edifice, also in the pointed style; and contains about 400 sittings. On the fore-shore, off the town and along the adjoining coast, are the grounds of the new oyster company, under the auspices of which important experiments relating to the culture of the oyster were, in 1865, being constantly carried on by Frank Buckland, Esq. A harbour and other works were being constructed by the company, in 1865,

at Hampton, a small hamlet about a mile from the town. Numerous fragments of Roman pottery have been found in the channel near the town, and are supposed to be vestiges of cargo wrecked during the Roman times in Britain.—The chapelry was constituted in 1841. Rated property, £6,453. Pop., 1,503. Houses, 299. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, variable, dependent on seat-rents. Patrons, the Executors of the late Rev. H. Geary.

HERNE HILL, a suburb in Camberwell parish, and a parochial chapelry partly also in Lambeth parish, Surrey. The suburb is adjacent to Denmark-hill, in the outskirts of London; lies on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, 4 miles S of St. Pauls; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Dulwich, London S. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop., 911. Houses, 131. Pop. of the Camberwell portion, 177. Houses, 29. The property is much subdivided. The houses are mostly villas, occupied by London merchants. Casino House is a fine mansion, with extensive grounds. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £500. Patron, W. Stone, Esq. The church was built in 1844, burnt in 1853; was restored afterwards at a cost of £7,000; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with tower and spire.

HERNE STREET. See **HERNE**, Kent.

HERNE (West). See **HERON**.

HERNHILL, a village and a parish in Faversham district, Kent. The village stands 3 miles E of Faversham r. station, and has a post-office under Faversham. The parish contains also the hamlets of Dargate, Staple-street, Waterham, Cockham, Down-Fostal, and Rough-hills. Acres, 2,816. Real property, £7,195. Pop., 701. Houses, 138. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £292. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, and is good. Courtenay, the Canterbury fanatic, was buried in the churchyard. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HERNIN, a hamlet in Llanegwad parish, Carmarthen; 6½ miles W of Llandilo-fawr. Real property, £1,835. Pop., 500.

HERON, or **WEST HERNE**, a hamlet in the SW of Hants; on the river Stour, 4 miles NW by N of Christchurch. Heron Court, in the vicinity, was a country house of the priors of Christchurch; passed to the Hoopers; was rebuilt in the Tudor style; is now the seat of the Earl of Malmesbury; and contains most of the pictures brought from Park Place.

HERONDEN, a hamlet in Eastry parish, Kent; ¼ a mile SW of Eastry. Heronden Hall is the seat of W. Whelan.

HERONGATE, a hamlet in East Horndon and Ingrave parishes, Essex; 3½ miles SE of Brentwood. It has a post-office under Brentwood. Two barns are here, remains of Heron Hall, the seat of the Tyrrells, taken down in 1790.

HERRIARD, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; 4½ miles SSE of Basingstoke r. station. It contains the tything of Southrope; and its post-town is Basingstoke. Acres, 2,963. Real property, £2,505. Pop., 439. Houses, 84. The property is not much divided. The manor, with Herriard House, belongs to F. J. E. Jervoise, Esq. Herriard House was built in the time of Queen Anne; is an elegant mansion; and stands in a picturesque park, about 7 miles in circuit. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £147. Patron, F. J. E. Jervoise, Esq. The church is ancient, but good.

HERRINGBY, a hamlet in Stokesby parish, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 5 miles WNW of Yarmouth. It formerly had an hospital, founded, in 1475, by Hugh Atte-fenne; it formerly also was a parish; and it still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Stokesby, in the diocese of Norwich.

HERRINGFLEET, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; on the river Waveney, at the boundary with Norfolk, 1 mile N of Somerleyton r. station, and 6 NW of

Lowestoft. Post-town, Somerleyton, under Lowestoft. Acres, 1,720. Real property, £1,850. Pop., 210. Houses, 43. The property all belongs to H. Leathes, Esq. Herringfleet Hall, the seat of Mr. L., stands in a wooded park, and commands extensive views. A priory of black canons was founded here, in the time of Henry III., by Roger Fitzosbert; and given, at the dissolution, to Henry Jernyngham. The living is a donative in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, H. Leathes, Esq. The church is ancient and tolerable, and has a round tower. There are an endowed national school, and charities £34.

HERRINGSTONE, a seat in Winterbourne-Herringstone parish, Dorset; 2 miles S of Dorchester. It belonged to the Herrings, passed to the Sywards, and belongs now to the Williamseas.

HERRINGSWELL, a parish in Mildenhall district, Suffolk; on a branch of the river Lark, near the boundary with Cambridgeshire, 2½ miles NNE of Kennet r. station, and 3¼ S of Mildenhall. Post-town, Mildenhall, under Soham. Acres, 2,540. Real property, £1,487. Pop., 203. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. Herringswell House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. J. T. Hales Tookes. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower.

HERRINGTHORPE, a hamlet in Whiston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SE of Rotherham.

HERRINGTON (East and Middle), a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durham; 4 miles SW of Sunderland. Acres, 1,002. Real property, £4,065. Pop., 242. Houses, 43. The manor belongs to the Earl of Durham and the Bishop of Durham. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HERRINGTON (West), a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durham; on the river Wear, 1½ mile W of Middle Herrington. Acres, 969. Real property, £1,601. Pop. in 1851, 344; in 1861, 752. Houses, 155. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal-mining, which led to the erection of a number of cottages, constituting the village of New Herrington. Limestone and building-stone are quarried. There is a church, which was built in 1840; and the township is a chapelry, united with the p. curacy of Newbottle, in the diocese of Durham. Post-town, Fence Houses.

HERSEY. See **BRIDGEWATER**.

HERSHAM, or **HEVERSHAM**, a village and a parochial chapelry in Walton-on-Thames district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole, 1 mile S of the Southwestern railway, and 5 SW by W of Kingston-on-Thames; and has a station on the railway, jointly with Walton, and a post-office under Esher. The chapelry was constituted in 1851. Rated property, £6,000. Pop., 1,766. Houses, 317. The chief landowners are F. T. Bircham, Esq., Sir Richard Frederick, Bart., Major Terry, and the Earl of Ellesmere. The metropolitan convalescent institution stands about 1 mile W of the village; was extended, by the addition of a new wing, in 1862; and contains accommodation for 230 patients. The living is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Walton. The church was built in 1839; is in the Norman style; and has a gable turret. The new church of Ostlands, built in 1862, is near the convalescent asylum. There is an independent chapel, a circular edifice, built in 1844. There are also national schools.

HERSTMONCEAUX, or **HURSTMONCEAUX**, a village and a parish in Hailsham district, Sussex. The village stands 4 miles E of Hailsham r. station, and 4½ N by W of Pevensey bay. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bodle-Street and Gardiner-Street, the latter of which has a post-office under Hurst Green. Acres, 5,039. Real property, £7,983. Pop., 1,287. Houses, 229. The manor belonged anciently to a family who came from Monceaux in France; passed to the De Fienes, one of whom was at Agincourt; descended from them to the Lords Dacre, who held it till 1708; and has passed, since that time, through many hands, chiefly the allied families of Hare and Naylor. Herstmonceaux Place, a mo-

derm mansion, is the seat of H. M. Curteis, Esq. Herstmonceux Castle was built, in the time of Henry VI., by Sir Roger de Fiennes; is a brick edifice, the largest and oldest baronial mansion of that material in England; became much decayed about 1777, and was then gutted to supply materials for Herstmonceux Place; is still, in its mere shell, a very interesting specimen of the fortified mansion of the later feudal times; retains flanking towers, 84 feet high, capped by watch turrets; measures 206 feet along the grand front, and 214 feet along the sides; comprises one large court and two small courts; and was surrounded by a moat, which expanded on one side into a large pond. A row of very ancient Spanish chestnuts is beyond the moat, and possibly shadowed the walls of a manor-house which preceded the castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £1,054. Patron, the Rev. J. Wild. The church is mainly early English; stands on high ground, commanding a distant view of Beachy Head; and contains a splendid monument of the Dacres, two recumbent figures under a richly worked canopy, a fine brass of 1405, and a monument to the mother and family of Archdeacon Hare. A great yew-tree, with a cluster of tomb crosses under it, is in the churchyard. Archdeacon Hare, who died in 1855, was rector; and John Sterling, biographies of whom were written by him and by Carlyle, was his first curate. The church of the chapel of St. John stands in Bodlestreet; is a fine modern edifice, in the pointed style; and consists of nave and chancel. That chapel includes part of Herstmonceux parish, but consists mainly of Warbleton and Wartling; and was constituted in 1855. Pop., 783. Houses, 144. Pop. of the Warbleton portion, 473; of the Wartling portion, 181. Houses, 37 and 42. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £120. Patrons, the Rector of Herstmonceux, one turn, and the Rector of Warbleton, two turns. There are an Independent chapel at Lime Cross, a Calvinistic chapel at Bodlestreet, a national school at Gardiner-street, and a national school in St. John.

HERSTON, a hamlet in Swanage parish, Dorset; 4½ miles SE of Corfe-Castle.

HERTFORD, a town, three parishes, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Herts. The town stands on Ermine Street, on the river Lea, and at a meeting point of railways, 1½ mile WSW of Ware, 7 ENE of Hatfield, and 21 by road, but 26 by railway, N of London. Its situation is at the extremity of a plain, extending 25 miles from N to S, with gentle hills, well-wooded and picturesque, in the neighbourhood. The Lea is navigable from it to the Thames; a canal, connected with the Lea navigation, goes from it, by way of Ware, to the Stort, near that river's influx to the Lea; a branch railway goes from it, curvingly to the Eastern Counties line at Broxbourne; and a main line, the Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable, goes from it into connection with the Great Northern at Welwyn. Its name alludes to the ancient tribe of Hertings, and to a ford on the Lea; was originally written Heort Ford; and is commonly pronounced Hartford. It acquired importance very early in the Saxon times; was the meeting-place of a synod in 673; is thought, by some antiquaries, to have been a principal residence of the East Saxon kings; seems, probably, to have been despoiled and desolated by the Danes; was fortified with walls and a castle, about 909, by Edward the Elder; figured, at Domesday, as having then had two churches and 146 burgesses; and was divided, by the Conqueror, between the Crown and eight magnates, one of whom, Peter de Valoines, or Valence, was made governor of the castle. That fortress is described as having been very beautiful, but not large; was committed, by King John, to the keeping of Walter de Goderville; was soon seized by Louis le Dauphin; was committed, by Edward III., to John de Gaunt; was, while in his possession, the occasional residence of John of France, captured at Poitiers, and the prison of David of Scotland, attended by his Queen Joan, who died here in 1362; was the place where Henry, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., held his court at the time of Richard II.'s deposition;

passed to his queen, Joan de Navarre, till the time of her forfeiture; went then to the Lady Catherine of France, whom Henry V. married; was the place where Henry VI. kept Easter, in the 7th year of his reign; was settled by him on his queen, Margaret of Anjou; passed to Henry VII., as heir of the house of Lancaster; was occasionally occupied by Queen Elizabeth, who is traditionally said to have been imprisoned in it, and in whose reign the London Michaelmas term was three times adjourned to it on account of the plague; passed, in the time of James I., to the uses of Prince Charles; and was given, by that prince, six years after he ascended the throne, to William, Earl of Salisbury. It has passed, since that time, through various hands; was used, for a period, as a college by the East India Company; and is now, after much re-construction, the residence of Philip Longmore, Esq. The embattled wall and the mound are the chief parts of the original pile which still remain; the highest tower is comparatively ancient, and commands, from the leads, an extensive view over the circumjacent country; and parts now inhabited are comparatively modern, and have sprung from a constant series of repairs and renovations.

The town comprises several good streets; is built with tolerable regularity about the centre; and has pleasant suburbs and environs. The town-hall and the county-hall, situated in the market-place, are a massive brick edifice of 1780, after designs by Adam. The corn exchange, in Fore-street, on the site of the old butchers' market, was built in 1859; has an ornamental front of Bath stone, surmounted by a colossal figure of Ceres; is spanned by a glass roof; and includes a gallery appropriated to a free public library. The county jail stands on the London-road, and has capacity for 157 male and 20 female prisoners. The Hertford general infirmary stands on rising ground in the North-road; was erected in 1832; and is a neat edifice, not very large, yet sufficiently so for its uses. The workhouse is capacious; and, at the census of 1861, had 112 inmates. All Saints church is ancient, large, and cruciform; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; was repaired and beautified in 1850; and contains tombs of the Duncsters and others, and a handsome tablet to the officers and privates of the forty-ninth or Hertfordshire regiment, who fell in the Crimean war. St. Andrew's church was erected in the 11th or 12th century; is or was a small edifice of nave, aisles, and chancel, with low tower or spire; and was proposed, in 1862, to be entirely rebuilt. Trinity church was erected in 1864, at a cost of £1,400; is in the early Norman style; and consists of nave and apsidal chancel. The two old parochial churches of St. Mary and St. Nicholas have disappeared. The Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1859; is an ornamental edifice; and occupies the site of a Benedictine priory, founded by Ralph de Limesay, soon after the Conquest. There are chapels also for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The literary and scientific institution, in Bull plain, has a library of about 6,000 volumes. The blue coat school, in Fore-street, is a branch of Christ's hospital in London; has accommodation for 400 boys and 100 girls; and includes an infirmary for 100 sick children. Hale's grammar school, also in Fore-street, has £40 from endowment, and formerly had 7 scholarships at Cambridge. Newton's green-coat school has £125 from endowment. There are also two national schools, a school of industry for girls, a reformatory school, and endowed almshouses. A pretty new cemetery, with a chapel in the centre, is about ¼ a mile distant, on the road to Stevenage.

The town has a head post-office, two railway stations with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of assizes, quarter sessions, and county courts, and the place of election for the county; and publishes one bi-weekly and two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs are held on the 3d Saturday before Easter, 12 May, 5 July, and 8 Nov.; and much business is done in corn, malt, oil-cake, brewing, iron-founding, coach-making, and a general country

trade. There are also, in the vicinity, brick fields, a lime kiln, rose gardens, and nursery grounds. The town is a borough by prescription; was chartered by Queen Mary; sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.; and has sent two since the time of James I. till now; and is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The borough-boundaries, under the new act, comprise parts of the parishes of All Saints, St. Andrew, St. John, and Bengoe; and are the same parliamtarily as municipally. Borough income in 1865, £1,940. Real property in 1860, £30,541. Electors in 1863, 539. Pop. in 1851, 6,605; in 1861, 6,769. Houses, 1,227. G. Guise and T. Vincent, the divines, Maurice, the author of a "History of Hindostan," and Gunter, the inventor of Gunter's scale, were natives; and the family of Seymour Conway take from the town the title of Marquis.

The three parishes taking designation from Hertford are All Saints, St. Andrew, and St. John; and the first includes the liberties of Little Amwell and Brickendon. Acres of A. S., 2,018; of St. A., 1,143; of St. J., 2,007. Real property of A. S., £13,330; of St. A., £11,543; of St. J., £8,296,—of which £530 are in gas-works. Pop. of A. S., 2,516; of St. A., 2,184; of St. J., 2,383. Houses, 475,433, and 348. Pop. of the part of A. S. within the borough, 1,815; of the part of St. A., 2,080; of the part of St. J., 2,184. The two extinct parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas are still retained in ecclesiastical nomenclature; and a new chapelry of Trinity, or Little Amwell, was recently constituted. St. Andrew, St. Mary, and St. John are rectories, All Saints and St. Nicholas are vicarages, and Little Amwell is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Rochester; and St. Andrew, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas are united into one living.—All Saints and St. John into another. Value of St. A., St. M., and St. N., £271; of A. S. and St. J., £600; of Little Amwell, £70. Patron of St. A., St. M., and St. N., the Duchy of Lancaster; of A. S. and St. J., alternately the Lord Chancellor and Marquis Townshend; of Little Amwell, Trustees.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Hertford, Bengoe, Hertingfordbury, Tewin, Braintfield, Bayford, and Little Berkhamstead. Acres, 18,277. Pop., 11,163. Houses, 2,083.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Watton, containing the parishes of Watton, Sacomb, Stapleford, Datchworth, Aston, Walkern, and Bennington. Acres of the district, 34,410. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,685. Pop. in 1851, 15,090; in 1861, 15,301. Houses, 2,914. Marriages in 1862, 90; births, 454,—of which 25 were illegitimate; deaths, 267,—of which 118 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 868; births, 4,202; deaths, 2,652. The places of worship, in 1851, were 19 of the Church of England, with 5,612 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 849 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 410 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 240 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 360 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 176 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 80 s. The schools were 30 public day schools, with 2,349 scholars; 21 private day schools, with 452 s.; and 19 Sunday schools, with 1,639 s.—The hundred excludes the borough, and contains thirteen parishes and part of another. Acres, 33,824. Pop. in 1851, 15,447; in 1861, 16,681. Houses, 3,358.

HERTFORD, LUTON, AND DUNSTABLE RAILWAY, a railway in Herts and Beds. It is an amalgamation of the Hertford and Welwyn Junction and the Luton, Dunstable, and Welwyn Junction; it gives direct communication from Dunstable and Luton, by way of Hatfield, to Hertford and London; it comprises a length of 24½ miles; it now forms part of the Great Northern system; it communicates from Dunstable, by a line west-north-westward, with the Great Western at Leighton Buzzard; it will communicate from Luton, by a line southward, with St. Albans; and it will be crossed at Luton, by a line south-south-eastward direct from Bedford to London. The Hertford and Welwyn Junction part of it was authorized in 1854; was opened in March 1858; and is 7½ miles long. The Luton, Dunstable, and Welwyn Junction

part was authorized in 1855; was opened in May 1858; and is 17 miles long.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or **HERTS**, an inland county; bounded, on the NW, by Beds; on the N, by Cambridgeshire; on the E, by Essex; on the S, by Middlesex; on the SW, by Bucks. Its outline is very irregular; but may be described as ovoidal, extending from NE to SW, pretty regular in the NE half, but very much indented in the SW half. Its E boundary, from about the middle southward, is traced by the rivers Stort and Lea. Its greatest length is about 35 miles; its greatest breadth is about 27 miles; its circuit is about 135 miles; and its area is 391,141 acres. Its general appearance, though not strictly picturesque, is diversified and very pleasant. A portion of the Chiltern hills is in the NW and the W, and has elevations of 904 feet at Kensworth, and 664 at Little Offley. A range of high ground strikes from the neighbourhood of Kings-Langley toward Berkhamstead and Tring; and, in many parts, commands extensive views. Another high ridge goes from St. Albans, in a north-westerly direction, toward Market-street; and several other ridges run nearly parallel with this, from the vicinity of Sandridge, Wheathampstead, and Whitwell. Vantage-grounds in the S command charming views over Middlesex, to the hills of Surrey; and scenes around Ware, North Mimms, Watford, Berkhamstead, Hemel-Hempstead, and other places, are very beautiful. Much amenity also is given to even the more common landscapes by parks, groves, and the prevalence of high live hedges, intermixed with fine trees. The chief rivers are the Lea, the Rib, the Beane, the Quin, the Colne, the Ver, the Maran, and the New River. Mineral springs are at Barnet, Clothall, Northaw, and Watton. Small pendicles on the NW and N border, consist of upper greensand and gault; the great bulk of the county, from end to end, consists of chalk; and a considerable tract, along the SE and the S, contiguous to Essex and Middlesex, consists of lower eocene formations, chiefly London clay and plastic clay.

A very small proportion of the area is waste or common; a fair proportion is under wood; and the rest, excepting what is occupied by towns, buildings, ways, and water, is all arable. The prevailing soils are loam and clay; and the former occurs in almost all varieties, more or less intermixed with chalk or sand. Arthur Young, who estimated the area at 302,080 acres, classified it into 142,720 of loam, 5,120 of rich loam, 90,240 of clay, 46,720 of chalk, and 17,280 of poor gravel. The farms commonly range from 150 to 400 acres; and are held either yearly, or on lease of seven to fourteen years. Wheat, yielding from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, barley, yielding about 32 bushels, oats, turnips, clover, and sainfoin are the chief crops grown. The grass lands are used more for hay than for pasturage. Many orchards are in the SW, and produce chiefly apples and cherries. The cattle are principally of the Suffolk, Hereford, Devon, and Welsh breeds. The sheep are mostly Southdowns and Wiltshires, or a breed between the Cotswolds and the Leicesters; and they number about 277,000, and yield about 6,000 packs of wool. The horses, for farm-work, are the Suffolk punches and a few Lincolns. Hogs, from the adjoining counties, either pure or crossed, are fed on most farms. The principal trade is in corn and malt; a chief employment of labouring females is straw-plaiting; and some manufacture is carried on in cotton, silk, woollen, and paper. The Grand Junction canal traverses the SW; and the Lea navigation goes from Hertford, along the E, toward the Thames. The Eastern Counties railway goes partly along, partly near the E border, and sends off branches to Buntingford and Hertford. The Great Northern railway goes along the centre, past Barnet, Hatfield, Welwyn, and Hitchin; and sends off one branch from Hatfield to St. Albans, and another from Hitchin, along the N border, to Royston. The Hertford and Dunstable railway goes from Hertford westward into Beds. The Northwestern railway traverses the SW border, past Watford, Berkhamstead, and Tring; and sends off two branches from Wat-

ford to St. Albans and Rickmansworth, and a short one from Boxmoor to Hemel-Hempstead. The roads have an aggregate of about 1,520 miles.

Hertfordshire contains 132 parishes, parts of 4 other parishes, and an extra-parochial tract; and is divided into the boroughs of Hertford and St. Albans, and the hundreds of Branghin, Broadwater, Cashio, Dacorum, Edwinstree, Hertford, Hitchin, and Odsey. The act of 1844, for consolidating detached parts of counties, severed from Hertfordshire a tract of 2,810 acres. The registration county excludes 31,558 acres of the electoral county; includes 65,750 acres of adjoining electoral counties; comprises altogether 428,143 acres; and is divided into the districts of Ware, Bishop-Stortford, Royston, Hitchin, Hertford, Hatfield, St. Albans, Watford, Hemel-Hempstead, and Berkhamstead. The capital town is Hertford; the towns which, in 1861, had upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, are Hertford, St. Albans, Hitchin, Ware, Bishop-Stortford, Watford, Tring, Hemel-Hempstead, and Berkhamstead; the market-towns, besides these nine, are Barnet, Royston, Hatfield, Baldock, Hoddesdon, Stevenage, Rickmansworth, and Standon; and there are about 450 villages and hamlets. The chief seats are Hatfield House, Cashiobury, Ashridge, Gorbamby, Grove Park, Panshanger, Tittenhanger, Moor Park, Balls Park, Hoo, Redbourn House, Ash Park, Bedwell Park, Beechwood Park, Claremont, Dell Row, Gadesbridge, Hartsbourn House, Brockett Hall, Lockleys, Haughton, Holywell Hill, Stort Lodge, Theobalds, Wormleybury, Albury Hall, Albury House, Aldenham, Annables, Ashlyns, Aspendon Hall, Ayot House, Bayfordbury, Bennington, Brickendonbury, Briggs Park, Brookmans, Broxbournebury, Champneys, Cheshunt, Childwick, Cockenatch Park, Coles Park, Corneybury, Dane-End House, Danesbury, Digswell House, the Frythe, Gaddesden Park, Gilston Park, Hadham Park, Hamels Park, Heaton Park, Hexton House, High Canons, Hornmeadbury, Julians, King's Walden, Knebworth House, Lamor House, Marden Hill, Much Hadham, Mount Pleasant, New England, Newsell's Park, North Mimms Park, Oaklands, Offley, Old Organ Hall, Osborne Park, Palmer's Lodge, Potterells, Rickmansworth House, Rothamsted Hall, St. John's Lodge, Stagenhoe, Tewin Water, Tolmes, Tring Park, Ware Park, Woodhall Park, Woodside, Woolmers, Wyddial Hall, Yardley, and Yew House. Real property in 1815, £583,657; in 1843, £349,794; in 1860, £930,516,—of which £38 were in fisheries, £530 in canals, and £3,594 in gas-works.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, about 55 deputy lieutenants, and about 230 magistrates; and is in the home military district and judicial circuit. The assizes and the quarter-sessions are held at Hertford. The police force, in 1862, comprised 6 men for Hertford borough, at a cost of £416; 7 for St. Albans, at a cost of £549; and 92 for the rest of the county, at a cost of £3,253. The crimes, in 1862, were 11 in Hertford, 29 in St. Albans, and 202 in rest of the county; the persons apprehended, 6 in Hertford, 17 in St. Albans, and 164 in the rest of the county; the known depredators or suspected persons at large, 109 in Hertford, 110 in St. Albans, and 1,652 in the rest of the county; the houses of bad character, 20 in Hertford, 20 in St. Albans, and 193 in the rest of the county. The county-jail is at Hertford, and a town jail is in St. Albans. Two members are sent to parliament for Hertford, and three for the county. There are ten polling-places; and Hertford is the place of election. The county constituency, in 1865, was 6,223. The entire county is in the diocese of Rochester. The poor-rates for the registration county, in 1863, were £102,890. Marriages in 1862, 1,001,—of which 129 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 5,757,—of which 372 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,199,—of which 1,156 were at ages under 5 years, and 87 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 10,322; births, 55,405; deaths, 33,246. The places of worship within the electoral county in 1851, were 162 of the Church of England, with 55,193 sittings; 47 of Independents, with

13,839 s.; 44 of Baptists, with 12,069 s.; 7 of Quakers, with 1,900 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 250 s.; 46 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 8,530 s.; 14 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,212 s.; 6 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 795 s.; 8 of isolated congregations, with 795 s.; 2 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 105 s.; 5 of Latter Day Saints, with 442 s.; and 4 of Roman Catholics, with 455 s. The schools were 244 public day schools, with 17,507 scholars; 310 private day schools, with 5,866 s.; 236 Sunday schools, with 20,584 s.; and 12 evening schools for adults, with 225 s. Pop. in 1801, 97,393; in 1821, 129,731; in 1841, 156,660; in 1861, 173,230. Inhabited houses, 34,893; uninhabited, 1,563; building, 193.

The territory now forming Hertfordshire was chiefly possessed, prior to the Roman invasion, by the Cassii or Cattienclani; became part of the Roman Flavia Caesariensis; and was divided, in the Saxon times, between the East Saxon and the Mercian kingdoms. The Danes, in the time of Alfred, menaced it by going up the Lea, but were checked by the diverting of the Lea's waters into another channel. William the Conqueror's march through it was checked and modified by the Abbot of St. Albans. The barons, in the time of Edward II., encamped at Wheathampstead. Many of the ringleaders of the insurrection under Wat Tyler were executed at St. Albans, where the King, with a guard of 1,000 men, attended. Two sanguinary battles, in the war of the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, were fought, in 1455 and 1461, at St. Albans. An early exploit of Cromwell, when he was yet only captain of his own troop of horse, consisted in seizing the high sheriff of the county on his way to St. Albans to denounce the parliamentary men as traitors.—The Roman roads, Watling-street, Icknield-street, and Ermine-street, traverse the county. Roman stations were at Verulam and Brockley-hill; and Roman camps at other places. Roman coins have been plentifully found at Newells and Ashwell. A Danish camp is at Ravensburgh; and barrows are at Stevenage and Wilford. Old castles are at Hertford, Berkhamstead, Kings-Langley, Bishop-Stortford, Rye-House, and Standon. Ancient monastic edifices are at St. Albans, Ware, Royston, Sopwell, Rownea, and Cheshunt; a Templars' preceptory was at Temple-Chelsing; and old churches are at Baldock, Royston, Kensworth, Tewin, and Ayot-St. Lawrence.

HERTHILL. See HARTHILL.

HERTINGFORDBURY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Hertford. The village stands between the rivers Maran and Lea, adjacent to the Hertford and Dunstable railway, 2 miles WSW of Hertford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Hertford. The parish contains also the hamlets of East-End, Stains-Green, Cole-Green, Birch-Green, and Letty-Green. Acres, 2,586. Real property, £4,168. Pop., 799. Houses, 168. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, at the Conquest, to Philip de Valoines; passed to the Duchy of Lancaster; and, with Panshanger House, belongs now to Earl Cowper. An oak, nearly 20 feet in girth at 5 feet from the ground, is in Panshanger park. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Letty-Green, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is ancient; was thoroughly repaired in 1846; consists of nave, N aisle, S porch, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains some beautiful monuments of the Cowpers. There are a chapel of ease at Letty-Green, an endowed school, and a charity for apprenticeship.

HERTLAND. See HARTLAND.

HERTS. See HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERSTMONCEAUX. See HERSTMONCEAUX.

HESKEN. See HESKIN.

HESKETH, a village and a parish in Ormskirk district, Lancashire. The village stands on the coast of the Ribble estuary, near the influx of the Douglas river, 4 miles NW of Croston r. station, and 3 SW of Preston. The parish contains also the seaport village of Hesketh Bank, and the village of Beconsall. Post-town, 'Cos-

ton, under Preston. Acres, 4,735; of which 1,685 are water. Real property, £4,499. Pop. in 1851, 692; in 1861, 804. Houses, 153. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of cottages, and from the presence of labourers in reclaiming marsh land. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart. A large tract, between Hesketh and Cockerham, was overwhelmed by the sea in 1720. The Ribble estuary here was once $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and fordable at low water; but during the five years ending in 1865, a vast tract of valuable marsh land was reclaimed from it by deepening and narrowing the river's bed, and by forming an embankment several miles long. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Reconsall, in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300. Patron, Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart. The church is a brick edifice, and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland; in Inglewood forest, on the rivers Petteril and Eden, and on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, at Plumpton and Calthwaite r. stations, averagely 9 miles NNW of Penrith. It comprises the townships of Upper and Nether Hesketh, Petteril-Crooks, Itonfield, Calthwaite, and Plumpton-street; has a post-office, of the name of Low Hesketh, under Carlisle; and includes the chapelry of Armthwaite, which also has a post-office under Carlisle. Acres, 14,961. Real property, £16,083; of which £27 are in fisheries. Pop., 1,983. Houses, 385. The court for Inglewood forest is held here annually, on St. Barnabas day, in the open air. Much of the scenery, along the Eden, is picturesque. Tarn Watling lake covers about 100 acres, and is noted for carp. Fine porcelain clay is found at Barrock. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is modern, and has an open turret. The p. curacy of Armthwaite is a separate benefice. Charities, £18.

HESKET (NETHER and UPPER, or Low and High), a township in Hesketh-in-the-forest parish, Cumberland; on the river Petteril, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Carlisle. It includes the villages of Low Hesketh and High Hesketh; the former of which has a post-office under Carlisle. Acres, 2,552. Real property, £4,712; of which £27 are in fisheries. Pop., 775. Houses, 171.

HESKET-NEWMARKET, a small town in Caldbeck parish, Cumberland; on the river Caldew, under Caldecott, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Penrudeck r. station, and 9 SE of Wigton. It has a post-office under Wigton; is of modern date; was held by the Lawsons; contains a neat town-hall, an old mansion, and a Quakers' chapel; and stands amid environs of picturesque and romantic character, with rocks containing much lead ore and some copper, molybdena, and manganese. A weekly market is held on Friday; fairs for cattle are held on every Friday from the beginning of May till Whitsuntide; and fairs for sheep are held on the last Thursday of Aug. and the 2d of Oct.

HESKIN, a township in Eccleston parish, Lancashire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Chorley. Acres, 1,235. Real property, £2,753; of which £830 are in mines, and £10 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 358; in 1861, 439. Houses, 74. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal-mining.

HESLE, a village in Harworth parish, Notts; on the river Idle, 2 miles NW of Bawtry.

HESLEDEN, a hamlet in Halton-Gill chapelry, Arncliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Wharfe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Skipton.

HESLEDEN (MONK). See **MONK-HESLETON**.

HESLERTON, a parish in the district of Malton and E. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Scarborough railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of New Malton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of West Heselton, under York; and it consists of the two townships of East H. and West H. Acres of E. H., 3,990; of W. H., 2,180. Real property, £3,455 and £2,697. Pop., 262 and 341. Houses, 46 and 67. The manor of E. H.

belongs to Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.; and that of W. H. to Viscount Downe. W. H. House is a chief residence. The living consists of W. H. rectory and E. H. chapelry, in the diocese of York. Value, £465.* Patron, the Crown. The church of W. H. is ancient, with a turret; and contains monuments of the Fowils family, a monument to Sir C. Sykes, and a canopied font of Caen stone, presented in 1855 by Lord Downe. The church of E. H. also is ancient, with a turret. There are two Wesleyan chapels, and a national school.

HESLETON (COLD). See **COLD-HESLETON**.

HESLETON-MONK. See **MONK-HESLETON**.

HESLEY, a hamlet in Ecclesfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles NW of Rotherham.

HESLEY, Notts. See **HESLE**.

HESLEY-HURST, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Rothbury. Acres, 659. Pop., 39. Houses, 8. Coal and ironstone are found.

HESLEYSIDE. See **BELLINGHAM**.

HESLINGTON-ST. LAWRENCE, a township in York-St. Lawrence parish, E. R. Yorkshire; contiguous to Heslington-St. Paul parish, in the ESE outskirts of York. It forms the portion of St. Lawrence parish beyond the borough boundary of York city. Acres, 1,371. Pop., 307. Houses, 63. An hospital, for eight aged men and one woman, was founded here in 1608 by Sir Thomas Hesketh; was rebuilt in 1795; and has an endowed income of £55.

HESLINGTON-ST. PAUL, a village and a parish in York district and E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands in the vale of the Ouse, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of York r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Heslington, under York. The parish comprises 1,187 acres. Real property, with H.-St. Lawrence, £5,020. Rated property of H.-St. P. alone, £1,295. Pop., 233. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Mrs. Lloyd. Heslington Hall belonged to the Heskeths; passed to the Yarbourghs; is a fine specimen of Tudor architecture; and is said to have been built for the reception of Queen Elizabeth, when visiting the north. Two stone coffins, and some very ancient bracelets and gold rings, were found, in 1855, in a gravel pit near the village. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £63. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was rebuilt in 1858, and is a handsome edifice, with a spire. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.

HESP-ALYN, a reach of the river Alyn, near Kilken, in Flint. The river here suddenly doubles on its course, and runs underground for about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile. Drayton says in reference to it,—

"Then Alen makes approach—who, earnest to be there,
For haste twice under earth her crystal head doth runne."

HESSAY, a township in Monkton-Moor parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Harrogate railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of York. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,120. Real property, £1,628. Pop., 127. Houses, 28. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HESSINFORD, a village and a chapelry in St. Germans parish, Cornwall. The village stands in a deep wooded bottom, on the river Seaton, 3 miles W of St. Germans r. station; and has a fair on May 20. The chapelry was constituted in 1852. Post-town, St. Germans, Cornwall. Pop., 963. Houses, 209. The land extends to the coast; and many of the inhabitants are fishermen. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £100.* Patron, the Incumbent of St. Germans.

HESETT, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Thurston r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Bury-St. Edmunds. Post-town, Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,563. Real property, £2,601. Pop., 454. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, by Earl Ulfketel, to Bury abbey; and, by Henry VIII., to the Bacons; and passed to the Lecheups. Hesselton Rectory is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £350.* Pa-

trous, M. E. Rogers and C. Tinling, Esqs. The church was built by the Bacons; is in good condition; has a beautiful window and a tower; and contains tombs of the Bacons, and a monument to Col. Aldrich. Charities, £14.

HESSLE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Sculcoates district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Humber, at the ferry to Barton, and on the Hull and Selby railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by S of Hull; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Hull. The parish comprises 2,410 acres of land, and 1,500 of water. Real property, £10,464; of which £470 are in quarries. Pop., 1,625. Houses, 364. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Stutvilles; was given by them to the canons of Watton; and passed to the Wakes and others. Hessele-Wood Hall is a chief residence. There are two whiting manufactories. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £303.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £126.—The sub-district includes also three townships of Kirk-Ella. Acres, 7,480. Pop., 2,522. Houses, 563.

HESSLE, W. R. Yorkshire. See HASLE.

HEST. See SLVNE-WITH-HERST.

HEST-BANK, a small watering-place in Slyne-with-Hest township, Bolton-le-Sands parish, Lancashire; on Morecambe bay and the Lancaster and Kendal railway, adjacent to the Lancaster and Kendal canal, 3 miles N of Lancaster. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lancaster; and it commands fine views over Morecambe bay, to the Furness mountains. The bay here is 11 miles wide; and, with the aid of a guide across its quicksands, is fordable at low water.

HESTERCOMBE, a tything in Kingston parish, Somerset; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Taunton. Real property, £250. Pop., 14. Hestercombe House is the seat of Miss Warre.

HESTHOLME, a hamlet in Muncaster parish, Cumberland; on the river Esk, 3 miles NE of Ravenglass.

HESTON, a village and a parish in Brentford district, Middlesex. The village stands near the Grand Junction canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Southall r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ N by W of Hounslow; is irregularly built, yet contains good houses and villas; and has a post-office under Hounslow, London W, and a fair on 1 May. The parish contains also the hamlets of Sutton, Lampton, Cranford, Scrattage, and Spring Grove, and parts of the hamlet of North Hyde and the town of Hounslow. Acres, 3,720. Real property, £25,355; of which £30 are in the canal. Pop. in 1831, 5,202; in 1861, 7,096. Houses, 1,265. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Crown; was given, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir T. Gresham; passed to Sir W. Waller and to Child the banker; and belongs now to Earl Jersey. Osterley House was built by Sir T. Gresham; and is a handsome square, red-brick edifice. The land is famous for its wheat; and this, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was reserved for the Royal table. There are market gardens and extensive brick-fields. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £654.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is early English; was rebuilt in 1865; and contains a brass of 1650, a tomb of Sir J. Banks, and an octagonal font. The p. curacies of Hounslow and Spring-Grove are separate benefices. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and orphanage, a large national school, and charities £157.

HESWALL, a village, a township, and a parish in Wirral district, Cheshire. The village stands on the estuary of the Dee, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Great Neston, and 5 W of Spittal r. station; commands a fine view across the estuary to the Welsh mountains; and has a post-office under Chester.—The township bears the name of Heswall-with-Oldfield; and comprises 1,230 acres of land, and 2,075 of water. Real property, £1,343. Pop., 556. Houses, 105.—The parish contains also the township of Gayton. Acres, 5,380; of which 3,310 are water. Real property, £2,964. Pop., 749. Houses, 136. The property is much subdivided. The manors belong to A.

Davenport and W. Lloyd, Esqs. Gayton Hall belongs to the Gleggs; and it gave lodging, in 1689, to William III., on the eve of his embarking for Ireland. Heswall hill has an altitude of 475 feet above sea-level. Red sandstone, for building, is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £304.* Patron, alternately A. Davenport, Esq., and R. Barker, Esq. The church is ancient but good, with a tower; and contains monuments of the Gleggs.

HETCHESTER, an ancient British camp in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; near the river Coquet, 5 miles W by S of Rothbury. It measures 320 feet by 270; and has a triple entrenchment.

HETHE. See HEATH.

HETHEL, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles S by W of Hethersett r. station, and 4 E by S of Wymondham. Post-town, Hethersett, under Wymondham. Acres, 1,428. Real property, £2,743. Pop., 196. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. Hethel Thorn, near the church, is said to be as old as the time of King John. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £405. Patron, the Rev. J. H. Steward. The church is good, with a tower; and has a monument to Myles Branthwaite. There is a national school.

HETHERSETT, a village and a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk. The village stands near the Norwich and Brandon railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SW by W of Norwich; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wymondham. The parish comprises 2,674 acres. Real property, £7,498. Pop., 1,169. Houses, 268. Thickthorn House and Hethersett Hall are the chief residences. Canteloff or Cantelose manor here was formerly a parish; still ranks ecclesiastically as a rectory; and had a church, the site of which is still called the old churchyard. Kett and his rebel band held their councils in the parish, in 1549, under a large tree called the Old Oak. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Canteloff, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £651.* Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church was built about 1350, and has a lofty embattled tower, with small spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a slightly endowed national school, and charities £53.

HETHERSGILL, a township in Kirk-Linton parish, Cumberland; on an affluent of the river Line, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles E by N of Longtown. Real property, £5,114. Pop., 712. Houses, 149.

HETHFELDA. See HATFIELD.

HETT, a township in Merrington parish, Durham-shire; near the river Wear, 4 miles S of Durham. Acres, 1,256. Real property, £1,533; of which £601 are in mines, and £17 in quarries. Pop., 241. Houses, 54. There is a paper mill.

HETTON, a township in Chatton parish, Northumberland; on a streamlet of its own name, 5 miles W by N of Belford.

HETTON, W. R. Yorkshire. See HETTON-WITH-BOARDLEY.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Houghton-le-Spring district, Durham. The village stands 6 miles NE of Durham; is a polling-place for the N division of the county; and has a post-office under Fence Houses.—The township comprises 1,739 acres. Real property, £30,478; of which £24,700 are in mines, and £652 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 5,684; in 1861, 6,419. Houses, 1,318. Hetton Hall belongs to the Hon. Mrs. R. Barrington, and is occupied by N. Wood, Esq. Hetton collieries, belonging to the Hetton coal company, were opened in 1822; lie beneath strata of magnesian limestone 38 yards thick; and, though undertaken in defiance of sinister prognostication by some geologists, have proved a very great success. Nearly 200 additional colliers' cottages were built in 1864-5. The Hetton railway, consisting of a series of inclined planes, and worked partly by stationary engines, partly by locomotive ones, was constructed for conveying coals hence to the river Wear, and was one of the earliest railways executed on plans superior to the old

tram ways. It is now connected with the Hartlepool and Sunderland line at Shincliffe; and has, in Hetton township, a terminal station of the name of Hetton.—The chapel is consecrated with the township; was constituted in 1832, and made ecclesiastically parochial in 1847; and is, as to civil matters, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £280.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church was built in 1832, and has a bell turret. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists, a national school, a colliery school, and three reading-rooms and libraries.—The sub-district contains also six other townships of Houghton-le-Spring parish. Acres, 6,482. Pop., 10,535. Houses, 2,183.

HETTON (South), a chapel in Easington parish, Durham; on the Hartlepool and Sunderland railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Seaham-Harbour. It has a station on the railway and a post-office under Fence Houses; and it was constituted very recently. Pop., with Haswell chapel, 2,200. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Haswell, in the diocese of Durham. Value, £215. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

HETTON-WITH-BOARDLEY, a township in Burnasall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW by N of Skipton. Acres, 5,269. Real property, £3,020. Pop., 155. Houses, 33.

HEUGE, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Stamfordham. Acres, 2,281. Pop., 430. Houses, 86. The manor belongs to Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart.

HEUGE-TOWN. See HUGH-TOWN.

HEVENINGHAM. See HAVENINGHAM.

HEVER, a village and a parish in Sevenoaks district, Kent. The village stands near the river Medway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE by E of Edenbridge, and 3 SE of Edenbridge r. station; and has a post-office under Edenbridge, and a small inn with the sign of Henry VIII. The parish includes also the hamlet of Linkhink, and part of the chapel of Mark-Beech. Acres, 2,608. Real property, £2,714. Pop., 626. Houses, 118. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Hevers or Hevres; passed to the Cobhams and the Brocas; was purchased, in the time of Henry VI., by Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, great-grandfather of Queen Anne Boleyn; was given, by Henry VIII., after the death of Anne Boleyn's father, to Anne of Cleves; passed, by gift of Queen Mary, to the Waldegraves; was purchased, in 1745, by Sir T. Waldo; and belongs now to Edmund W. M. Waldo, Esq. A castle on it, close to the Medway, dates from an ancient period; was rebuilt, in the time of Edward III., by Sir William Hever; was again refounded by Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, and completed by his grandson, the father of Anne Boleyn; was the scene of Henry VIII.'s first acquaintance with Anne Boleyn, and of his course of courting her; retains curious traditional associations of his visits to it; is now an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of its period; forms a quadrangle, surrounded by a double moat, and surmounted by high-pitched roofs and gables; is now occupied as a farm-house, but retains its old arrangements; and was approached by a strongly portcullised gatehouse, which still remains. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £800.* Patron, E. W. M. Waldo, Esq. The church is mostly decorated English; consists of nave and chancel, with tower and lofty spire; and contains an altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and memorials of the Cobhams and the Waldos. There are a British school, and charities £9.

HEVERSHAM, a village, a township, and a parish, in Kendal district, Westmoreland. The village stands about midway between the river Kent and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Milnthorpe. The township includes Milnthorpe, with its head post-office and railway station, and three hamlets; and contains a workhouse which, at the census of 1861, had 122 inmates. Acres, 2,880; of which 290 are water. Real property, £5,895. Pop., 1,433. Houses, 274. The parish contains also the townships of Hincaster, Stainton,

Sedgwick, Levens, Preston-Richard, and Crosthwaite and Lyth. Acres, 19,749. Real property, £26,395. Pop., 4,300. Houses, 813. The property is much subdivided. Levens Hall, Sedgwick House, Summerlands, Heaves, and Eversley are chief residences; and Lower Levens Hall, Heversham Hall, Hincaster Hall, and Cowmire Hall are old mansions converted into farm-houses. The surface exhibits much diversity of hill and dale; includes the mountain-mass of Whitbarrow; extends downward, through peat mosses, to the estuary of the Kent; is traversed, for about 4 miles, by the Lancaster and Kendal canal, and nearly as far by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, which has superseded the canal; and contains a Roman camp on Helm hill, a Danish camp at Hincaster, and barrows near Sedgwick. Limestone is worked, and building-stone is quarried. A foundry and iron-works were formerly in Stainton; and gunpowder works were recently established in Preston-Richard. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £825.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is variously Norman, early English, and perpendicular; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and has recently been much improved. The p. curacies of Milnthorpe, Levens, Crosscrake, and Crosthwaite are separate benefices. A grammar school was founded at Heversham, in 1613, by the Wilsons of Dallam Tower; has an endowed income of £42, with four exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge; and was restored partly by Bishops Watson and Preston, and subsequently much improved. Bishop Watson's father was master of it; Bishop Watson was a native of the village; and Bishops Watson and Preston attended the school. Charities, £104.

HEVERSHAM, Surrey. See HERSHAM.

HEVINGHAM, a village and a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk. The village stands near the line of projected railway from Norwich to Cromer, 3 miles S by E of Aylsham, and $\frac{1}{4}$ N by W of Norwich r. station; is irregularly built; and has a post-office under Norwich. The parish comprises 2,855 acres. Real property, £2,627. Pop., 838. Houses, 188. Rippon Hall is a chief residence. A palace of the bishops of Norwich anciently stood at the village, but has completely disappeared. About 300 acres are heath. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £459.* Patron, the Rev. W. J. Carver. The church has a fine porch and an embattled tower; was recently repaired; and contains an ancient font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, about 159 acres of allotment for the poor, and charities £13-

HEWAS, a tin-mine, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of St. Austell, in Cornwall. It is situated on a hill, commanding a fine view of coast and sea; and it has furnished some remains of furnaces of Jews, who formerly worked it, and some specimens of gold.

HEWAS-WATER, a village $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of St. Austell, in Cornwall; in a valley, under the hill of Hewas mine.

HEWBY, a hamlet in Weeton township, Harewood parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 5 miles E of Otley. Pop., 144.

HEWELL-GRANGE, the seat of the Baroness Windsor, in Tardebigg parish, Worcester; near the Birmingham and Worcester canal, 3 miles ESE of Bromsgrove. The estate around it belonged to Bordesley abbey, and was given, by Henry VIII., to the Windsors. The house was rebuilt in 1712.

HEWELSFIELD, a parish in the district of Chepstow and county of Gloucester; near the river Wye and the boundary with Monmouth, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Woolaston r. station, and 7 S of Coleford. Post-town, St. Briavels, under Coleford. Acres, 1,189. Real property, £2,050. Pop., 417. Houses, 89. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Henry Peel, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £131.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is of the 13th century; consists of nave, N transept, and chancel, with central dove-cot tower; and has been admirably restored. There is a national school.

HEWICK-BRIDGE. See BRIDGE-HEWICK.

HEWICK-COPT. See COPT-HEWICK.

HEWISH, a tithing in Crewkerne parish, Somerset; 1½ mile SW of Crewkerne. Pop., 179.

HEWISH, a hamlet in Yatton parish, Somerset; near the river Yeo, 6½ miles N of Axbridge. Pop., 67.

HEWISH, or HUVISH, a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts; under the Marlborough downs, 3 miles NNW of Pewsey r. station. Post-town, Pewsey, under Marlborough. Acres, 754. Real property, £932. Pop., 133. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Somerset family; and was given, in 1690, to the College of Froxfield. Hewish Hill has extensive vestiges of an ancient British village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £178.* Patrons, the Trustees of Froxfield College. The church is good.

HEWORTH, a town, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Jarrow parish, and Gateshead district, Durham. The town stands adjacent to the river Tyne, and to the Darlington and Brandling railway, near Pelaw Junction station, 2½ miles ESE of Gateshead; and has a post-office under Gateshead.—The township lies partly within Gateshead borough; includes the chapelries of St. Albans and Felling, constituted in 1843 and 1866; and comprises 2,786 acres of land, and 67 of water. Real property, £27,435; of which £9,286 are in mines, £938 in quarries, and £700 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 8,869, in 1861, 10,315. Houses, 1,570. The increase of pop. was caused by the extension of chemical works. Pop. of the part within Gateshead borough, 333. Houses, 132. Ship-building is carried on in several yards; coal is extensively mined and exported; and paper, pottery, glass, and chemicals, are manufactured.—The chapelry was at one time conterminous with the township, but was curtailed and made ecclesiastically parochial in 1843. Rated property, £19,902. Pop. in 1861, 7,680. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £234.* Patrons, Lady James and Thomas Drewett Brown, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1822; is in the pointed style, with an embattled tower; and contains 668 sittings. A monumental column is in the churchyard, commemorative of the death of 91 persons, in 1812, by an explosion in Felling colliery. There are a national school and a mechanics' institution.—The sub-district is conterminous with the township.

HEWORTH, a township in St. Saviour, St. Cuthbert, and St. Olave-Marygate parishes, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NE of York. It has a post-office under York. Acres, 1,330. Real property, £5,595. Pop., 437. Houses, 84. Pop. of the St. S. portion, 225; of the St. C. portion, 135; of the St. O. portion, 177. The manor belongs to George Hornby, Esq. Market-gardening is carried on; and bricks and tiles are made. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a private lunatic asylum.

HEWSON, a hamlet in Cotteridge parish, Worcester-shire; 4 miles W of Worcester.

HEXGREAVE, a hamlet in Southwell parish, Notts; 4½ miles NW of Southwell. Pop., 32. Vestiges of a Roman camp of 40 acres are here; and Roman coins, implements, and other relics have been found.

HEXHAM, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Northumberland. The town stands on the river Tyne and on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 1½ mile ESE of the confluence of the N. Tyne and the S. Tyne, 3½ S of the Roman wall, and 23½ W of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was anciently called Hex-toldesham, Hestoldesham, Hutoldesham, Hagustald, Hagustad, and Hagustaldsham; and it took these names from two brooks which water it, anciently called the Hextol and the Halgut, and now called the Cockshaw and the Cowgarth burns. It possibly was founded by the ancient Britons, and seems certainly to have been occupied by the Romans. It was made a bishop's see, by St. Wilfred, in 674; it had, for prelates, Eata, who was removed hence to Lindisfarne,—St. Cuthbert, who also was removed hence to Lindisfarne,—St. John of Boverley, who was removed hence to York,—and Acca,

who was the friend of Bede, and died here in 740; it had, after these, Fridbert, Almund, Tilbert, Ethelbert, Eadred, Eadbert, and Tilferth; and it ceased to be a see, at the death of Tilferth, in 821. The cathedral was originally a monastic church, founded by St. Wilfred, and dedicated to St. Andrew; and is said by Prior Richard of Hexham, who wrote histories of Hexham, King Stephen, and the War of the Standard, to have been the most beautiful and magnificent ecclesiastical edifice of its time in England. The Danes assailed it, ravaged the town, drove away Bishop Tilferth, and occasioned the cessation of the see; and at length, in 876, they completely destroyed the church, damaged or desolated all the houses of the town, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. A new church, on the site of the old one, for an Augustinian priory, was founded in 1112, by Thomas II., Archbishop of York. The Scots, under King David, pillaged this in 1138; and another body of Scots destroyed its nave in 1296. The battle of Hexham, which for some time decided the contest between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, was fought, in 1464, partly in the town, partly in the environs; and has bequeathed the name of Battle-hill to a portion of the town's main thoroughfare. The insurrection, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, in 1536, strongly affected Hexham, and led to the execution of its last prior, at the gate of the priory. A riot took place in the town in 1761, in consequence of the conscription for militia; and was not quelled till 45 persons were killed and 300 badly wounded. John of Hexham, who wrote a history of England, Richard of Hexham, already noticed, Bate, a learned friar, Hewson, the anatomist, and Richardson, author of "the Rolliad," were natives.

The town is situated mainly on the sloping skirt of a long, broad-based, lofty range of hill; and partly on a belt of alluvial plain. Many portions of it command extensive views of the long, rich, trough-like valley of the Tyne. The environs have diversity of contour, and are studded with villas. The exterior appearance of the town, on all sides, from points both near and distant, is picturesque. The interior aspect is a mixture of the modern, the antique, and the quaint. The street arrangements, though including some good spaces, and opening into fine outskirts, are prevalently narrow, irregular, and dense. One long street extends from E to W, throughout the upper side; is part of the main road from Newcastle to Carlisle; and bears, in successive portions, the names of Priest-poppole, Battle-hill, and Hencotes. Two streets, called Fore-street and Back-street, go northward, from near the middle of this, to the Market-place; a street, called Gillgate or St. Giles-street, descends from the north-west angle of the Market-place into the suburb of Cockshaw; three other thoroughfares, all of curious character, deflect from the Market-place; and a new street, northward from Battle-hill, was opened in 1865. The Market-place, till lately, was one of the most picturesque and interesting squares in England; and, even yet, has strong attractions for both the tourist and the antiquary. Priest-poppole, Hencotes, and some other parts, contain many genteel residences. Cockshaw lies wholly on the plain, and is chiefly a seat of manufacture. A fine park, called the Seal, formerly the airing-ground of the monks, ascends from Cockshaw to Hencotes, terminates on the W in a romantic dell, commands charming views, and is used as a public promenade. A pleasant small suburb, called Quatre-Bras, is ½ of a mile to the W. A complete system of drainage and waterworks, in the town, was executed in 1864-5. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway goes along the plain, between Cockshaw and the Tyne; the Border Counties railway, with communication to Hawick and Edinburgh, deflects from this about a mile to the W, and crosses the Tyne on an iron bridge; and a new railway, from nearly the same point, southward to Allandale, and designed to go eventually into junction with the North Midland system at Skipton, was begun to be formed in 1865. A magnificent stone bridge, of 12 arches, after designs by Mylne, spans the Tyne in the neighbourhood of the railway station. A suspension bridge, constructed in 1826,

at a cost of £5,000, is over the South Tyne, 2 miles to the W. The moot-hall stands a little E of the Market-place; is reached through a Gothic arch, called Hall-garth, surmounted by a fine tower, seemingly of the time of Edward III.; was the court-house, and probably also the prison, of the priory; is a curious edifice, of unknown date; and comprises a large tower, with narrow lights, and with a cornice-like range of corbels, which probably once supported a hanging gallery. A large room in a modern building, called the Abbey, to the W of the parish church, is used for county courts and mid-summer quarter sessions. A new town-hall, a handsome edifice in the Italian style, with the ground-floor fitted as a market-house, was built in the newly opened street in 1865. The parish church, on the W side of the Market-place, is the church of the quondam priory, and will be noticed in next paragraph. There formerly were two other churches, St. Peter and St. Mary, both long extinct; and considerable vestiges of one of them were discovered, a few years ago, at the rebuilding of some houses. The United Presbyterian church, in Battle-hill, was built in 1864, and is a handsome edifice, in the early English style. The Roman Catholic church, also in Battle-hill, is a fine modern building, in a mixed pointed style, with symbolic sculptures, and ranks as a cathedral. There are places of worship also for the Church of Scotland, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists; and most of them are good structures. The national schools, on the Seal, and the proprietary school, in an open lane off Hencotes, are ornamental buildings. The new cemetery, about a mile to the W, is beautifully laid out, and has two elegant chapels in the early English style. There are an endowed grammar school, a mechanics' institute, a public library, a dispensary, a workhouse, and almshouses.

The parish or priory church is much the most prominent feature of the town. It still wants the nave, destroyed in 1296, yet is more imposing than the cathedral of Carlisle or that of Ripon. It consists of a transept, 156 feet long, a choir, 95 feet by 51, and a tower, 100 feet high; and, till 1860, it had a Lady chapel, 60 feet by 30. A Saxon crypt, beneath the site of the nave, was discovered in 1726; is part of the original church, built by St. Wilfred; consists mainly of Roman stones; and has a Roman inscription built up in its walls. The transept is of four bays, in early English, of the beginning of the 13th century; and its clerestory is an arcade of triplets. The choir is of seven bays, in pure early English; has an early English triforium; and was restored and modernised in 1860. The tower is embattled; has an arcade of five lancets, with two lights, in each face; and is surmounted by a pyramidal roof. The Lady chapel was decorated English, of the latter part of the 14th century; had the form of an E transept; was used, by the later monks, as a school; and fell eventually into ruin. Remains of the chapter-house, in early English, and 30 feet square, are to the S of the transept. Vestiges of the cloisters, in four or five compartments of rich decorated carving, are at the modern building, called the Abbey, to the W. The precinct-gate still stands to the N; and is of Norman architecture, with additions of the time of Edward II. A richly-carved rood screen, some excellent stall work, three richly-ornamented sedilia, a frid-stool, or stool of peace, the helmet of Sir John Fenwick, who was killed at Marston-Moor, a beautiful oratory, called Prior Richard's shrine, and several interesting old monuments, are in the church. The frid-stool was a chair of sanctuary, which gave protection to any malefactor who could reach it. A custom existed in connection with the Border feuds, of hanging up a glove in this church as a challenge. Hence does Bertram say to Edmund in Scott's "Rokeby":—

"Edmund, thy years were scarcely mine,
When challenging the clans of Tyne,
To bring their best my brand to prove,
O'er Hexham's altar hung my glove;
But Tyndale nor in tower nor town
Held champion meet to take it down."

Hexham has a head post-office, a telegraph station, three banking offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of courts and a polling place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; a fortnightly cattle mart is held, on that day, from October till Christmas; and fairs are held on 6 Aug. and 9 Oct. There are a large iron and brass foundry, and two breweries. Manufactures of gloves, leather, shoes, stuffs, and hats are carried on. Extensive market gardens and nursery-grounds are in the neighbourhood. Pop. of the town, in 1861, 4,655. Houses, 620.—The township comprises 4,775 acres. Real property, £27,520; of which £1,900 are in iron-works, and £200 in gas works. Pop., 5,270. Houses, 740.—The parish contains also the four townships of Hexhamshire, and comprises 27,973 acres. Real property, £34,876. Pop., 6,479. Houses, 980. The manor belonged to the priory; was given, at the dissolution, to the Fosters; passed to the Fenwicks and the Blacketts; and belongs now to W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £190.* Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. A lectureship, in the gift of the Mercers' company, is attached to the church.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Slaley and Corbridge, and four townships of St. John-Lee. Acres, 53,542. Pop., 9,735. Houses, 1,628.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Allendale, containing the parishes of Allendale and Haydon; the sub-district of Chollerton, containing the parishes of Chollerton, Simonburn, Warden, and Newbrough, six townships of St. John-Lee, and the extra-parochial tract of Black Carts-with-Ryehill; and the sub-district of Bywell, containing the parishes of Bywell-St. Peter, Bywell-St. Andrew, and Shotley, fifteen townships of Ovingham, and the extra-parochial tracts of Masters-Close and Apperley. Acres, 198,586. Poor rates in 1863, £14,806. Pop. in 1851, 30,436; in 1861, 31,850. Houses, 5,752. Marriages in 1862, 220; births, 1,070,—of which 152 were illegitimate; deaths, 614,—of which 197 were at ages under 5 years, and 24 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,863; births, 10,023; deaths, 5,770. The places of worship, in 1851, were 28 of the Church of England, with 6,773 sittings; 1 of English Presbyterians, with 500 s.; 1 of United Presbyterians, with 250 s.; 3 of Independents, with 779 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 432 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 40 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,514 s.; 21 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,856 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 486 s. The schools were 48 public day schools, with 2,967 s.; 39 private day schools, with 1,060 s.; 58 Sunday schools, with 3,773 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 37 s.

HEXHAMSHIRE, a division of Hexham parish, end a quondam county-palatine, in Northumberland. The division of Hexham parish comprises the townships of High Quarter, Low Quarter, Middle Quarter, and West Quarter. Acres, 23,198. Real property, £7,356; of which £20 are in mines. Pop., 1,209. Houses, 240. Acres of High Quarter, 8,783; of L. Q., 3,608; of M. Q., 5,700; of W. Q., 5,117. Pop. of H. Q., 243; of L. Q., 454; of M. Q., 2,555; of W. Q., 257. Houses, 44, 92, 54, and 50. H. Q. extends from 6 miles S by W of Hexham town to the borders of Durhamshire; is wild and mountainous; and contains the hamlet of Lillswood. L. Q. extends from 2 to 4½ miles S of Hexham; includes the camping-ground of the Lancastrians previous to the battle of Hexham, and a romantic ravine called Deepden, with the Queen's cave, where Margaret and her child lay concealed after the battle; and contains the hamlets of Dotland, Lee, Linnels, Ordley, and Steel. M. Q. extends from 3 to 6 miles S by W of Hexham; had a lead manufactory, which was recently removed to Allendale parish; and contains the hamlets of Dalton, Mollerstead, and Raw-green. W. Q. extends from 1 to 4 miles W of Hexham; includes the access to the suspension bridge over the South Tyne; and contains the hamlets of Greenshaw-plain, Nubbeck, and Summer-roads. The quondam county-palatine comprised the parishes of Hexham, St. John-Lee, and Allendale; was

governed, as a regality, by the bishops of Hexham; passed, as a barony, to the archbishops of York; and was annexed, in the time of Elizabeth, to Northumberland.

HEXTELLS, a hamlet in Ronton parish, Staffordshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Stafford.

HEXTHORPE. See **BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE**.

HEXTON, a village and a parish in Hitchin district, Herts. The village stands near Icknield-street, among hills, adjacent to Beds. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Hitchin r. station; and is a small but ancient place, known at Domesday as Hegastanestone. The parish comprises 1,453 acres. Post-town, Silsoe, under Ampthill. Real property, £2,216. Pop. 234. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to St. Alban's abbey; was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Richard Lee; passed to the Sadleirs, the Taverners, and others; and belongs now to the family of Lantour. Hexton house is a stately mansion, of some antiquity; and stands in a well-wooded park, with beautiful views. A spot, called Bury Stede, near the church, is supposed to have been occupied as a residence of the Saxon kings. A Danish camp, called Ravensburgh castle, is on a high hill $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the S. A battle was fought in the parish, in 914, between the Saxons and the Danes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £100. Patron, Mrs. Young De Lantour. The church was restored in 1824; and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower.

HEXWORTHY, a hamlet in Lidford parish, Devon.

HEYBRIDGE, a village and a parish in Maldon district, Essex. The village is suburban to Maldon town; stands opposite to it, on the N bank of the Blackwater river, and the Chelmer navigation, adjacent to Maldon r. station; was known to the Saxons as Tidwaltintune, and given by king Athelstan to St. Paul's cathedral, in London; acquired its present name from the construction of a five-arched bridge over the Blackwater, in the time of Henry VI.; derives trade from the Chelmer navigation and the Maldon railway; and has a post-office under Maldon, a fair on Whit-Tuesday, malt works, a large iron foundry, and extensive agricultural implement and machine manufactories. The parish comprises 2,012 acres of land, and 124 of water. Real property, £5,377. Pop. in 1851, 1,330; in 1861, 1,476. Houses, 315. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £159. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is ancient, but good. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, and charities £33.

HEYDON, a village and a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk. The village stands on an affluent of the river Wensum, 5 miles W by N of Aylsham, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Elmham r. station; and has a post-office under Norwich. The parish comprises 1,942 acres. Real property, £1,799. Pop., 302. Houses, 60. The manor belonged formerly to the Earles, and belongs now to W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq. Heydon Hall is a Tudor mansion of 1534; was recently restored and improved; and stands in a wooded park of about 400 acres. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Irmingland, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £290. Patron, W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq. The church has a lofty embattled tower, with pinnacles; is in good condition; and contains an altar-tomb of Erasmus Earle, serjeant-at-law to Cromwell. There is a national school.

HEYDON, Essex. See **HAYDON**.

HEYDON, Yorkshire. See **HEDON**.

HEYDON-DOWN, an eminence on the W border of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Wiveliscombe. It is a link in a chain of hills extending eastward from Exmoor; and it commands an extensive view.

HEYFORD, a railway station, with telegraph, in Oxfordshire; on the Oxford, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton railway, 13 miles N by W of Oxford.

HEYFORD (LOWER), **HEYFORD-PURCELL**, or **HEYFORD-AT-BRIDGE**, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; on the river Cherwell, the Oxford canal, and the Oxford, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton railway, at Heyford r.

station, 6 miles WNW of Bicester. It contains the village of Lower Heyford, which has a post-office under Oxford, a weekly market on Monday, and cattle and sheep sales during the year; and it includes also the hamlet of Calcutt. Acres, 1,650. Real property, £3,046. Pop., 625. Houses, 131. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £496. Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are two Methodist chapels, a school supported by the Countess of Jersey, and charities £31.

HEYFORD (NETHER), or **LOWER HEYFORD**, a village and a parish in the district and county of Northampton. The village stands near Watling-street, the river Nen, and the Grand Junction canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Weedon r. station, and 6 WSW of Northampton; and has a post-office, of the name of Heyford, under Weedon. The parish comprises 1,690 acres. Real property, £3,936; of which £500 are in ironworks. Pop. in 1851, 624; in 1861, 807. Houses, 166. The increase of pop. was occasioned by the erection of ironworks. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Mrs. Ann Crawley. A Roman pavement, indicating the site of a Roman villa, was discovered here in 1699. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £300. Patron, Rev. T. W. Crawley. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains the tomb of Judge Morgan, who pronounced sentence on Lady Jane Grey, and a brass of 1497. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school with £105 a-year, and other charities with £40. Stanbridge, the scholar, and Preston, the distinguished puritan, were natives.

HEYFORD (UPPER), a parish in the district and county of Northampton; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Weedon r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ W of Northampton. Post-town, Heyford, under Weedon. Acres, 726. Real property, £1,827. Pop., 116. Houses, 23. The manor belongs to Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. There is no church; and the inhabitants attend that of Nether Heyford. Charities, £20.

HEYFORD (UPPER), or **HEYFORD-WARREN**, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; on the river Cherwell, the Oxford canal, and the Oxford, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton railway, near Heyford r. station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Bicester. It has a post-office, of the name of Upper Heyford, under Oxford. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £2,367. Pop., 453. Houses, 101. The manor belongs to New College, Oxford. Heyford House is an old seat of the Myrries. A tithe barn is here of the time of William of Wykeham. Building stone is quarried. A fosse and a vallum, part of the original boundary between the Mercian and the West Saxon kingdoms, are in the E. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is ancient; has a tower bearing the arms of William of Wykeham; and was about to be rebuilt in 1865. There are chapels for Wesleyans and United Free Methodists, a national school, and charities £46.

HEYHOUSES, a township and a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The township lies in Pendle forest, adjacent to Sabden village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Clitheroe r. station; and was at one time extra-parochial. Acres, 320. Real property, £460. Pop., 128. Houses, 23. The chapelry also includes part of Sabden, which has a post-office under Blackburn; and it was constituted in 1849. Pop., 1,616. Houses, 339. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150. Patron, L. G. N. Starkie, Esq. The church was built in 1842; is in the Norman style; and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and spire. There is a national school, with an endowment of £10 a-year.

HEYL. See **HAYLE**.

HEYOP, a parish and a township in Knighton district, Radnor. The parish lies on the river Teme, at the

boundary with Salop, 3½ miles WNW of Knighton r. station. Post-town, Knighton, Radnorshire. Acres, 1,180. Real property, with Knucklas, £2,139. Pop., 283. Houses, 45. Dolyfelin is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £118. Patron, Bishop of St. David's. Charities, £4. The township extends into Llangunllo parish, and is partly in Knuckles borough. Pop. of the part in Llangunllo parish, 152. Houses, 20. Pop. of the portion in Knuckles borough, 208. Houses, 34.

HEYSHAM, a village and a parish in the district and county of Lancaster. The village stands on Morecambe bay, 3 miles SSW of Poulton r. station, and 5 W by S of Lancaster; and has a post-office under Lancaster. The parish comprises 1,704 acres. Real property, £3,803. Pop., 567. Houses, 116. Heysham Hall, Heysham Lodge, and Heysham Tower are chief residences. The parish is a resort for summer residents. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £504.* Patron, the Rev. John Roys. The church stands on the summit of a rock, near the bay; is partly Norman, partly of later dates; includes an aisle added in 1864; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a belfry. Remains of an ancient oratory are on a hill above the church; and several sepulchral excavations are in the solid rock. Remains of a Roman Catholic chapel, which belonged to the Stanleys, are at High Heysham. There are a Wesleyan preaching-room and an endowed school.

HEYSHOTT, a parish in Chichester district, Sussex; near the river Rother, and the Haslemere and Chichester railway, 2 miles SSE of Midhurst. Post-town, Midhurst. Acres, 2,171. Real property, £1,815. Pop., 396. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to William de Percy, Earl of Montgomery; descended to the Earls of Northumberland; passed, in the time of Henry VIII., to Sir William Fitzwilliam, and in 1761, to the Earl of Egremont; and belongs now to Lord Leconfield. Part of the surface is downs; and there are vestiges of an ancient camp. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Stedham, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is decorated and later English, and was recently restored.

HEYTESBURY, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Wilts. The town stands on the river Wiley, and on the Somerset and Weymouth railway, near Salisbury plain, 4 miles SE by E of Warminster; was known, to the Saxons, as Hegtredesbiry; took afterwards the names of Haresbury, Haseberie, and Heightsbury; is now commonly called Hatchbury; was, in the time of Stephen, the residence of the Empress Maud; was, in 1766, nearly all destroyed by fire, and afterwards rebuilt; consists now chiefly of a single street; possesses interest to tourists as the central point of a region abounding in British, Roman, Saxon, and Danish remains; and gives the title of Baron to the family of A'Court. It sent two members to parliament from the time of Henry VI. till disfranchised by the Reform act; was a borough by prescription; and is now a seat of courts-leet. It has a post-office; under Bath, a railway station, two chief inns, a church, an Independent chapel, a national school, and an endowed hospital. The church dates from the 13th century; was partly rebuilt in 1470; underwent a thorough restoration in 1866, at an expense of about £5,500; is cruciform; has a massive tower; and contains the burial-place of the A'Courts, and a tablet to Cunningham, the antiquary. The hospital was founded in 1470, by Lady Hungerford, for a chaplain, twelve poor men, and one poor woman; was rebuilt in 1769; forms three sides of a square, two stories high; and has an endowed income of £1,373. A weekly market was formerly held; and two fairs are still held on 14 May and 25 Sept.—The parish comprises 3,380 acres. Real property, £4,713. Pop., in 1841, 1,311; in 1861, 1,103. Houses, 237. The manor belonged to the Burghershs; and passed to the Badlesmeres, the Hungerfords, the Hastingses, and others. Heytesbury House, the seat of Lord Heytesbury, is on the N side of the town; was partially rebuilt about 1784; contains a fine collection of pictures; and stands in a well wooded park. Cotley

hill rises from the woods of the park; commands a very fine panoramic view; is crowned by a tumulus; and was anciently fortified. Knook castle, Seratchbury camp, Golden barrow, and many other antiquities are in the neighbourhood. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Knook, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £350. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.—The sub-district contains also eleven other parishes, and is in Warminster district. Acres, 27,546. Pop., 4,372. Houses, 946.—The hundred contains thirteen parishes, and part of another. Acres, 33,040. Pop., 5,572. Houses, 1,209.

HEYTHROP, a parish in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford; on a headstream of the river Glyme, 3 miles E by N of Chipping-Norton r. station. It includes the hamlet of Dunthrop; and its post-town is Chipping-Norton. Acres, 1,664. Real property, £941. Pop., in 1851, 190; in 1861, 122. Houses, 27. The property belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Heythrop House, formerly the Earl's seat, was burnt in 1831; and the ruins of it, in picturesque aspect, still stand in the finely wooded park. The Heythrop hounds are kennelled in the parish. A Carthusian monastery was founded here, in 1222 by William Longespée, and removed to Hinton in Somerset. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £129. Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church is partly Norman; contains a good brass of 1521, on a panelled tomb; and was recently in disrepair. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome modern edifice.

HEYWOOD, a town and a chapelry in Heap township, Bury parish, and a sub-district in Bury district, Lancashire. The town stands on the Rochdale canal, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, near the river Roch, 3 miles E of Bury; was, toward the close of last century, a mere village, inhabited chiefly by hand-loom fustian weavers; has acquired importance from the working of coal in the adjoining townships of Bamford and Hopwood, and from the enterprise and skill of local capitalists; and is now a populous, busy, thriving seat of various manufactures. It has a post-office,† under Manchester, a railway station with telegraph, several good inns, a police station, a market-place, a mechanics' institution, two churches, nine dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, four national schools, and a British school; is a seat of petty sessions; publishes a weekly newspaper; and carries on the manufacture of power-loom, iron and brass founding, boiler-making, and all departments of cotton-spinning and cotton-weaving. The market-place was erected in 1853. The mechanics' institution was built in 1850, is neat and commodious, and has an excellent library. St. Luke's church, the church of Heywood chapelry, was built in 1863, at a cost of upwards of £10,000; is in the decorated English style; comprises a nave of 80 feet by 24, with aisles, and a chancel of 42 feet by 22; includes a private mortuary chapel, erected at great cost additional to that of the church; is ornamented with coloured marbles and alabaster; and has a detached tower, with a spire 185 feet high. Heywood was the birthplace of Peter Heywood, the Lancashire magistrate who aided the discovery of the gunpowder treason; and Heywood Hall was the seat of that gentleman's family. Pop. of the town in 1851, 12,194; in 1861, 12,824. Houses, 2,630.—The chapelry is less extensive than the town, and was constituted in 1840. Pop., 9,231. Houses, 1,843. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rector of Bury. See HEAP.—The sub-district contains the chief part of Heap township, an uninhabited portion of Bury township, part of Pilsworth township, and the whole of Hopwood township,—the last two in Middleton parish. Pop., 17,591. Houses, 3,582.

HEYWOOD, a chapelry in Westbury parish, Wilts; near the Somerset and Weymouth railway, and near Salisbury plain and the boundary with Somerset, 1 mile N of Westbury. It was constituted in 1849; and its post-town is Westbury. Rated property, £3,179. Pop. 516. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. Heywood House was built by the Leys, in the

time of James I.; and passed to the Phippses. There is a mineral spring. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £100.* Patron, H. G. G. Ludlow, Esq. The church is very good.

HEYWOOD (GREAT). See HAYWOOD (GREAT).

HIBALDSTOW, a village and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The village stands near Ermine-street, the river Ancholme, and the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Glanford-Brigg; and has a post-office letter-box under Kirtan-Lindsey, and a station, jointly with Scawby, on the railway. The parish comprises 4,390 acres. Real property, £6,100. Pop., 775. Houses, 165. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to M. D. Dallison, Esq. Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £364.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Lincoln and M. D. Dallison, Esq. The church is Norman, in fair condition; and has a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

HICK. See HECK.

HICKLETON, a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Dearne, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Darfield r. station, and 6 W by N of Doncaster. It has a post-office under Doncaster. Acres, 1,047. Real property, £1,487. Pop., 127. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Hickleton Hall, belongs to Sir Charles Wood, Bart. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £53. Patron, Sir C. Wood, Bart. The church is old but good; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains an ancient font, and monuments of the Wentworths.

HICKLING, a village and a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk. The village stands 1 mile N by E of Hickling-Broad, $\frac{2}{4}$ WNW of the nearest part of the coast, $\frac{9}{4}$ SE of North Walsham, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Brundall r. station; and has a post-office under Norwich. The parish comprises 4,334 acres. Real property, £6,698. Pop., 767. Houses, 181. The property is much subdivided. Hickling-Broad is a lake of about 400 acres, with a depth of rarely more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and is navigable, for small vessels, to the Thurne and the Bure. Much of the land is marshy. A priory of Black canons was founded here, in 1185, by Theobald de Valentia; and given, at the dissolution, to the Woodhouses. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £253. Patron, the Rev. J. N. Micklethwait. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and has a lofty embattled tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a village school with a small endowment, and poor's lands worth about £50 a-year.

HICKLING, a village and a parish in Bingham district, Notts. The village stands on the Dalby brook, near the Grantham canal, the Fosse way, and the boundary with Leicester, 7 miles S of Bingham r. station; and has a post-office under Melton-Mowbray. The parish comprises 2,930 acres. Real property, £4,778. Pop., 642. Houses, 145. The property is much subdivided. Roman coins have been found; and some evidence exists for supposing that there was a Roman station. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £400.* Patron, Queen's College, Cambridge. The church is mainly old, but has a new chancel; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a brass of 1521. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £68.

HICKSTEAD PLACE, an ancient seat in Twineham parish, Sussex; $\frac{4}{4}$ miles SW of Cuckfield. Its walls are ornamented with huge bricks, set in the form of crosses and of other devices.

HIDCOTE-BARTRIM, a hamlet in Mickleton parish, Gloucester; 2 miles N of Chipping-Campden. Real property, £1,057. Pop., 84. Houses, 15.

HIDCOTE-BOYCE, a hamlet in Ebrington parish, Gloucester; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Ebrington village. Pop., 115.

HIDDEN. See EDDINGTON, Berks.

HIDDLE, a hamlet in Barwick-in-Elmet township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{6}{4}$ miles ENE of Leeds.

HIDE, a township in Leominster parish, Hereford; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Leominster.

HIDE, Cheshire, &c. See HYDE.

HIDE (WEST), a chapelry in Stoke-Edith parish, Herefordshire; near the Hereford and Worcester railway, 7 miles E by N of Hereford. Post-town, Ledbury. Pop., 174. Houses, 35. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Stoke-Edith, in the diocese of Hereford.

HIENDLEY (COLD). See HAVERCROFT-WITH-COLD-HIENDLEY.

HIENDLEY (SOUTH), a village and a township in Felkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an acclivity, 6 miles NE by N of Barnesley. The township includes also the hamlet of Upper Hiendley. Real property, £2,013. Pop., 282. Houses, 68. The manor belongs to G. S. Foljambe, Esq.

HIGH ABBOTSDALE. See ABBOTSDALE.

HIGHAM, a village in Shirland parish, Derby; on Icknield Street, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles NNW of Alfreton. It is an ancient place; was once a market town; has still a market cross in the centre of the market place; and has a post-office under Alfreton, a Wesleyan chapel, and a cattle fair on the first Wednesday after 1 Jan. Pop., 378. Houses, 78.

HIGHAM, a village and a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent. The village stands near the Thames and Medway canal and the North Kent railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Thames, and $\frac{4}{4}$ NNW of Rochester; was known, at Domesday, as Heckham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rochester. The parish includes also Lillechurch, Oakley, Mockbeggar, and Gads Hill. Acres, 3,155; of which 190 are water. Real property, £7,630. Pop. in 1851, 843; in 1861, 1,064. Houses, 208. The increase in pop. arose from the extension of market-gardening, and the erection of small houses for the workers. The property is much subdivided. A Benedictine nunnery was founded at Lillechurch, by King Stephen; had, for its first abbess, King Stephen's daughter, Mary; was soon removed to Higham village; was given, at the dissolution, to St. John's college, Cambridge; and is now represented by some fragments of masonry there, in a house called the Abbey. An ancient causeway, probably of Roman origin, leads from the village, across the marshes, to the Thames at a point where formerly there was a ferry to a road direct toward Colchester. An ancient barrow is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the railway station. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of St. John, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £598. Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The parish church is ancient, with slight Norman traces; was recently restored; and contains a font, a piscina, and a large ancient altar-tomb. Roman bricks are in its masonry; and many Roman urns, pieces of pottery, and other relics were found in the near neighbourhood, in what is supposed to have been a potter's field. The church of St. John was built, in 1861, at a cost of £3,600; is in the early decorated English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with W porch and circular tower. There are national schools, and charities £16.

HIGHAM, a hamlet in Erith parish, Kent; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Erith.

HIGHAM, a railway station in Suffolk; on the Cambridge and Bury railway, and in Higham-Green hamlet, $\frac{7}{4}$ miles ENE of Newmarket.

HIGHAM, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; at the confluence of the rivers Bret and Stour, adjacent to Essex, $\frac{4}{4}$ miles E by N of Nayland. Post-town, Stratford-St. Mary, under Colchester. Acres, 880. Real property, £2,053. Pop., 229. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. A bridge over the Bret here was built in 1837. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £238.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is good.

HIGHAM, a hamlet in Barugh township, Darton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NW of Barnesley. There is a Wesleyan Association chapel.

HIGHAM, Norfolk. See HEIGHAM.

HIGHAM-BOOTH-WITH-WEST-CLOSE-BOOTH, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Burnley. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £2,604. Pop., 750. Houses, 162. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. There are two cotton mills, a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school; and the school-house is used as a chapel of ease.

HIGHAM (COLD). See COLD-HIGHAM.

HIGHAM-DYKES, a township in Ponteland parish, Northumberland; 7 miles SSW of Morpeth. Acres, 219. Pop., 26. Houses, 5.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Northamptonshire. The town stands on a rocky height, near the river Nen and the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 3 miles from the boundary with Beds, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Northampton. It was known, at Domesday, as Higham; and it took its after-name from the Earls Ferrers, who were its lords. Its site has yielded relics which show it to have been probably occupied by the Romans; and is within 3 miles of the Roman station of Chester. A castle was built at it, either by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, or by the Ferrers; but nothing of this remains except part of the earthwork. The town has a plain appearance, is about a mile long, and contains some houses of the 15th century. An ancient cross is in the market-place; and the shaft of another is in the churchyard. The church is early English; has been thoroughly restored, and partially rebuilt, at a cost of £6,000; measures 119 feet by 69; comprises a sort of double nave, a choir, and several chapels, with a tower and hexagonal spire 180 feet high; and contains a screen, some carved seats, a double piscina, some armour of John of Gaunt, and many brasses. An old Baptist chapel, noted for preachings by John Bunyan, is now a stable. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed grammar school, and charities £30. An ancient hospital, called the hospital of St. James, is extinct. A college was built, in the time of Henry V., by Archbishop Chichele, a native of the town; and was suppressed at the dissolution of monasteries. A bede house also was built by the archbishop; still stands on the S side of the churchyard; and is now used as a Sunday school. The town-hall is a small edifice of 1808. Markets used to be held thrice a-week, but have ceased; fairs are still held on the Thursday before 5 Feb., 7 March, the Thursday before 12 May, 28 June, the Thursday before 5 Aug., 11 Oct., and 6 Dec.; and shoe-making and lace-making are carried on. The town has a head-post-office; a railway station, and a good inn. It is a borough by prescription; and it sent a member to parliament, from the time of Queen Mary, till disfranchised by the Reform act.—The parish comprises 2,260 acres. Real property, £4,775, of which £20 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,152. Houses, 246. The manor belongs to the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Chelveston, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £300.* Patron, the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes and an extra-parochial tract in Northamptonshire, and three parishes in Beds; and is in the district of Wellingborough. Acres, 18,356. Pop., 7,100. Houses, 1,564.—The hundred contains fourteen parishes and part of another. Acres, 29,660. Pop. in 1851, 10,090; in 1861, 11,503. Houses, 2,506.

HIGHAM-GOBION, a parish in Amptill district, Beds; adjacent to Herts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Henlow r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Amptill. Post-town, Silsoe, under Amptill. Acres, 1,287. Real property, £1,762. Pop., 121. Houses, 24. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Countess Cowper. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £350.* Patron, J. H. Marvin, Esq. The church is good, and contains a monument to Castell, author of the "Lexicon Heptaglotton," who was rector.

HIGHAM-GREEN, a hamlet-chapelry in Gazeley parish, Suffolk; on the Cambridge and Bury railway, at Higham r. station, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Newmarket. Post-town, Gazeley, under Newmarket. Pop. in 1851,

343; in 1861, 407. Houses, 77. Higham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £165.* Patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a village and a parish in Hinckley district, Leicester. The village stands near the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, Watling-street, the boundary with Warwickshire, and the Leicester and Nuneaton railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Nuneaton; and has a post-office under Hinckley. The parish contains also the hamlets of Lindley and Rowden. Acres, 2,880. Real property, £5,245. Pop., 559. Houses, 123. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. J. Fisher. Lindley Hall was occupied by John Hardwick, who led the Earl of Richmond to Bosworth field; was the residence of William Burton, the first historian of Leicestershire; and is now the seat of Vincent Eyre, Esq. Several Roman coins, three ornamental ancient rings, and a great many silver coins of Henry III. were found, in the early part of the 17th century, at or near Watling-street. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £552.* Patron, the Rev. J. Fisher. The church is modern, with an ancient Norman tower. There are a national school, and charities £7.

HIGHAM-PARK, an extra-parochial tract in Wellingborough district, Northampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Higham-Ferrers. Acres, 596. Real property, £700. Pop., 10. House, 1.

HIGHAMPTON. See HAMPTON (HIGH).

HIGH ANGERTON, &c. See ANGERTON, &c.

HIGHBEACH WARREN, a tract of 1,180 acres in Balcombe parish, Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cuckfield.

HIGH BEECH, a chapelry in Waltham Abbey parish, Essex; in Epping forest, 2 miles E of the boundary with Middlesex, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Waltham r. station. It was constituted in 1836; and its post-town is Waltham Abbey, London N. Pop., 531. Houses, 96. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is modern.

HIGH BICKINGTON, &c. See BICKINGTON, &c.

HIGHBRAY, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; on the river Bray, near the boundary with Somerset, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of South Molton, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, North Molton, under South Molton. Acres, 4,273. Real property, £3,505. Pop., 295. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. Lydcott, the house whence Amy Robsart of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Kenilworth" went, is now partly removed and partly a farm house; and the ancient chapel of it is now the farm garden; and a shilling of Queen Elizabeth was, a few years ago, found there. The surface of the parish is high, and partly moorish. An ancient fortification of about 4 acres, a tumulus 114 feet in circuit and 10 feet high, and several smaller tumuli, are on the moor. Successive strata in the tumuli have been found, on examination, to contain,—first, ashes, Roman coins, and cinerary urns; next, Greek coins; next, Egyptian coins, Phœnician coins, and copper arrow heads. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £280. Patron, P. P. Acland, Esq. The church is very ancient; has a peculiar tower; and contains a fine ancient font, and several very old monumental stones.

HIGHBRIDGE, a hamlet and a chapelry in Burnham parish, Somerset. The hamlet lies on the river Brue, and on the Bristol and Exeter railway, at the junction of the Glastonbury railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bridgewater; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Bridgewater. It became a seat of considerable trade after the opening of the railway; acquired great increase of houses, with shops and inns; and has now a large hotel, a commodious market-house, and a well-attended market, for country produce and cattle, on the first Monday of every month. The chapelry was constituted in 1860. Pop., 762. Houses, 174. Brick-making is largely carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £193. Patrons, Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell, of Badgworth Court. The

church is recent; was erected at the expense of Mrs. Luttrell; and is handsome and spacious.

HIGHBRIDGE, a hamlet in St. Decumans parish, Somerset; near Watchet.

HIGHBROOKS, a hamlet in Somerton parish, Somerset; near Somerton.

HIGHBURY, a hill, with an ancient camp, on the W. border of Gloucester; near the river Wye, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW of Coleford.

HIGHBURY, a metropolitan suburb and a chapelry in Islington parish, Middlesex. The suburb stands on the New river and on the North London railway, 3 miles N of St. Paul's; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Holloway, London N. The post-office is in Hamilton-terrace; and pillar-boxes are in Highbury-crescent and Highbury-park. Communication is maintained every five minutes, by omnibuses, with the City and the West End, and every quarter of an hour with the city by railway. The suburb was originally a hamlet, and took its name from a small Roman camp, on a site nearly opposite Highbury Barn tavern. The manor belonged to the priors of St. John, Clerkenwell, who had a moated house, called Little St. John's wood, on the site of the camp; passed to Thomas Cromwell, the Crown, the Apseleys, and others; and belongs now to the Colebrooks. Much injury was done here, in 1381, by Jack Straw, one of Wat Tyler's followers. Most of what formerly was open ground is now edificed; and part is occupied by very handsome ranges of buildings, two of the chief of which are Highbury-terrace and Highbury-crescent. A theological college for Congregational students was built, in 1826, at a cost of £22,000; became a training-school of the Church of England, and is now a divinity college of that church. Christ church, the church of Highbury chapelry, was built, in 1848, at a cost of £8,000; and is a cruciform structure, after designs by Allom. Park church, a church of the United Presbyterians, was built, in 1863, at a cost of about £6,500; is in a style akin to the Anglo-Italian of Hawksmoor's time, after designs by Habershon; and has, at the SW angle, a tower with pinnacled spire. The chapelry was constituted in 1849. Pop. in 1861, 3,229. Houses, 447. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £550. Patrons, Trustees.

HIGH BUSTON, &c. See BUSTON, &c.

HIGH CHURCH. See TRANWELL.

HIGHCLERE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Kingsclere district, Hants. The village stands 7 miles W of Kingsclere and $\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Newbury r. station; is a beautiful place; and has a post-office under Newbury. The parish comprises 3,391 acres. Real property, £3,045. Pop., 446. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the bishops of Winchester; was given, by Edward VI., to the Fitzwilliams; passed to the Sawyers and the Herberts; and belongs now to the Earl of Carnarvon. A palace of the bishops of Winchester stood here, and was succeeded by a mansion of the Herberts. That mansion, now Highclere castle, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon, is a stately pile, partly ancient, partly altered, partly modern; has pinnacles, perforated work, flanking towers, and a magnificent W front tower; contains some valuable pictures; and occupies a spot 587 feet in elevation above sea-level, amid a wooded and very picturesque park, upwards of 13 miles in circuit. Siddon hill, covered with wood, 940 feet high, and commanding splendid and very extensive views, is within the park; and Beacon hill, 900 feet high, crowned by ancient fortifications, and also commanding very grand views, is close without the gates. Many tumuli are on the neighbouring downs; and a circular camp of about 8 acres, is on Ladle hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Beacon hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £400.* Patron, the Earl of Carnarvon. The church was rebuilt, in the time of Charles II., by Sir Robert Sawyer; was rebuilt again, in 1823, and repaired in 1859; contains several interesting monuments; and stands, almost concealed from view, in a grove. There are a national school, and charities £11. Miller, the antiquary, was a native.—The sub-district

contains seven parishes. Acres, 10,500. Pop., 3,257. Houses, 702.

HIGH-CLIFF, a precipitous declivity on the seaward side of Resparvell Down, in Cornwall; on the coast of Bristol channel, 2 miles NE of Boscawen. It has an elevation of 735 feet, and commands a fine view of the coast and the channel.

HIGH-CLIFF CASTLE, a seat on the coast of Hants; 2 miles E of Christchurch. It succeeded a villa of Lord Bute, the favourite of George III., which fell under encroachment of the sea; and it was itself built by the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and is also threatened by sea-encroachment. It has fantastic turrets; may be called, as to appearance, a compound of castle, abbey, and church; presents an aspect picturesque to a general observer's eye, but revolting to the eye of a severe architect; commands a superb sea-view; and contains a variety of antique interesting objects.

HIGH CONISCLIFFE, &c. See CONISCLIFFE, &c.

HIGH CROSS, a hamlet and a chapelry in Standen parish, Herts. The hamlet lies 3 miles W of Hadham r. station, and 3 N of Ware. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Post-town, Ware. Pop., 819. Houses, 170. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £150.* Patron, C. W. G. Fuller, Esq. The church is modern, and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and bell-turret.

HIGH CROSS, a place on the mutual border of Leicester and Warwick; at the intersection of Watling-street and the Fosse way, and near the central watershed of England, 5 miles NW of Lutterworth. A high cross anciently stood here; and was supplanted by a beacon post, for alarming the country in the event of an invasion. A handsome cross also was erected here, in 1812, to commemorate the peace of Utrecht. The place is a meet for the Atherstone hounds.

HIGH CROSS, a village in Rowington parish, Warwickshire; near the Birmingham canal, 5 miles WNW of Warwick.

HIGH CUP NICK, a romantic and singular rocky chasm on the backbone of England; near the boundary between Westmoreland and Durham, 5 miles NW of Caldron Snout, and 12 NE of Appleby. Magnificent views are obtained near it westward across the vale of the Eden.

HIGHDEN, the seat of Sir Charles Goring, Bart., in Washington parish, Sussex; on high ground, commanding extensive and beautiful views, 4 miles WNW of Steyning.

HIGH DOWN, the seat of the Radcliffes in Herts; on Icknield-street, 2 miles WNW of Hitchin.

HIGHDOWN HILL, an eminence in Sussex; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Goring, and 2 N of the sea. It commands a very beautiful view; is crowned by an irregular earthwork; and has, within that earthwork, a famous "miller's tomb," belonging to a miller in the vicinity who died in 1793, and who erected the tomb and prepared his coffin 30 years before his death.

HIGH EASHING, &c. See EASHING, &c.

HIGH EDGE. See HEAGE.

HIGH ELMS, the seat of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., in Down parish, Kent; near Farnborough.

HIGHER BAGLAN. See BAGLAN.

HIGHER BEACH HALL, the seat of the baronet family of Stracy, in Cheshire; near Macclesfield.

HIGHER BEBINGTON, &c. See BEBINGTON, &c.

HIGH ERCALL. See ERCALL-MAGNA.

HIGHER COYCHURCH, &c. See COYCHURCH, &c.

HIGH FELL, a place on the N border of Durham; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SSW of Gateshead. It has a post-office under Gateshead.

HIGHFIELD, a village in the north-eastern vicinity of Southampton, in Hants. It has a post-office under Southampton, and a church.

HIGHFIELD, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles SW of Sheffield.

HIGH-FLATTS, a hamlet in Denby township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NNW of Penistone.

HIGH FORCE, a waterfall at the boundary between Westmoreland and Durham: on the river Tees, 5 miles below its source, and 5 WNW of Middleton-in-Teesdale. The stream falls, in three leaps, over a precipice of 69 feet; and the picturesque character of the cascade is greatly heightened by the forms, tints, and foliage of the flanking rocks. A hotel, built by the Duke of Cleveland, stands $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant; commands a fine view, across woods, to the waterfall; and is much frequented during the fishing and the shooting seasons.

HIGH FOREST, &c. See **FOREST**, &c.

HIGHGATE, a metropolitan suburb and a chapelry in St. Pancras and Hornsey parishes, Middlesex. The suburb stands on a hill, near the Hampstead and City Junction and the Great Northern railways, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of St. Paul's, London; is within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police and the Central criminal court; and has post-offices in High-street and Highgate-hill under London N, a pillar-box in Millfield-lane, and wall-boxes in Highgate-archway, Hornsey-lane, and North-hill. A railway station, on the Hampstead and City Junction railway, is near its SSW side at Kentish-Town; another railway station, on the new branch of the Great Northern railway northward from the vicinity of Holloway, is adjacent to its NE side in the Archway-road; and omnibuses run both from its Kentish-Town and its Holloway environs to the City and the West End. The name Highgate is said to have been derived from a gatehouse or highgate on the hill, erected by the bishops of London for the exaction of toll. The bishops had a seat here, and are still owners of the toll; and the old gatehouse was not removed till 1769. An ancient hermitage was on the hill; and one of the hermits, at an early period, constructed a causeway hence to Islington. This was afterwards extended from one end to Clerkenwell, from the other end northward; became the great N road from London; and, prior to the railway period, was traversed daily by upwards of eighty stage coaches. Part of the road on the hill was so steep as to rise 1 in 7; a project was formed, in 1809, to avoid this by means of a tunnel, 300 yards long, under Hornsey-lane; and in 1812, when the work was considerably advanced, the earth fell in, and an open road, with deep cutting, on the line of the intended tunnel, was formed instead, and was spanned by a lofty archway to connect Highgate with Hornsey. This cutting discloses the geognostic formation of the hill, and is an interesting study to geologists. The hill, with a large tract around it, was a forest at the time of the Roman invasion, and was not disafforested till 1218. Portious of the natural timber of it still exist at Caen wood and South wood. The nobles who made resistance to Richard II., in 1387, occupied the hill. The Duke of Gloucester and the young king Edward V., in 1433, were met here by the citizens of London, and conducted hence with great pomp to the city. Henry VII., after the battle of Bosworth field, on his way to the metropolis, was received here by the corporation and citizens of London. Queen Elizabeth visited Highgate in 1589; Mary, Queen of Scots, was detained a short time at the neighbouring house of the Earl of Arundel; James I. spent a night here, in 1624, prior to a stag hunt in St. John's wood; and many other sovereigns and distinguished persons have halted here, or passed through, on their way to the north. Many travellers used, at taverns here, to enjoy a curious kind of local hospitality, and to swear, in connexion with it, a curious burlesque oath. Sir Richard Baker, the chronicler, Andrew Marvell, the poet, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, the comptroller of Queen Mary's household, General Ireton, Oliver Cromwell, Nell Gwynne, Chief-Justice Pemberton, the two Coleridges, and Lord Chancellor Bethel were residents; Lord Bacon died here in the house of the Earl of Arundel; and Dr Sacheverell also died here.

The hill on which the town stands is one of the highest in Middlesex, and commands brilliant views of London and the surrounding country. The town begins in the vicinity of Upper Holloway; extends about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the NNW; and contains many villa residences and many

good shops. Its environs are studded with mansions and villas; include the Earl of Mansfield's fine domain of Caen wood; abound in walks and drives; and possess many attractions of both close view and distant prospect. A spacious reservoir of the New River water company is on the summit of the hill. An ancient tumulus is on Parliament hill. A lepers-hospital was founded, in the time of Edward I., by William Poole, on the lower part of Highgate hill, at a spot now called Lazarets or Lazar-cot Field. A stone near this, called the Whittington stone, commemorates the tradition that Whittington here heard Bow bells ringing the popular change known as, "Turn again, Whittington, thrice lord-mayor of London." A cemetery of 21 acres, called the North London cemetery, was formed, in 1839, on the south slope of the hill, adjacent to Upper Holloway; underwent recent enlargement, by the addition of land on the opposite side of Swan's lane; contains a handsome chapel; and is beautifully laid out, planted with wood, and studded with monumental columns, obelisks, urns, and sarcophagi. St. Michael's church, immediately above the cemetery, was built in 1833, in lieu of a previous old chapel; is a handsome edifice in the pointed style, with a tower and spire visible for miles around; and contains a monumental tablet to S. Coleridge, and other monuments, removed to it from the old chapel. St. Anne's church, at the foot of West Hill, was built and endowed by the late Miss Barnett. All Saints church, on North Hill, was built in 1864; is a small cruciform edifice, in a variety of the later French first pointed style; and has a bell-cote over the chancel-arch. The Congregational chapel at South Grove, was built in 1859, and is an elegant structure. There are also a Baptist chapel, two Roman Catholic establishments, and a Jewish synagogue. The grammar-school was founded in 1565, by Sir Roger Cholmeley; was recently much enlarged; and has an endowed income of about £800, with an exhibition of £50 at one of the universities. There is a mission college in connexion with the London Missionary Society. There are also national, British, and industrial schools, and a literary institution. The endowed charities amount to about £1,058, and include Whittington's college or alms-houses, and Wollaston's and Pauncefort's alms-houses. Whittington's college was founded by the famous Whittington, and is a very handsome edifice. The small-pox hospital is near it, and was removed from King's-cross in 1850. There are also a dispensary and a magdalene institution, the latter recently founded.—The chapelry was constituted in 1832. Pop. in 1861, 4,547. Houses, 719. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £550.* Patron, the Bishop of London. St. Anne's is a separate charge, and All Saints is held with St. Michael's.

HIGHGATE-LANE, a village in Lepton township, Kirkheaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles E of Huddersfield.

HIGH-GREEN, a village in Ecclesfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Sheffield. It has a post-office under Sheffield, and a British school.

HIGH-HALDEN, &c. See **HALDEN**, &c.

HIGHHEAD. See **IVEGILL**.

HIGH HOUSES, a village in Sharples township, Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; 5 miles E of Chorley.

HIGH HOYLAND, &c. See **HOYLAND**, &c.

HIGH LANE, a chapelry in the parishes of Prestbury and Stockport, Cheshire; near the North-western railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stockport. It was constituted in 1860; and it has a post-office under Stockport. Pop., 1,193. Houses, 225. Pop. of the Stockport portion, 1,135. Houses, 215. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Rector of Stockport. The church was opened in 1859, and is in the Norman style. There is a national school.

HIGHLAWS, a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; on the river Wansbeck, 8 miles W of Morpeth. Acres, 295. Pop., 20. Houses, 3.

HIGHLAWS, (High and Low.) See **HEIGLEY**.

HIGHLEADON, a hamlet in Rudford parish, Glou-

cestershire; 5 miles NW of Gloucester. Real property, £1,172. Pop., 97. Houses, 23.

HIGH LEIGH. See LEIGH (HIGH).

HIGH-LEVEL BRIDGE. See NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HIGHLEY, a village and a parish in Cleobury-Mortimer district, Salop. The village stands on a rising-ground, adjacent to the river Severn and to the Severn Valley railway, 7 miles SSE of Bridgnorth; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bridgnorth. The parish comprises 1,527 acres. Rated property, £1,779. Pop., 407. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to William Jordan, Esq. Good building stone is quarried, and coal was formerly worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £300.* Patron, J. Perry, Esq. The church is tolerable, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £6.

HIGHLEY-ST. MARY, or **HIGHTLEIGH**, an extra-parochial tract in Tiverton district, Devon; on the river Exe, 3 miles NW of Bampton. Acres, 370. Pop., 18. Houses, 4.

HIGHLIGHT, an extra-parochial tract in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; 7½ miles SW of Cardiff. Acres, 390. Real property, £221. Pop., 15. Houses, 2.

HIGH LITTLETON, &c. See LITTLETON, &c.

HIGH LODGE. See ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD.

HIGHLOW, a lordship in Hope parish, Derby; 4 miles SE of Hope. Pop., 50. Houses, 9. The property belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.

HIGHMEADOW, an old seat near Newnham, in Gloucester. It belongs to Viscount Gage, and occupies the site of a settlement of his ancestor, De Gage, at the Conquest.

HIGH MELTON. See MELTON.

HIGHMORE, a chapelry in Bix and Rotherfield-Greys parishes, Oxford; under the Chiltern hills, 4½ miles WNW of Henley-on-Thames r. station. It was constituted in 1860; and its post-town is Nettleden, under Henley-on-Thames. Pop., 333. Houses, 71. Pop. of the Rotherfield-Greys portion, 283. Houses, 60. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £101.* Patron, the Rector of Rotherfield-Greys. The church was built in 1859, and is in the early English style. There is a national school.

HIGHNAM, a hamlet and a chapelry in Churcham parish, Gloucestershire. The hamlet lies near the river Severn, 2 miles WNW of Gloucester r. station. Pop., 218. Houses, 45. Highnam Court was built after a design by Inigo Jones; belonged formerly to the Cookes and to the baronet family of Guise; and belongs now to T. G. Parry, Esq. The chapelry was constituted in 1851; and its post-town is Gloucester. Pop., 357. Houses, 70. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £130.* Patron, T. G. Parry, Esq. The church is modern and elegant; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and lofty spire.

HIGH OFFLEY, &c. See OFFLEY, &c.

HIGH PEAK, a hundred in Derbyshire; bounded by Cheshire, Yorkshire, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth; containing six parishes; and cut into the two divisions of High Peak and Bakewell. Acres of the H. P. div., 128,371; of the B. div., 81,146. Pop. in 1851, of the H. P. div., 41,086; of the B. div., 20,547. Pop., in 1861, of both, 66,397. Houses, 13,154. The surface is partly mountainous, and includes a vast aggregate of picturesque and romantic scenery. See CASTLETON, CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, BAKEWELL, &c.

HIGH PIKE, a chief summit of the Caldbeck fells, in Cumberland; 2½ miles SSW of Hesketh-Newmarket. It has an altitude of 2,101 feet above sea-level.

HIGH ROOTHING, &c. See ROTHING, &c.

HIGH STYLE, a mountain-summit on the SW side of Buttermere, in Cumberland; midway between High Crag and Red Pike.

HIGH STOY, a mountain in Dorset; 4½ miles NW of Cerne-Abbas.

HIGH STREET, a mountain-ridge in Westmoreland; dividing Kentmere from Troutbeck, and extending

northward to Swarth Fell between the vale of the Lowther and the lower part of Ulles-water. It culminates in a summit 2,700 feet high, at the divergence of Kentmere, Troutbeck, Patterdale, and Maridale; and it has also the summits of Yoke, Hill-Bell, and Frosrick to the S, and those of Kidsty Pike and Lade Pot to the N. A Roman road, going up from Kendal, went along the ridge; passed within a few feet of the culminating summit; was the loftiest road ever formed in England; and gave rise to the seemingly anomalous name of High Street. Many parts of the ridge command splendid views.

HIGH STREET GREEN, a village in Hemel-Hempstead, parish, Herts; 1 mile E of Hemel-Hempstead.

HIGHTLEIGH. See HIGHLEY-ST. MARY.

HIGH TOR, a rocky eminence in Matlock-dale, Derbyshire; at the river Derwent, near Matlock. It rises to a height of nearly 400 feet; is thickly clothed, in its lower part, with shrubs and trees; is bare and rugged in its upper part; and presents, on all sides, a picturesque aspect. It was pierced, in 1849, by a tunnel for a railway to Buxton.

HIGH TOR, or **HEYTOR**, an eminence on the E side of Dartmoor, in Devon; 6 miles S by E of Moreton-Hampstead. It has a bold and singular outline; terminates in a double crown of granite; forms a striking feature in many views to the E; and commands a splendid prospect.

HIGHTOWN, a hamlet in Mildenhall-St. Andrew parish, Suffolk; forming chief part of Mildenhall town. Pop., 1,615. Houses, 326. Mildenhall workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 57 inmates.

HIGHTOWN, a village on the coast of Lancashire; near the river Alt and the Liverpool and Southport railway, ¾ miles NNW of Great Crosby. It has a station on the railway.

HIGHTOYNTON, &c. See TOTYNTON, &c.

HIGHWAY, a hamlet in Lanteglos parish, Cornwall; on a branch of the river Camel, 6½ miles NNW of Bodmin.

HIGHWAY, a parish in Calne district, Wilts; 4½ miles NE of Calne, and 5 NNW of Wootton-Bassett r. station. Post-town, Hillmarton, under Chippenham. Acres, 813. Real property, £1,077. Pop., 121. Houses, 26. The manor belongs to A. H. Tonge, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bremhill, in the diocese of Salisbury.

HIGHWEEK, a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon; on Icknield-street, the river Teign, and the Moreton-Hampstead railway, near the South Devon railway, 1 mile NW of Newton-Bushel. Post-town, Newton-Abbot. Acres, 2,422. Real property, £7,324; of which £71 are in fisheries, and £210 in gas-works. Pop., in 1851, 1,398; in 1861, 1,571. Houses, 345. The property is subdivided. A triple-ditched camp is at Milberdown. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value and patron not reported. The church is good; and there are charities £51.

HIGHWOOD-HILL, a hamlet near Hendon, in Middlesex. It has a post-office under Hendon, London NW. A mansion here was the seat of Lord William Russell, the patriot, Mrs Porter, the actress, and Lady Raffles; and was also the residence and death-place of William Wilberforce.

HIGH WORSALL. See WORSALL.

HIGHWORTH, a small town, a tything, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Wilts. The town stands on high ground, commanding an extensive view, 2 miles W of the river Cole and the boundary with Berks, 4½ NW of Shrivenham r. station, and 6½ NNE of Swindon; was known, at Domesday, as Wrde; had once the status of a borough, sending a member to parliament, but lost the franchise by disuse; and possessed considerable importance as a seat of provincial trade, but lost much of this in consequence of the formation of the Great Western railway. It consists chiefly of stone-built houses; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office; under Swindon, a banking office, two good inns, a church, three dissenting chapels, national and British schools, a scientific institute, a subscription library, and

charities £277. The church was built in the time of Henry VI.; includes two chapels; was recently restored; has a square tower, with open parapet; and contains tombs of the Warnefords. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; a monthly cattle market is held on the last Wednesday of each month; and fairs are held on 13 Aug. and 11 Oct. The tithing is chiefly identical with the town. Pop. in 1851, 698; in 1861, 631. Houses, 140. The parish contains also the tithings of Westrop, Eastrop, Fresdon, Sevenhampton, South Marston, and Broad Blunsdon. Acres, 10,000. Real property, exclusive of South Marston and Broad Blunsdon, £10,852. Rated property of the whole, £12,055. The property of Sevenhampton is all in one estate; that of Broad Blunsdon is divided among a few; and that of other parts is much subdivided. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to the Crown; and passed to Edmund de Langley and the St. Johns. An ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman, was on Blunsdon castle-hill; and a Roman road went past the W base of that hill. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapels of Sevenhampton and South Marston, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £555.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Sevenhampton and South Marston have chapels of ease; and Broad Blunsdon is a separate charge.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Inglesham, Castle-Eaton, Hanington, Stanton-Fitzwarren, Blunsdon-St. Andrew, Rodborne-Chaney, and Stratton-St. Margaret. Acres, 23,456. Pop., 7,013. Houses, 1,516.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Swindon, containing the parishes of Swindon, Bishopstoune, Little Hinton, Wanborough, Liddington, Chisleton, Draycot-Foliatt, and Wroughton. Acres, 50,064. Poor-rates, in 1863, £3,346. Pop. in 1851, 17,620; in 1861, 19,237. Houses, 3,862. Marriages in 1862, 166; births, 761,—of which 50 were illegitimate; deaths, 363,—of which 146 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,316; births, 6,302; deaths, 3,344. The places of worship, in 1851, were 20 of the Church of England, with 4,167 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 682 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 690 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,303 s.; 10 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,001 s.; and 1 undefined, with 20 attendants. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,740 scholars; 22 private day schools, with 460 s.; and 31 Sunday schools, with 2,418 s. The workhouse is in Stratton-St. Margaret.—The hundred bears the name of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; and contains eighteen parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 50,515. Pop. in 1851, 14,432; in 1861, 14,027. Houses, 3,064.

HIGH WYCOMBE. See WYCOMBE.

HILARY (St.), a parish in Penzance district, Cornwall; near Monnt's bay, 3 miles E by S of Marazion Road r. station, and 5 E by N of Penzance. It adjoins the extra-parochial tract of St. Michael's Mount, and includes the town of Marazion, which has a post-office, designated Marazion, Cornwall. Acres, 3,657; of which 190 are water. Real property, £9,607; of which £813 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 3,021; in 1861, 3,459. Houses, 687. Granite and slate are the chief rocks; and copper and tin ores are worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £311.* Patrons, the Duke of Leeds and others. The church stands on high ground forms a conspicuous landmark; was recently rebuilt; and contains monuments of the Godolphins and others. The p. curacy of Marazion is a separate benefice. There are several dissenting chapels. Palmer, the Nonconformist, and Hitchins, the astronomer, were vicars. See MARAZION.

HILARY (St.), a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; 2 miles SE of Cowbridge, and 5½ S by W of Llantrissant r. station. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £1,741. Pop., 139. Houses, 29. Remains exist of Beaupré or Bewper Castle, the old seat of the Sitsyllts. Limestone is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £44. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff.

HILARY (St.), Jersey. See HELIER (St.).

HILBECK, a township in Brough parish, Westmoreland; 1 mile N of Brough. Pop., 76. Houses, 14. The manor belonged anciently to the Hilbecks; passed, in the time of Edward II., to the Blinksinsops; and belongs now to William Wilkinson, Esq.

HILBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Wissey, 5½ miles S of Swaffham r. station; and has a post-office under Brandon. The parish comprises 3,101 acres. Real property, £2,263. Pop., 365. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. Hilborough House belongs to J. R. Mills, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £390.* Patron, the Rev. John Burrough. The church is ancient but very good; has an embattled tower, with crocketed pinnacles; and contains a double piscina. Remains exist of St. Margaret's or the pilgrims' chapel, which was served for a time by Dean Colet, the founder of St. Paul's school in London. There are a parochial school, and some charities.

HILBRE, or HILBURY. See HELBRE.

HILCOMBE, a tithing in Ilminster parish, Somerset; near Ilminster.

HILCOTT, a hamlet in Eccleshall parish, Stafford; 1 mile NNE of Eccleshall. It is a meet for the North Staffordshire hounds.

HILCOTT, a tithing in North Newnton parish, Wilts; near the river Avon, 7½ miles ESE of Devizes. Pop., 262. There are a school-house used as a chapel of ease and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

HILCOTT-END, a tithing in Ampney-Crucis parish, Gloucester; 2 miles NE of Chipping-Campden.

HILDA (St.), a chapelry in South Shields township, Jarrow parish, Durham.

HILDENBOROUGH, or HILDERBOROUGH, a hamlet in Tunbridge parish, and a chapelry partly also in Leigh parish, Kent. The hamlet lies 2 miles NW by N of Tunbridge r. station; and has a post-office under Tunbridge. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Pop., 1,049. Houses, 208. Pop. of the Tunbridge portion, 340. Houses, 166. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £170.* Patron, the Vicar of Tunbridge. The church was built in 1844; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire. There is a national school.

HILDENLEY, a township in Appleton-le-Street parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Derwent and the York railway, 2 miles W of New Malton. Acres, 270. Real property, £375; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop., 42. Houses, 5. Hildenley House is a chief residence.

HILDERSHAM, a village and a parish in Linton district, Cambridge. The village stands on the river Granta, near the Newmarket railway, 2 miles NE of Linton; and has a post-office under Cambridge. The parish comprises 1,499 acres. Real property, £2,106. Pop., 227. Houses, 51. The manor belonged formerly to the De Veres, Earls of Oxford; and belongs now to F. Huddleston, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £288.* Patron, the Rev. R. Goodwin. The church is ancient; recently underwent extensive alterations; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. Matthew Paris, the chronicler, is supposed to have been a native.

HILDERSTON. See HINDOLVESTON.

HILDERSTONE, a village and a chapelry in Stone parish, Stafford. The village stands ¾ miles ENE of Stone r. station, and has a post-office under Stone. The chapelry was constituted in 1841. Real property, £3,448. Pop., 448. Houses, 90. Hilderstone Hall is the seat of J. Bourne, Esq. Shoemaking is a considerable occupation. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £120.* Patron, J. Bourne, Esq. The church was built in 1833, and has a tower and spire.

HILDERTHORPE, a township in Bridlington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 1 mile S of Bridlington. Acres, with Wilsthorpe, 712; of which 232 are water. Real property, £1,435. Pop., of H. alone, 176. Houses, 35. The manor belongs to H. Hudson, Esq. The township is frequented, in summer, for sea-bathing.

HILDESLEY. See HILLESLEY.

HILFIELD, or HILLFIELD, a parochial chapelry in Dorchester district, Dorset; 3 miles ENE of Evershot r. station, and 3¼ NW by N of Cerne-Abbas. Post-town, Cerne, under Dorchester. Acres, 1,584. Real property, £1,564. Pop., 111. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Charles Cousin, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £52. Patron, the Vicar of Sydling. The church is good.

HILGAY, a village and a parish in Downham district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Wissey, 2 miles from the Ouse, 3 NE of Hilgay Fen r. station, and 4 SSE of Market-Downham; and has a post-office under Downham. The parish comprises 7,860 acres; of which 5,908 are in the fens. Real property, £13,492. Pop., 1,624. Houses, 365. The property is much subdivided. The Hall, about ½ a mile from the village, belonged to the abbots of Ramsey; went at the dissolution to James Howe; belongs now to the Jones family; and was rebuilt, in the Tudor style, in 1840. Modney priory, a cell to Ramsey abbey, stood at what is now a farm-house 2 miles SW. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,800.* Patron, the Rev. W. J. Parkes. The parish church is mainly decorated English, partly later English, with a modern tower; and has been restored. A chapel of ease is in a hamlet on the Tenule bank W of the Ouse; and an iron church is in an isolated tract 7 miles distant; but that tract, together with portions of Littleport and Feltwell parishes, was made a separate charge in 1866. There are Methodist chapels, national schools, church lands about £150, and charities £290. P. Fletcher, the poet, was rector.

HILGAY FEN, a railway station in Norfolk; on the Ely and Lynn railway, 3¼ miles S by W of Market-Downham.

HILL, a parish in Thornbury district, Gloucester; adjacent to the river Severn, 4 miles N of Thornbury, and 5¼ W by S of Dursley Junction r. station. Post-town, Berkeley. Acres, 2,476; of which 510 are water. Real property, £4,146. Pop., 216. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Herbert Jenner, Esq. Hill Court is an ancient mansion, supposed to occupy the site of a monastery of the 12th century. The living is a donative in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £250.* Patron, Herbert Jenner, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has a tower and spire.

HILL, a tything in Droxford parish, Hants; 2 miles ESE of Bishops-Waltham. Pop., 277.

HILL, a hamlet in Milbrook parish, Hants; 2 miles WNW of Southampton.

HILL, a tything in Bishops-Lydeard parish, Somerset; 3¼ miles NE of Milverton.

HILL, a hamlet in Leamington-Hastings parish, Warwick; on the river Avon, 2 miles NNW of Leamington. Pop., 102.

HILL, a village in Stoneleigh parish, Warwick; 3 miles S of Coventry. It was anciently called Hull,—sometimes King's Hull; and it had a grange of the monks of Stoneleigh.

HILL, a hamlet and a chapelry in Sutton-Coldfield parish, Warwick. The hamlet lies near a branch of the river Tame, the Birmingham and Lichfield railway, and the boundary with Stafford, 1¼ mile N of Sutton-Coldfield. The chapelry was constituted in 1853; and its post-town is Sutton-Coldfield, under Birmingham. Pop., 1,246. Houses, 295. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Rector of Sutton-Coldfield. The church was built in 1835; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There is a national school.

HILL, a township in Halesowen parish, Worcester; near the river Stour, the Netherton canal, and the boundary with Salop, in the vicinity of Halesowen. Pop. in 1851, 1,122; in 1861, 1,223. Houses, 256. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the iron manufacture.

HILL, a hundred in Lincoln; in the parts of Lindsey;

containing Ashby-Puerorum parish and twenty other parishes. Acres, 25,016. Pop., 3,739. Houses, 760.

HILLAM, a township in Monk-Frystone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the North Midland railway, 4 miles N of Ferrybridge. Acres, 1,660. Real property, £2,233. Pop., 319. Houses, 77. Hillam Hall is a fine Tudor mansion. Limestone is largely quarried. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HILL AND MOOR, a hamlet in Fladbury parish, Worcester; 1¼ mile SW of Fladbury. Pop., 346. Houses, 84.

HILLARY (St.). See HILARY (St.).

HILLBECK. See HILBECK.

HILL BELL, a mountain summit in Westmoreland; on the High-Street range, between Yoke and Froswick. It has an altitude of 2,500 feet above sea-level; and it is a prominent feature in the circumjacent scenery.

HILLBOROUGH, a hamlet in Temple-Grafton parish, Warwick; near the river Avon and the Fosse way, 5 miles W by S of Stratford-on-Avon. It is the "Haunted Hillboro" of Shakespeare.

HILLBOROUGH, Norfolk. See HILBOROUGH.

HILLBRE. See HELBRE.

HILL BRIDGE, a romantic spot in Dartmoor, Devon; on the river Tavy, 5¼ miles NE of Tavistock. The bed of the river here is a solid mass of granite.

HILL BRIDGE, a village in Nether Hallam township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2¼ miles W of Sheffield.

HILLCOTE, a hamlet in Blackwell parish, Derby; ¼ of a mile S of Blackwell. Hillcote Hall is the seat of John Wilkinson, Esq.

HILL-CROOME. See CROOME (HILL).

HILL-DEVERILL. See DEVERILL-HILL.

HILL-END, a tything in Cunnor parish, Berks; 4 miles WSW of Oxford. Pop., 103.

HILL-END, a hamlet in London-Colney chapelry, Herts; 1¼ mile NE of London-Colney.

HILL-END, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Worcester; 1 mile SW of Leigh.

HILL-END, a hamlet in Longdon parish, Worcester; 1 mile NW of Longdon.

HILLEDEN, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; on a branch of the river Ouse, 2¼ miles N by W of Claydon r. station, and 3¼ S by W of Buckingham. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 2,150. Real property, £4,449. Pop., 251. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Dentons, and belongs now to James Morrison, Esq.; and the manor-house was garrisoned for Charles I., suffered assault and spoliation by the parliamentarians, and has now been taken down. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £64. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with N porch and W embattled tower; was recently repaired; and contains monuments of the Dentons. Its features form a good specimen of later English, and are said to have furnished Scott, the architect, with his first knowledge of pointed architecture.

HILLESLEY, HILLSLEY, or HILDESLEY, a tything and a chapelry in Hawkesbury parish, Gloucester. The tything lies under the Cotswolds, 23 miles S by E of Wotton-under-Edge, and 3¼ ENE of Wickwar r. station. Real property, £2,355. Pop., 451. Houses, 121. The chapelry includes also the hamlet of Kilcott; and was constituted in 1852. Post-town, Wotton-under-Edge. Pop., 574. Houses, 146. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £71.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was rebuilt in 1851; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and bell-turret. The previous church was an ancient chapel, with a chantry; and many interesting remains of it were discovered at the founding of the present edifice.

HILLFARRANCE, a parish in Wellington district, Somerset; on a branch of the river Tone, and on the Bristol and Exeter railway, 3¼ miles NE of Wellington. Post-town, Taunton. Acres, 920. Real property, £2,624.

Pop., 582. Houses, 126. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to William de Vernay, of the 14th century; and belongs now to several proprietors. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £153.* Patron, Trinity College, Oxford. The church consists of nave, chancel, and S chapel, with porch and tower; and is good.

HILLFIELD. See **HILFIELD**.

HILL-FOOT, a hamlet in Nether Hallam township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Sheffield.

HILL-GREEN, a village in Stockbury parish, Kent; 4½ miles NE of Maidstone.

HILL HALL, a seat in Thoydon Mount parish, Essex; 2 miles SE of Epping. It belongs to the baronet family of Smyth; and is a Tudor edifice of the time of Elizabeth.

HILLHAMPTON. See **HAMPTON-HILL**.

HILL-HOOK, a village in Sutton-Coldfield parish, Warwick; near Sutton-Coldfield.

HILLINGDON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Uxbridge district, Middlesex. The village stands near the Uxbridge railway, the Grand Junction canal, the river Colne, and the boundary with Bucks, 1 mile SE of Uxbridge; was known, at Domesday, as Hillendone; and has a post-office under Uxbridge, and a police-station.—The parish contains also the town and township of Uxbridge, the villages of Yiewsley and Colham, and the hamlets of Gould-Green, Peel-Hatch, Colham-Green, Long Atter, and Hockley Hole; and a detached part of it is encompassed by Ickenham parish. Acres, 4,720. Real property, £32,230; of which £200 are in the canal, and £250 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 9,588; in 1861, 10,753. Houses, 2,052. Pop., exclusive of Uxbridge, in 1851, 8,352; in 1861, 7,522. Houses, 1,424. The increase of pop. arose partly from the erection of barracks. The Uxbridge workhouse is in Colham-Green; and, at the census of 1861, had 211 inmates. Moorcroft lunatic asylum is in Gould-Green; and, at the census, had 61 inmates. The manor belonged to Roger de Montgomery; passed to the Salisburys, the Lacies, the Stranges, and the Stanleys; and belongs now to the De Burghs. The old manor house has been demolished. An old rectory-house, now extinct, was used by the Bishops of Worcester, who had the rectorial titles. Hillingdon Park, or Little London, belonged to Count de Salis. Cedar House was the seat of Reynardson, the naturalist; and took its name from a cedar tree which, in 1779, measured from 12½ to nearly 16 feet in the girth of its stem, and from 89 to 96 feet in the diameter of its head. Other chief residences are Hillingdon House, H. Court, H. Place, H. Grove, Little H. and Dawley Court. Charles I. halted here, in 1646, on his way to the Scottish army. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £489.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is later English, in good condition; stands on a commanding eminence at the village; figures conspicuously over many miles; and contains a few brasses and two fine monuments. A chapel of ease, built in 1859, is in Yiewsley. A section of the parish, with a pop. of about 2,500, was constituted a separate charge in 1865, a p. curacy, with income of £150, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church for it bears the name of St. Andrew's; was built, in 1865, at a cost of £7,700; is of yellow brick, with red brick in patterns; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and lofty shingle spire. The p. curacies of Uxbridge and Uxbridge-Moor also are separate benefices. There are national and British schools, and charities £878.—The sub-district includes also Cowley and West Drayton parishes, but excludes Uxbridge township. Acres, 5,370. Pop., 8,844. Houses, 1,681.

HILLINGTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Babingley, 5½ miles ENE of Wootton r. station, and 7 NE of Lynn; is a pleasant place; has a post-office; under Lynn, and a good inn; and is a seat of petty sessions.—The parish comprises 2,529 acres. Real property, £2,525. Pop., 330. Houses, 56. The

manor belonged formerly to the Hovells; and belongs now to Sir W. H. B. Ffolkes, Bart. Hillington Hall was built in 1627; has been greatly enlarged and improved; and is a stately mansion. Four ancient crosses are in the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £450.* Patron, Sir W. H. B. Ffolkes, Bart. The church is partly old, but has a modern nave; is built of stone, flint, and brick; has a square embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Hovells, the Brownes, and the Ffolkeses. Handsome schools, of Carr stone and red brick, were built in 1855.—The sub-district contains ten parishes. Acres, 26,155. Pop., 4,543. Houses, 929.

HILLINGTON, or **HELLINGTON**, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; 3¼ miles SW by W of Buckenham r. station, and 4 NW of Loddon. Post-town, Rockland, under Norwich. Acres, 516. Real property, £969. Pop., 98. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £126. Patron, W. A. Gilbert, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has a circular tower, with Norman arcade. Charities £7.

HILLMARTON, a village and a parish in Calne district, Wilts. The village stands 3¼ miles NNE of Calne r. station, and 7 SW by W of Wootton-Bassett; and has a post-office under Calne.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Catcomb, Corton, Beversbrook, Goatacre, Pen, and Cleveancy. Acres, 4,182. Real property, £7,727. Pop., 787. Houses, 181. The manor belongs to Thomas H. A. Poynder, Esq. Brick clay occurs, and building-stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £399. Patron, the Crown. The church is later English, and was restored by the late Thomas Poynder, Esq. Chapels were formerly at Corton and Whitcombe. There are an independent chapel, and charities £14.

HILLMORTON, a village and a parish in Rugby district, Warwick. The village stands partly on an eminence, partly on an affluent of the river Avon, adjacent to the Northwestern railway, near the Oxford canal, and the boundary with Northampton, 2¼ miles from Watling-street, and 2½ ESE of Rugby r. station; and has a post-office under Rugby, and a Home mission and reading-room. The upper part of it was anciently called Hill or Hull, the lower part, Moreton; and these two names combined give the name Hillmorton.—The parish comprises 3,150 acres. Real property, £7,337; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop., 978. Houses, 225. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Thomas Townsend, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £300. Patron, the Rev. E. N. Stanley. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with square tower; and contains an effigy of a priest, and two monuments of the Astley family. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, an endowed school with £16, and other charities with £82.

HILL (OLD), a place 3¼ miles from Dudley in Stafford; with a post-office under Dudley.

HILL PARK, a seat on the W border of Kent; ½ of a mile ENE of Westerham. It belonged to Earl Hillsborough; passed to the Jessons; and belongs now to Lord Norbury.

HILL RIDWARE, a place 5 miles from Rugeley, in Stafford; with a post-office under Rugeley.

HILLSDALE, a hamlet in Grindon parish, Stafford; 9½ miles NE of Cheadle.

HILLSEA, a hamlet in Wymering parish, Hants; 3 miles NNE of Portsmouth. It has a post-office under Portsmouth, extensive infantry barracks and a lunatic asylum.

HILLSIDE, a tything in Odiham parish, Hants; near Odiham. Pop., 411.

HILLSLEY. See **HILLESLEY**.

HILL (SOUTH), a place 2½ miles from Chorley, in Lancashire; with a post-office under Chorley.

HILL-TOP, a hamlet in North Bierley township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Bradford.

HILL-TOP, a hamlet in Lindley township, Hudders-

field parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NW of Huddersfield.

HILL-TOP, a hamlet in Kimberworth township, Rotherham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles W of Rotherham.

HILL-TOP, a hamlet in Sandall-Magna township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Wakefield.

HILL-TOP, a township in Wragby parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Pontefract. Pop., 32. Houses, 17.

HILLTOWN, a hamlet in Lamerton parish, Devon.

HILL-UPON-COT, a township in Bitterley parish, Salop; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles W of Cleobury-Mortimer.

HILLWORTH, a hamlet in Longdon parish, Worcester; 2 miles SW of Upton-on-Severn.

HILPERTON, or **HILPRINGTON**, a village and a parish in Melksham district, Wilts. The village stands near the Somerset and Weymouth railway and the Kennet and Avon canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE of Trowbridge; and has a post-office under Trowbridge. The parish comprises 1,078 acres. Real property, £3,238. Pop. in 1851, 996; in 1861, 880. Houses, 209. The manufacture of cloth is carried on; and the decrease of pop. was caused by the substitution of power-loom for hand-loom. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Walter Long, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Whaddon, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £418.* Patron, W. Long, Esq. The church is good, and has a tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school.

HILSTON, a parish in Patrington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 3 miles NE by E of Hedon r. station. Post-town, Aldborough, under Hull. Acres, 548. Real property, £679. Pop., 54. Houses, 8. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £70. Patron, Sir Tatton Sykes. The church has a fine Norman doorway, but was recently in bad condition. A brick octagonal tower stands on Hilston Mount; was built in 1762; and is 62 feet in circuit, and 50 feet high.

HILTON, a township in Marston-upon-Dove parish, Derby; on a branch of the river Dove, 3 miles NW of Egginton r. station, and 5 N of Burton-upon-Trent. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £4,007. Pop., 719. Houses, 176. The manor belongs to the executors of the late William E. Mousley, Esq. The Wakelyn is an ancient gabled mansion, half-timbered, and curiously ornamented. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and an endowed school.

HILTON, a parish in Blandford district, Dorset; under Bulbarrow camp, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles WSW of Blandford town and r. station. It contains the hamlets of Aller, Anstey, and Hartsfoot-Lane; and its post-town is Milton-Abbas, under Blandford. Acres, 2,974. Real property, £3,945. Pop., 833. Houses, 162. The property is divided among a few. Orchards and gardens occupy considerable space. Slate, coal, and bog iron abound; and some gold has been found. There are many mineral springs. Druidical remains, Roman urns and coins, early English coins, and other ancient relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £273.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is tolerable, and has a tower.

HILTON, a township in Stairdrop parish, Durham; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSW of Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 1,092. Real property, £1,083. Pop., 98. Houses, 22.

HILTON, a village and a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdon. The village stands near Ermine-street and the boundary with Cambridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of St. Ives town and r. station; and has a post-office under St. Ives, Huntingdon.—The parish comprises 1,230 acres. Real property, £2,614. Pop., 357. Houses, 83. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. Lancelot Brown. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Fen-Stanton, in the diocese of Ely. The church is later English; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. An obelisk to the memory of W. Sparrow, of date 1641, is on the village green. Charities £20.

HILTON, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NE of Bridgenorth.

HILTON, a township in Wolverhampton parish, Stafford; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Wolverhampton. Real property, £1,256. Pop., 82. Houses, 9. A small Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1223, by Henry de Audley; and given, at the dissolution, to the Astons of Tixal.

HILTON, a parish in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Leven, near the boundary with Durham, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Yarm r. station. Post-town, Yarm. Acres, 1,340. Real property, £1,525. Pop., 127. Houses, 29. The property belonged, in the time of Henry III., to the family of Hilton; and belongs now to the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £50. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is good, and has a tower.

HILTON, Lancashire. See **HYLTON**.

HILTON, Monk-Wearmouth, Durham. See **HYLTON**.

HILTON, or **HELTON-BACON**, a township in Appleby-St. Michael parish, Westmoreland; on an affluent of the river Eden, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Appleby. Acres, 4,182. Real property, with Murton, £2,028; of which £193 are in mines and £14 in quarries. Pop., 253. Houses, 53. The manor belonged formerly to the Viponts, the Bacons, and the Heltons; and belongs now to the Lowthers. Much of the surface is upland, and includes Hilton fell. Lead ore is mined.

HIMBLETON, a village and a parish in Droitwich district, Worcester. The village stands near Dean's brook and near the Gloucester and Birmingham railway, 4 miles SE of Droitwich; and has a post-office under Droitwich.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Saleway, Phepson, Dunhamstead, and Shernall-Green. Acres, 2,040. Real property, £3,040; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop., 410. Houses, 93. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The parish is a meet for the Worcestershire hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £110.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is early English, and has a wooden tower of 1847.

HIMLEY, a parish in Wolverhampton district, Stafford; near the Stafford and Worcester canal, 3 miles NNW of Brierley-Hill r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ W by N of Dudley. Post-town, Dudley. Acres, 1,135. Real property, £2,939. Pop., 367. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Himley Hall, belongs to the Earl of Dudley. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £315.* Patron, the Earl of Dudley. The church was built in 1764. Charities £4 18s.

HINCASTER, a township in Heversham parish, Westmoreland; near the Lancaster canal and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 4 miles S of Kendal. Acres, 770. Real property, £1,756. Pop., 143. Houses, 26. The manor belongs to Lady Howard. A Roman station is supposed to have been here.

HINCHINBROOK, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Huntingdon; on Alconbury brook, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Huntingdon. A small Benedictine nunnery was founded here by William the Conqueror; and given, at the dissolution, to the Cromwells. A noble mansion was built here by Sir Henry Cromwell, "the golden knight;" gave entertainment, in his time, to Queen Elizabeth, on her return from Cambridge; gave entertainment also, in the time of Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the Protector, to James I., on his way from Scotland to the English throne; passed to the Montagues; belongs now to the Earl of Sandwich; and gives him the title of Viscount.

HINCHLIFF. See **HOLME-BRIDGE**.

HINCKFORD, a hundred in Essex; contiguous to Suffolk; and containing forty-nine parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 105,212. Pop. in 1851, 45,359; in 1861, 44,040. Houses, 9,795.

HINCKLEY, a town and a township in Leicester, and a parish, a sub-district, and a district partly also in Warwick. The town stands on high ground, on the

Leicester and Nuneaton railway, 1 mile E of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 2 NE of Watling-street and the boundary with Warwick, and 4 ENE of Nuneaton. Its site is part of an elevated tableland, and commands a view of no fewer than about 50 churches. It was formerly encompassed by a wall with deep ditch; and, judging from the traces of this, it was once more extensive than now. A part of the wall, called the Jewry, is said to have been originally part of a temple of Janus. A castle formerly stood at it, built, in the time of William Rufus, by Hugh de Grentemaisnel; was in ruins in the time of Leland; and was succeeded by an elegant modern mansion. Traces of an ancient bath, said to have been Roman, are near St. Mary's church. Several mineral springs are in the neighbourhood; and at one of these, on the property of Mr. Hollier, some handsome baths were recently erected. A spring, with exquisitely pure water, at the SE entrance of the town, was, in old times, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and long known as Our Lady's well. A Benedictine priory was founded here about 1173; was given, by Robert Blanchmaines Earl of Leicester, to Lira abbey, in Normandy; was transferred, by Richard II., to the Carthusian priory of Montgrace, in Yorkshire; and was given, at the dissolution, to the dean and chapter of Westminster. The priory house, or mansion of the priors, was the residence of Sir John Oneby in the 17th century; was occupied by a manufacturer in the latter part of last century; and was pulled down in 1827.—The town includes several good streets, and has pleasant environs. The town-hall is a small edifice, and is used for petty sessions and county courts. The police station serves for the superintendent of the county constabulary, and has, attached to it, a house of detention. The workhouse was built, in 1838, at a cost of £4,000; is in the Tudor style; and has capacity for 400 inmates. St. Mary's church is ancient and spacious; comprises nave and chancel, with tower and spire 120 feet high; and has a handsomely carved oak roof. Trinity church is a neat edifice, built and endowed by the late John F. Turner, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1824; contains an old font and some good paintings; and stands connected with a Dominican establishment, called St. Peter's priory. There are two chapels for Independents, chapels for Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; a national school; a free school for 25 boys; a free school for 80 boys and 60 girls; a mechanics' institution; and charities £713. The town has a head post-office, a railway station, two banking-offices, and one or two chief inns; was formerly a seat of assizes and a borough; forms two liberties, called the Borough and the Bond, with a mayor, a constable, and two head-boroughs for the former,—a constable and three head-boroughs for the latter; and is a polling-place for South Leicestershire. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs are held on the first, second, and third Monday after Epiphany, Easter Monday, the Monday before Whit-Monday, Whit-Monday itself, 26 Aug., and the first Monday of Nov. Stocking-weaving is the principal industry; was introduced in 1640; and employs, in the town and neighbourhood, upwards of 2,000 frames. Basket-making, rope-making, stocking-frame making, needle-making, and maling also are carried on. A steam corn-mill was built, in 1846, at a cost of £10,000; but afterwards became the great Midland sawing-mill.—The township, for poor-rate purposes, extends beyond the town; but, in the census statistics, and in other respects, is conterminous with it. Real property, £14,371; of which £48 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 6,111; in 1861, 6,344. Houses, 1,375.

The parish contains also the chapelries of Stoke-Golding and Daddington, and the hamlets of Wykin and Hydes-Pastures,—the last of which is in Warwick. Acres, 6,200. Real property, £22,155. Pop., 7,315. Houses, 1,588. The manor is held by a feeoffee in trust for the town, but is now of small value. St. Mary's or the parochial living is a vicarage, and Trinity is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value of St. Mary's, £300; of Trinity, £100. Patrons of the former, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; of the latter, T.

Frewen, Esq. The p. curacy of Stoke-Golding-with-Daddington is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains the township of Hinckley, the chapelry of Stoke-Golding, the hamlets of Wykin and Hydes-Pastures, and the parish of Higham-on-the-Hill. Acres, 8,210. Pop., 7,858. Houses, 1,662.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Earl-Shilton, containing the chapelry of Earl-Shilton, the parish of Elmsthorpe, and the township of Barwell; and the sub-district of Burbage, containing the parishes of Aston-Flamville, Sharnford, Sapcote, Stoney-Stanton, Wolvey, Burton-Hastings, and Stretton-Baskerville,—the last three in Warwick. Acres, 28,070. Poor-rates in 1863, £9,019. Pop. in 1851, 16,558; in 1861, 16,374. Houses, 3,609. Marriages in 1862, 108; births, 597,—of which 72 were illegitimate; deaths, 310,—of which 119 were at ages under 5 years, and 1 at an age above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,188; births, 5,967; deaths, 3,778. The places of worship, in 1851, were 13 of the Church of England, with 5,976 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,230 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 897 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 700 s.; 6 of Wesleyans, with 1,729 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 444 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 160 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,127 scholars; 33 private day schools, with 634 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 3,131 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 34 s.

HINDERCLAY, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk, near the boundary with Norfolk, 2 miles NW of Botesdale, and 6 WNW of Mellis r. station. Post-town, Botesdale, under Scolt. Acres, 1,458. Real property, £2,481. Pop., 388. Houses, 53. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to G. H. Wilson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £408.* Patron, G. H. Wilson, Esq. The church is a plain edifice, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £25.

HINDERSKELF. See CASTLE-HOWARD.

HINDERWELL, a village, a township, and a parish in Whitby district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the coast, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Grosmont r. station, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ NW by N of Whitby; and has a post-office under Redcar.—The township comprises 1,550 acres of land and 440 of water. Real property, £4,628; of which £1,505 are in ironworks. Pop. in 1851, 1,736; in 1861, 2,571. Houses, 547. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of extensive iron mines.—The parish contains also the township of Roxby, and comprises 4,400 acres. Real property, £6,383. Pop., 2,805. Houses, 588. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Normanby. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in fisheries. A Turkish vessel, infected with the plague, was stranded on the coast in 1603, and communicated the plague to the villagers. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Roxby, in the diocese of York. Value, £494.* Patron, Robert Barry, Esq. The parish church was partly rebuilt in 1817. A spring of pure water, called St. Hilda's well, is in the churchyard; and a retreat of St. Hilda is supposed to have been near. There is a church in Roxby. Charities, £5.

HINDFORD, a township in W. Whittington parish, Salop; on the Ellesmere canal, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Oswestry. Pop., 91.

HIND-HEAD, a hill-ridge on the SW border of Surrey; 2 miles NNW of Haslemere. It rises to an altitude of 923 feet; forms part of the watershed between the streams of Surrey and those of Sussex; includes Hatcham Bottom and the Devil's Punch Bowl; is covered with fern, furze, and whortleberry; and lies in a state of commonage.

HINDLETHWAITE, a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township, Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Middleham.

HINDLEY, a town, a township, two chapelries, and a sub-district in Wigan parish and district, Lancashire. The town stands adjacent to the Wigan and Bolton railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Wigan; is a seat of cotton manufacture; and has a post-office; under Wigan, a railway station with telegraph, two churches, five Independent

chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, three national schools, an endowed grammar-school, charities £35, and a fair on the first Thursday of Aug. There are extensive cotton-mills, and a large and prosperous co-operative store. All Saints church was built in 1766, on the site of a previous edifice; is a plain brick structure; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a belfry; and contains a font and mural monuments. St. Peter's church was built in 1864; is a handsome edifice in the pointed style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porches and a lofty tower and spire.—The township is returned statistically as conterminous with the town; but includes the hamlets of Platt-Green or Platt-Bridge and Hindley-Green, which have stations on the Wigan and Tyldesley railway $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wigan, and the hamlet of Hindley Common, which is 4 miles from Wigan, and has a post-office under Wigan. Acres of the township, 2,522. Real property, £32,550; of which £14,130 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 7,023; in 1861, 8,477. Houses, 1,630. The property is subdivided. The chief landowners are the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Kingsdown, Sir H. de Trafford, Messrs. Hargreaves, and J. Walmesley, Esq. Coal is extensively worked. A "burning well" is here, emitting inflammable gas, produced by the decomposition of mineral substances in the strata.—The chapelries are All Saints and St. Peter; the former parochial, the latter of recent constitution, and both parishes in the diocese of Chester. Value of A. S., £300.* Patron, the Rector of Wigan. Value and Patron of St. P., not reported.—The sub-district contains also the townships of Ince-in-Mackerfield and Abram. Acres, 6,301. Pop. in 1851, 11,661; in 1861, 17,654. Houses, 3,336.

HINDLEY COMMON and HINDLEY GREEN. See preceding article.

HINDLIP. See **HINLIP**.

HINDOLVESTON, or HILDESTON, a village and a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Bure, 3 miles N of Foulsham, and 5 ENE of Ryburgh r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Hindolveston, under Thetford. The parish comprises 2,490 acres. Real property, £4,682. Pop., 705. Houses, 164. The property is chiefly divided between two. The manor is held by Lord Hastings, as lessee of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £76.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and is old but good. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £53.

HINDON, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Tisbury district, Wilts. The town stands on a declivity facing the woods of Fonthill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Tisbury r. station, and 9 SSE of Warminster; is an ancient place, with marks of much vicissitude; sent two members to parliament from the time of Henry VI. till disfranchised by the Reform act; had, for representatives, Monk Lewis and Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland; gave the title of baron to the Hydes; suffered greatly by fire in 1754, and was afterwards considerably rebuilt; consists now chiefly of one broad street; has a post-office under Salisbury, an excellent inn, a church, two dissenting chapels, and a free school; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. The church is ancient, with a tower; was originally a chapel of ease; and was restored and enlarged in 1836. A weekly market was formerly held on Thursday; and fairs are now held on the Monday after Holy Thursday and on 29 Oct. The neighbouring tract to the S and the SE is fertile, ornate, and scenic, and rejoices in the rich demesne of Fonthill; that to the W and the N passes into a wild expanse of down, which has many remains of ancient earthworks; and that to the NE, on to the Great Ridge Wood, 2 miles distant, has traces of several ancient British villages.—The parish comprises 212 acres. Real property, with Berwick-St. Leonard, Chicklade, and Fonthill-Gifford, £5,111. Rated property of H. alone, £770. Pop. in 1851, 710; in 1861, 604. Houses, 144. The manor belonged to the Beauchamps, and passed to the Hydes.

Hindon House is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £75. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Charities, £104.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 9,313. Pop., 2,501. Houses, 534.

HINDRINGHAM, a village and a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Stiffkey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Walsingham r. station; and has a post-office under Thetford. The parish comprises 3,313 acres. Real property, £6,256. Pop., 731. Houses, 164. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £360.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church stands on an eminence; and has a lofty tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities about £100.

HINDSCARTH, a mountain in Cumberland; at the head of the Vale of Newlands, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Great Robinson.

HINGHAM, a small town and a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk. The town stands on a rising-ground, near a lake which emits one of the headstreams of the river Yare, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Kimberley r. station, and 6 W by N of Wymondham: was largely burnt in the middle of last century, and is now chiefly modern; had formerly a weekly market; has still fairs on 7 March, Whit-Tuesday, and 2 Oct.; has also a post-office under Attleborough; and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish comprises 3,649 acres. Real property, £11,149. Pop., 1,605. Houses, 373. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Earls of Pembroke, and passed to the Morleys and the Wodehouses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,200.* Patron, Lord Wodehouse. The church was built by Remigius de Hethersete, the rector, in 1316; is a spacious structure with a lofty tower; had formerly several chapels; contains, in a still extant side chapel, a noble monument to Thomas Lord Morley, who died in 1435; has an E window of stained glass, 38 feet by 13, given in 1313 by Lord Wodehouse; and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists. A free grammar-school, founded in 1727 by William Parlett, has £165 a-year from endowment; and other charities have £71. Sir Ralph de Hingham, a judge in the time of Edward I., was a native.

HINGSTON DOWN. See **HENGSTON DOWN**.

HINKSEY (New). See **HINKSEY (South)**.

HINKSEY (NORTH), or FERRY-HINKSEY, a village and a parish in Abingdon district, Berks. The village stands on the river Isis, at the boundary with Oxfordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Oxford r. station; is reached, from Oxford, by a ferry; and was anciently called Hengestigge. A visitor to it says, respecting it, but might have said more suitably respecting South Hinksey:—"Down the woodlands on the left you descend into old, old, dry-walled, tottering, time-worn Hinksey. This most Arcadian village, as secluded as a wood-pigeon's nest, as tranquil as the grotto of Silence, the home of none but simplest peasantry, is scarce the fit of a butterfly from Oxford, that great laboratory of mind:—

'Not a bow-shot from the college,
Half the globe from sense and knowledge.'

Happy Hinksey!—the tree of knowledge is still fatal; and whoever tastes of its fruit his state of paradisaical simplicity expires. Once more then happy Hinksey! Up and down its stony lanes, and by its limpid, light-footed stream, the only babble to be heard in the place, along its grey, mossy-bearded, mouldering walls, I wander for hours through a solitude as deep as that of a savannah."—The parish contains also the hamlet of Botley. Post-town, Oxford. Acres, 900. Real property, £2,520. Pop., 438. Houses, 92. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, in 955, to Abingdon abbey; and belongs now to the Earl of Abingdon. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £97. Patron, alternately the Earl of Abingdon and the Rev. W. G. V. Harcourt. The church has a fine Norman

doorway, and a good font of the decorated period; was reported, in 1859, as not good, but has since been repaired with red and black tiles, and with oaken substantial seats; and contains the tomb of Thomas Willis, who fell in the siege of Oxford in 1643, and a monument to W. Finmore, Fellow of St. John's in 1646. The churchyard has remains of a decorated cross with fluted shaft. There is a national school.

HINKSEY (South), a village and a parish in Abingdon district, Berks. The village stands near the Oxford railway, 1 mile SW of Oxford. The parish comprises 550 acres. Real property, £2,390. Pop. in 1851, 300; in 1861, 636. Houses, 133. The increase of pop. was caused by the opening of the Oxford station on the Great Western railway. A new village, called New Hinksey, then arose, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from the old one; and has a post-office under Oxford. The property is subdivided. The Happy Valley, near the old village, affords a charming walk; and was much loved by Dr. Arnold. The view of Oxford, by Turner, was taken from a hill between the villages of S. Hinksey and N. Hinksey. The conduit built by Otho Nicholson of Christ Church, in 1617, to supply Oxford with water, is in the hill-fields above the villages. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Wootton, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £183. Patron, the Earl of Abingdon. The church was repaired in 1860. John Piers, archbishop of York, was a native.

HINLIP, or **HINDLIP**, a parish in Droitwich district, Worcestershire; near the Birmingham canal, and near Fearnall-Heath r. station, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Worcester. Post-town, Worcester. Acres, 1,054. Real property, £1,501. Pop., 136. Houses, 26. Hinlip Hall is the seat of Henry Allsop, Esq.; stands on an eminence, in a well-wooded park, with extensive views; and is a square edifice in the Italian style, with two wings. The manor belonged to the Abingdons or Habyndons, one of whom concealed in his mansion six of the chief conspirators of the gunpowder plot, while his wife wrote to her brother, Lord Monteagle, the letter which led to its detection; and the manor passed to the Viscounts Southwell. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Viscount Southwell. The church is Norman, and has an embattled tower.

HINSTOCK, a village and a parish in Market-Drayton district, Salop. The village stands near the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, 3 miles W of the boundary with Stafford, and $\frac{5}{8}$ S of Market-Drayton r. station; and has a post-office under Market-Drayton. The parish comprises 3,036 acres. Real property, £5,774. Pop., 791. Houses, 185. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Richard Corbet, Esq. Hinstock Hall is the chief residence. Building-stone is quarried; and there is a mineral spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £504.* Patron, Richard Corbet, Esq. The church has a tower, and was enlarged in 1851. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HINTLESHAM, a village and a parish in Samford district, Suffolk. The village stands near a branch of the river Orwell, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE by N of Raydon r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ENE of Hadleigh; and has a post-office under Ipswich. The parish comprises 2,828 acres. Real property, £4,351. Pop., 613. Houses, 131. The property is divided among a few. Hintlesham Hall belonged to the Timperleys, and passed to the Lloyds and the Anstruthers. The parish is a meet for the Essex and Suffolk hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £590.* Patron, the Rev. W. H. Deane. The church is old but good, with a tower; and contains a brass of 1400, and a monument to the Misses Lloyd. There is an Independent chapel and an endowed national school.

HINTON, a topographical name signifying "old town," from *hen* or *hean*, "old."

HINTON, a tything in Berkeley parish, Gloucester; near the Berkeley and Gloucester canal, 7 miles N by E of Thornbury. Real property, £3,838. Pop., 620. Houses, 97.

HINTON, a hamlet in Dirham parish, Gloucester; 1 mile N of Dirham village.

HINTON, a hamlet in Woodford parish, Northampton; on the river Cherwell, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile SW of Woodford village. It has a Wesleyan chapel.

HINTON, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; $\frac{6}{8}$ miles SW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 59.

HINTON, a township in Stottesden parish, Salop; $\frac{4}{8}$ miles NNW of Cleobury-Mortimer. Pop., 12.

HINTON, a township in Whitchurch parish, Salop; near Whitchurch. Pop., 41.

HINTON, a hamlet in Mudford parish, Somerset; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Yeovil.

HINTON, a hamlet in Blythburgh parish, Suffolk; $\frac{4}{8}$ miles SE of Halesworth. Pop., 136.

HINTON, or **GREAT HINTON**, a tything in Steeple-Ashton parish, Wilts; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Melksham. Real property, £1,786. Pop., 188. Houses, 45.

HINTON ABBEY. See **CHARTERHOUSE HINTON**.

HINTON-ADMIRAL, a hamlet and a chapelry in Christchurch parish, Hants. The hamlet lies 2 miles N of Christchurch bay, and 3 NE of Christchurch r. station. Real property, £1,829. Pop., 334. The chapelry includes the hamlet, but does not seem to have definite limits. Post-town, Christchurch. Hinton House is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £72. Patrons, Sir G. Gervis, Bart. and the Vicar of Christchurch.

HINTON-AMPNER, a parish in Alresford district, Hants; 3 miles SSW of Alresford r. station. Post-town, Alresford. Acres, 2,349. Real property, £2,670. Pop., 362. Houses, 69. Hinton House is a chief residence. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £402.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church has Saxon features, and an interesting low side window; and contains a curious piscina. There are an endowed school with £140 a-year, and other charities with £11.

HINTON-BLEWETT, a village and a parish in Clutton district, Somerset. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Clutton, and $\frac{7}{8}$ NNE of Wells r. station; and is a scattered place. The parish contains also the hamlets of South Widcombe, Coley, and Shortwood; and its post-town is Temple Cloud, under Bristol. Acres, 1,102. Real property, £2,548. Pop., 302. Houses, 69. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Robert F. Wright, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £238.* Patrons, the Representatives of the late Rev. James Johnson. The church is later English, in good condition; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisle, with S porch and massive tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics, a slightly endowed national school, and charities £4.

HINTON-BROAD. See **BROAD-HINTON**.

HINTON-CHARTERHOUSE. See **CHARTERHOUSE-HINTON**.

HINTON-CHERRY. See **CHERRY-HINTON**.

HINTON (GREAT). See **HINTON, Wilts.**

HINTON-IN-THE-HEDGES, a parish in Brackley district, Northampton; on the Buckinghamshire railway, 2 miles W by N of Brackley r. station. Post-town, Brackley. Acres, 2,070. Real property, £2,462. Pop., 178. Houses, 39. The manor belongs to W. C. Cartwright, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Stean, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £500.* Patron, Earl Spencer. The church is early English; consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle, with low square tower; and contains a remarkable ancient altar-tomb, and a very ancient and curiously-carved font. There are almshouses with about £38 a-year, and a subscription-school. Gray, the author of "Memoria Technica," is said to have been a native.

HINTON (LITTLE), or **HINTON-PARVA**, a parish in Highworth district, Wilts; near the boundary with Berks and near the Ridge way, 3 miles S of Shrivenham r. station, and 5 E of Swindon. It has a post-office under Shrivenham. Acres, 1,815. Real property, £3,604. Pop. in 1851, 354; in 1861, 298. Houses, 64. The pro-

perty is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £444.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is partly transition Norman, partly decorated English; and was restored in 1861. Charities £35.

HINTON (LITTLE), or HINTON-PARVA, Dorset. See HINTON-PARVA.

HINTON-MARTELL, or HINTON-MAGNA, a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset; 4 miles N by E of Wimborne town and r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Hinton-Martell, under Wimborne. Acres, 1,534. Real property, £2,003. Pop., 357. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Shaftesbury. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £331.* Patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury. The church is very ancient, and in tolerable condition. There is a national school.

HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a village and a parish in the district of Evesham and county of Gloucester. The village stands on the river Isborne, near the boundary with Worcester, and near the Ashchurch and Evesham railway, 3½ miles SSW of Evesham; has a station, of the name of Hinton, on the railway; was anciently known as Hynetune; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 2,259 acres. Post-town, Evesham. Real property, £1,720. Pop., 192. Houses, 37. The property belonged formerly to Gloucester abbey, and belongs now to John A. B. Cresswell, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £200.* Patron, J. A. B. Cresswell. The church is ancient; was restored in 1863; and has a central aisle and a fine tower.

HINTON-PARVA, Wilts. See HINTON (LITTLE).

HINTON-PARVA, or STANBRIDGE, a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset; on the river Allon, 2½ miles N of Wimborne town and r. station. Post-town, Wimborne. Acres, 439. Real property, £531. Pop., 54. Houses, 11. The property is supposed to have belonged to John Gaunt, and belongs now to Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart., whose mansion here, called Gaunts, stands on elevated ground amid beautiful and picturesque scenery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £80. Patron, Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. The church has Norman traces, and is very good.

HINTON-ST. GEORGE, a village and a parish in Chard district, Somerset. The village stands 4 miles NW of Crewkerne r. station, and 4 ESE of Ilminster; is well built; has a post-office under Taunton, and a fair on 23 April; and gives the title of Viscount to Earl Poulett. The parish comprises 1,500 acres, and is the property of Earl Poulett. Real property, £4,123. Pop., 761. Houses, 167. The manor belonged to the Powells and the Denebands, and passed to the Pouletts. Hinton House is the seat of Earl Poulett; dates from the time of Henry VII.; has a garden front designed by Inigo Jones; and stands in a fine park of about 600 acres. Family pictures in it were given to the great Lord Clarendon, and are now at the Grove in Herts and at Bothwell castle in Scotland. Vantage-grounds in the parish command extensive and beautiful views; and one of them has glimpses of both Bristol channel and the English channel. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £200.* Patron, Earl Poulett. The church is early English; comprises nave, S aisle, and chancel, with S porch and lofty tower; and has a fine memorial window, of recent erection, to the children of Earl Poulett. There are a national school and charities £68.

HINTON-ST. MARY, a village and a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset. The village stands near the river Stour, 1½ mile N of Sturminster-Newton r. station; and has a post-office under Blandford. The parish comprises 982 acres. Real property, with Sturminster and Bagber, £13,205. Pop., 342. Houses, 73. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, under the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, the Vicar of Iwerne-Minster. The church is good; and has a tower and some very old monuments. There are a Primi-

tive Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £9.

HINTON-ST. WALERY. See HINTON-WALDRIST.

HINTON-TARRANT. See TARRANT-HINTON.

HINTON-WALDRIST, or HINTON-ST. WALERY, a village and a parish in Farnngdon district, Berks. The village stands near the river Isis at the boundary with Oxford, 5½ miles NNW of Wantage-Road r. station and 8½ ENE of Great Faringdon; and was once a market town. The parish contains also the hamlet of Duxford. Post-town, Faringdon. Acres, 2,180. Real property, £4,367. Pop., 329. Houses, 67. The property, with Hinton House, belongs to J. L. Symonds, Esq. Building-stone is quarried. Traces of an ancient camp are near Windmill hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £470.* Patron, J. L. Symonds, Esq. The church is cruciform, very ancient, and in very mixed styles of architecture, chiefly early English; has a W tower; and, excepting the nave, was all recently restored.

HINTS, a village and a parish in Tamworth district, Stafford. The village stands on Watling-street and on an affluent of the river Tame, near the boundary with Warwick, 4 miles WSW of Tamworth town and r. station; and was anciently known as Hendon, signifying "old town." The parish comprises 1,849 acres. Post-town, Tamworth. Real property, £3,375. Pop., 200. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Hints Hall, belongs to John Floyer, Esq. A large tumulus, supposed to be Roman, is near the church; a pig of lead, weighing 150 lbs., and having a Roman inscription, was found, in 1792, on Hints common; and an old priory was once at Canwell. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Weeford, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church is of Grecian architecture; occupies the site of a previous church, on a lofty situation; and contains monuments of the Floyers and the Lawleys. There is a free school.

HINWICK, a hamlet in Puddington parish, Beds; 3 miles NNW of Harrold. Pop., 204. Hinwick House and Hinwick Hall are handsome mansions; and the former is the seat of R. L. Orlebar, Esq.,—the latter of W. A. Orlebar, Esq.

HINXHILL, a parish in East Ashford district, Kent; near the river Stour, 3 miles E by N of Ashford r. station. It was anciently called Hengestelle; it contains the hamlet of Nackholt; and its post-town is Ashford. Acres, 663. Real property, £1,380. Pop., 128. Houses, 24. The property is subdivided. A subterranean fire broke out here in 1727, lasted six weeks, and burned three acres of ground to a state of red ashes. The living is a rectory, now united with the rectory of Brook, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £200.* Patrons, alternately Sir Courtenay Honeywood, Bart., and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is early English, in good condition; comprises two aisles and two chancels; and contains a fine monument to R. Edolph, Esq.

HINXTON, a village and a parish in Linton district, Cambridge. The village stands on the S border of the county, near the London and Cambridge railway, 2 miles N by W of Chesterford r. station, and 4½ W by S of Linton; and has a post-office under Safron-Walden. The parish comprises 1,503 acres. Real property, £2,614. Pop., 396. Houses, 95. The manor belongs to E. H. G. De Freville, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £150.* Patron, Jesus College, Cambridge. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisle, with large square tower; and has a brass of 1416. A record of the Reformation here, in 1643, says, "We brake down 23 superstitious pictures, ordered a cross to be taken off the steeple, and the Lady Hind to level the steps." There are a British school and charities £16.

HINXWORTH, a village and a parish in Royston district, Herts. The village stands near the boundary with Beds and Cambridge, 4 miles N of Baldock r. station. The parish comprises 1,440 acres. Post-town, Baldock. Real property, £2,434. Pop., 320. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. Roman antiquities have been found. The living is a rectory in

the diocese of Rochester. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Trustees of the Rev. J. Lafont. The church consists of nave, chancel, and porch, with low tower and spire; and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HIPPENSCOMBE, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Hungerford and county of Wilts; adjacent to Hants and Berks, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Ludgershall. Acres, 980. Real property, £545. Pop., 42. Houses, 11.

HIPPERHOLME, a village and a township in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, adjacent to the Leeds and Halifax railway, 2 miles NE of Halifax; commands fine views of the surrounding country; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Halifax.—The township contains also the village of Brighouse, and the hamlets of Lightcliffe and Hove-Edge; and bears the name of Hipperholme-with-Brighouse. Acres, 2,550. Real property, £26,542; of which £400 are in quarries, and £200 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 6,091; in 1861, 7,340. Houses, 1,549. The increase of pop. arose from the prosperity of manufactures, and the facilities of communication. There are cotton and silk manufactories, collieries, quarries, and a tannery. Here also are the chapels of Brighouse, Lightcliffe, and Coley, with their places of worship, their schools, and their charities. Two chief seats are Crow Nest and Cliffe Hill.

HIPSWELL, a township and a chapelry in Richmond district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on Ryedale beck, near its influx to the Swale, and near the Richmond railway, 2 miles SE of Richmond; and is in the parish of Catterick. Acres, 2,785. Real property, £2,768. Pop., 260. Houses, 53. Hipswell Lodge is a chief residence. The chapelry includes also the townships of Calbourn and Scotton, and the extra-parochial tract of St. Martin; and its post-town is Richmond, Yorkshire. Pop., 566. Houses, 113. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Catterick. The church is modern. There are a village school and charities £24. A Benedictine priory was founded here about the year 1100, and was valued, at the dissolution, at £43 16s. 8d. per annum.

HIR, a hamlet in Llanarth parish, Cardigan; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Aberayron. Pop., 270. The word Hir signifies "long" or "tedious."

HIRAEL, a village in Bangor parish, Carnarvon; near Bangor. Pop., 1,140.

HIRAETHOG HILL, a range of hill and mountain in Denbigh; extending north-westward from the confines of Merioneth, in the vicinity of Derwen, to the coast of the Irish sea, in the vicinity of Conway. It is about 25 miles long, and from 5 to 15 miles broad. It contains some high lakes, and the sources of many streams; and it is, in general, heathy and barren, yet includes some fertile spots.

HIRCOTT, a hamlet in Kidderminster parish, Worcester; 1 mile ENE of Kidderminster.

HIRNANT, a parish in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery; on a picturesque stream of its own name, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Llanfyllin r. station. It contains the hamlets of Cwmwr, Fedw, and Llan; and its post-town is Llanfyllin, under Oswestry. Acres, 4,000. Real property, £1,376. Pop., 295. Houses, 56. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is upland. There are some ancient earthworks. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £135.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is tolerable. Charities £5.

HIRST, a hamlet in Longwood township, Huddersfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Huddersfield.

HIRST (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in Ecclesfield township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile SE of Oughtybridge r. station.

HIRWAIN, a village and a chapelry in Aberdare parish, Glamorgan. The village stands near the boundary with Brecon and the watershed of the Cynon, on the Vale of Neath railway at its junction with the Taff Valley railway and with the branch to Merthyr-Tydvil, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Aberdare; is a scattered but populous place, dependent on the ironworks of Messrs. Crawshaw;

and has a railway station, called Hirwain Junction, and a post-office; under Aberdare. The tract around it is a desolate moor, totally destitute of any pleasing feature, yet deriving an air of some grandeur from a bold sweep of mountain which bounds it. Hirwain common, or Hirwain Wrgan, was the scene of a great battle between Rhys ap Tudor and Jestyn ap Wrgan. The chapelry includes the village, but does not seem to have any definite limits; and its statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Aberdare, in the diocese of Llandaff.

HISCOTT, a hamlet in Tawstock parish, Devon; 2 miles S of Barnstaple.

HISKET-NEWMARKET. See HESKET-NEWMARKET.

HISLAND, a township in Oswestry parish, Salop; 2 miles SE of Oswestry. Pop., 66.

HISTON, a village and a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire. The village stands near the Cambridge and Huntingdon railway, 4 miles NNW of Cambridge; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Cambridge. The parish comprises 2,300 acres. Real property, £5,524. Pop., 971. Houses, 206. Most of the land is divided among three. Histon Hall is the seat of W. R. Sumpter, Esq. Market-gardening is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. T. P. Michell. The church is ancient and cruciform, has a central tower, and was recently restored. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, an endowed school with £20 a-year, and some considerable charities.

HITCHAM, a parish in Eton district, Bucks; on the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks, adjacent to the Great Western railway, 2 miles NE by E of Maidenhead. Post-town, Maidenhead. Acres, 1,370. Real property, £2,093. Pop., 205. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. Hitcham House was the seat of the Clerkes; and was visited, in 1602, by Queen Elizabeth. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £364.* Patron, Eton College. The church has stained windows; is ancient but very good; and contains two brasses of the 16th century, and a monument of Friend, the author of a "History of Physic." There is a charity school.

HITCHAM, a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk; near the river Bret, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Bildeston, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW by N of Hadleigh r. station. Post-town, Bildeston, under Ipswich. Acres, 4,117. Real property, £8,879. Pop., 991. Houses, 231. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £1,000. Patron, the Crown. The church is later English, and has a carved roof and a tower. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities about £110. Burditt, the commentator, was a native.

HITCHAM, Norfolk. See HEACHAM.

HITCHENDEN, or **HUGHENDEN**, a village and a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Wycombe r. station. The parish contains also part of Brandslee liberty. Post-town, High Wycombe. Acres, 5,751. Real property, £3,953. Pop. in 1851, 1,541; in 1861, 1,653. Houses, 345. The property is divided among a few. Hitchenden Manor-House is the seat of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. A monument was erected, in 1862, on a hill opposite the Manor-House, to the memory of Isaac Disraeli, author of "Curiosities of Literature;" is an ornamental structure of Bathstone; and has, on the base, in low relief, a portrait of Disraeli. The Montforts once held the manor, and retired to it after the battle of Evesham. Coins of Hadrian, Trajan, and other Roman emperors were found here in 1795. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £280. Patron, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli. The church has Norman parts; is in good condition; has a low square tower; and contains some very curious monuments of the Wellesbournes and the Montforts, a good brass of 1493, a handsome monument to Countess Conyngham, two memorial windows, and a good ancient round font. The p. curacy of Prestwood is a separate benefice. A Primitive Methodist chapel is at Nap Hill. Almshouses,

near the church, were built by Ellen, Countess Conyngbam, and have an income of £20; and other charities have £145.

HITCHIN, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Herts. The town stands 2 miles S of the boundary with Beds, near Icknield-street and the river Hiz, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile W of the Great Northern railway, at the deflection of the railways to Royston and Bedford, and 17 miles NW of Hertford; is situated in a delightful valley, sheltered by eminences; comprises about twelve streets, of generally well-built houses; contains a market-place of considerable extent, forming an important feature; presents a neat and clean appearance; and is divided into three wards, Bancroft, Bridge, and Tilehouse. It was known to the Saxons as Hiche, and at Domesday as Hiz. It has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two chief inns, two banking offices, a town-hall, a corn-exchange, two churches, five dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar school, national schools, British schools, a ragged school, a literary and mechanics' institution, an infirmary, a workhouse, several almshouses, and numerous other charities; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper, and a monthly Advertiser. The town-hall is a recent, spacious, and ornamental edifice. The corn-exchange also is recent, and is well-arranged and handsome. The parochial church occupies the site of a more ancient structure, near the middle of the town; is a fine edifice, in the pointed style; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; has a massive western tower, with small octagonal spire; measures upwards of 160 feet in length, and 67 feet in breadth; underwent gradual restoration from 1858 till 1865; and contains an altar-piece by Rubens, an ancient font, six brasses, fine monuments to the Radcliffes, and numerous other monuments. Holy Saviour's church was built in 1865, at a cost of £2,900; is in the early English style, of red brick with stone dressings; and serves for a chapelry formed, in 1865, out of the new part of the town, and Walsworth hamlet. A Gilbertine nunnery, called the priory of Biggin, formerly stood near the church. A White Carmelite priory, founded in the time of Edward II., stood on the spot now occupied by the mansion called the Priory, or Hitchin Priory, the seat of F. P. Radcliffe, Esq. A new cemetery, of about 7 acres, was recently formed on Kershaw's Hill. The national schools were built in 1854; and are large and handsome structures of red brick, with stone dressings. The British schools also are commodious and handsome. The literary and mechanics' institution is at the town-hall, and has a good library of about 5,000 volumes. The infirmary was established in 1845; bears the name of the North Herts and South Beds Infirmary; and, at the Census of 1861, had 24 inmates. The workhouse can accommodate 400 inmates, but has been restricted to 332. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; a sale of fat and store stock, horses, carriages, and agricultural implements, is held on the first Tuesday of every month; and fairs are held on Easter and Whit-Tuesdays. A wool trade formerly flourished, but has ceased; a good trade in corn, flour, malt, and brewing is now carried on; and there is a manufacture of straw-plait. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 5,258; in 1861, 6,330. Houses, 1,233.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Langley, Walsworth, and Preston. Acres, 6,457. Real property, £28,231. Pop., 7,677. Houses, 1,509. The manor belonged to the kings of Mercia; was given, by Edward the Confessor, to Earl Harold; passed, at the Conquest, to personally William the Conqueror; was given, by William Rufus, to Bernard de Baliol; remained with the Baliols till their accession to the Crown of Scotland; reverted then to the Crown of England; was given, by Richard II., to Edmund de Langley; was held by the Langleys till their failure of issue in the time of Henry VII.; reverted then once more to the Crown; and has been held in jointure by several queens of England. Hitchin Priory, Mount Pleasant, and New England, are chief seats. Preston Castle, or Shandy Hall, was the residence of Sterne's "Uncle Toby;" but was, some years ago, taken down. Temple Dinsley, 3 miles S of

the town, was the site of a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded by the Baliols. Vestiges of a Roman camp are at Wilbury Hill, on Icknield-street; and there are some barrows. The parochial living is a vicarage, and that of Holy Sepulchre is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Rochester. Value of the former, £650; * of the latter, not reported. Patron of the former, Trinity College, Cambridge; of the latter, the Rev. G. Gainsford. Two school houses in Langley and Preston are used as chapels of ease. Bishop Hildesley was vicar.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Ippollitts, Ickleford, Pirton, Hexton, Lilley, Offley, Kings-Walden, St. Pauls-Walden, Kimpton, Codicote, and Holwell,—the last electorally in Beds. Acres, 36,187. Pop., 16,865. Houses, 3,332.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Baldock, containing the parishes of Baldock, Clothall, Bygrave, Norton, Radwell, Newnham, Caldecott, Letchworth, Willian, Weston, Graveley, Stevenage, Shephall, Knebworth, Little Wymondley, and Great Wymondley. Acres of the district, 64,847. Poor-rates in 1863, £14,666. Pop. in 1851, 24,729; in 1861, 25,603. Houses, 5,143. Marriages in 1862, 154; births, 863,—of which 54 were illegitimate; deaths, 485,—of which 193 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages, in the ten years 1851–60, 1,608; births, 8,244; deaths, 4,719. The places of worship, in 1851, were 29 of the Church of England, with 7,656 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,435 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,401 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 320 s.; 13 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,406 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 193 s.; and 2 undefined, with 250 s. The schools were 31 public day-schools, with 2,219 scholars; 48 private day-schools, with 902 s.; 36 Sunday schools, with 3,211 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 43 s.—The hundred contains eight parishes, and has sometimes been called Hitchin and Pirton, sometimes Hitchin-Half-Hundred. Acres, 27,735. Pop. in 1851, 13,405; in 1861, 14,090. Houses, 2,302.

HITHE. See **HYTHE**.

HITHER-GREEN, a hamlet in Lewisham parish, Kent; $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile SE of Lewisham. It has a post-office under Lewisham, London SE.

HITTISLEIGH, a parish in Crediton district, Devon; near the river Yew, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by S of Yeoford r. station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ WSW of Crediton. Post-town, Cheriton-Bishop, under Exeter. Acres, 1,155. Real property, £397. Pop., 156. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to C. B. Calmady, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. The church comprises nave and N aisle, with a tower; and is tolerable.

HIVE, a hamlet in Giberdike township, Eastington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles ENE of Howden.

HIXON, a chapelry in Colwich and Stowe parishes, Staffordshire; on the Macclesfield and Colwich railway, adjacent to the river Trent, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles ESE of Stafford. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stafford; and it was constituted in 1848. Pop., 710. Houses, 174. Pop. of the Stowe portion, 620. Houses, 150. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £60. * Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is modern.

HOARACROSS, a township in Yoxhall and Hanbury parishes, Stafford; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Abbots-Bromley. Real property, £2,170. Pop., 251. Hoarcross Hall was anciently the seat of the Willes family; was rebuilt by Lord Scardale, and occupied by him as a hunting-seat; and passed to H. Ingram, Esq.

HOARSTONE, a hamlet in Kidderminster parish, Worcester; near Kidderminster.

HOARSTONE, a hamlet in Ribbesford parish, Worcester; 1 mile NE of Bewdley.

HOARWITHY, a village and a chapelry in Hentland parish, Hereford. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Fawley r. station, and 5 NW of Ross; and has a post-office under Ross. The chapelry does not seem to have definite limits; and is annexed to the p. curacy of Hentland, in the diocese of Hereford. It has a church and a Wesleyan chapel.

HOATH, a village and a parish in Blean district, Kent. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Grove-Ferry r. station, and 6 NE of Canterbury. The parish contains also the hamlets of Maypole-street and Old-Tree; and its post-town is Herne-Street, under Canterbury. Acres, 898. Real property, £2,239. Pop., 348. Houses, 78. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some scanty remains exist here of the archiepiscopal palace of Ford. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Reculver, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church is a neat modern structure, with a tower.

HOATHLY (EAST), or EASTHOTHLY, a village and a parish in Uckfield district, Sussex. The village stands adjacent to the Uckfield and Hailsham railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Uckfield; and has a post-office under Hurst-green, and a fair on 8 April. The parish contains also the hamlets of Grays, Whitesmiths, and the Nursery. Acres, 2,000. Real property, £3,112. Pop., 615. Houses, 116. The manor, with much of the land, belongs to the Earl of Chichester; and much of the land belongs also to W. Gilliat, Esq. Hallend House, once the seat of the Pelham family; stood on the S border, and now is partly taken down, is partly a farm house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £261.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The old church was chiefly later English; and was, with the exception of its tower, taken down in 1856. The new church was erected afterwards; and is a neat edifice of nave, chancel, and porch. Here is an independent chapel.

HOATHLY (WEST), or WESTHOTHLY, a village and a parish in East Grinstead district, Sussex. The village stands 4 miles SE of Rowfant r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of East Grinstead; and has a post-office under East Grinstead, and a fair on Whit-Monday. The parish contains also the hamlets of Selsfield, Gravety, the Rocks, Duckells and Stoneland, Old House and White Hart, and New Combes and Old Combes. Acres, 5,333. Real property, £4,850. Pop., 1,120. Houses, 212. The property is subdivided. Sidlesfield Common commands extensive views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £230.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire; and was recently in disrepair. There are an independent chapel, a national school, and charities £11.

HOBBERLOW, a hamlet in Alnwick parish, Northumberland; near Alnwick. Pop., 78.

HOBBLES-GREEN, a hamlet on the W border of Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Haverhill.

HOBBY (THE), a road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on the W coast of Devon; leading along the S side of Bideford bay, in the neighbourhood of Clovelly, toward Hartland point. It was made by Sir J. H. Williams. It winds entirely through woods on the verge of magnificent cliffs, across the head of dells; and it commands, nearly everywhere, superb views of the Bristol channel and the Welsh coast.

HOBHOLE, a cave in Runswick bay, N. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles NW of Whitby. It measures 70 feet by 20; occurs in lias shale, overlain by ironstone; was formed by the eroding action of the sea-waves upon the shale; is accessible at low water, and presents interesting features; and was formerly famous, in popular superstition, for the imagined presence of a spirit to whom mothers brought infants to be cured of whooping-cough.

HOBHOLE-DRAIN, an artificial water-cut in the E of Lincolnshire; extending 13 miles southward, from the Catechwar near Spilsby to the mouth of the river Witham.

HOB-LENCH, a hamlet in Fladbury parish, Worcester; 4 miles NE of Fladbury village. It is also called ABBOTS-LENCH: which see.

HOBOROUGH, a hamlet in Snodland parish, Kent; 1 mile N of Snodland village.

HOBY, a village and a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester. The village stands on the river Wreak, adjacent to Brooksby r. station, 6 miles W by S of Melton-Mowbray; and has a post-office under Leices-

ter. The parish comprises 1,060 acres. Real property, £2,900. Pop., 369. Houses, 79. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Thomas Paget, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Rotherby, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £800.* Patron, Mrs. A. Beresford. The church comprises nave and aisles, with a tower and spire; and was restored in 1856. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £20.

HOCOM, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bridgnorth.

HOCKENHULL-STAPLEFORD, a township in Tarnvin parish, Cheshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Chester. Acres, 330. Real property, £777. Pop., 36. Houses, 4.

HOCKERILL, a chapelry in Bishop-Stortford parish, Herts; adjacent to Essex and to the Eastern Counties railway, 1 mile NE of Bishop-Stortford. It was constituted in 1852; and its post-town is Bishop-Stortford. Pop., 1,467. Houses, 246. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was built in 1852; consists of nave, chancel, and S aisle; and contains 500 sittings.

HOCKERING, a parish, with a village, in Mitford district, Norfolk; on a branch of the river Wensum, 5 miles NE of Thuxton r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ E of East Dereham. It has a postal-pillar under Dereham. Acres, 1,931. Real property, £4,049. Pop., 387. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to T. T. Berney, Esq. There are traces of an old castle. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Burgh-Matthall, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £569.* Patron, T. T. Berney, Esq. The church is early English; has a lofty later English tower; was recently restored; and contains three stalls, carved oak seats, and a fine octagonal font. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £37.

HOCKERLAND. See HAWKERLAND.

HOCKERTON, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, 2 miles NNE of Southwell r. station. Post-town, Southwell. Acres, 1,373. Real property, £1,582. Pop., 108. Houses, 21. The property all belongs to Mrs. Whetham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £230.* Patron, Mrs. Whetham. The church is old and tolerable; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower.

HOCKHAM, a village and a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Harling-road r. station, and 7 WSW of Attleborough; and has a post-office under Thetford, and a fair on Easter Monday. The parish comprises 3,406 acres. Real property, £3,443. Pop., 629. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Hockham Hall, belongs to Henry Partridge, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £276.* Patron, the Rev. J. Spurgin. The present parish formerly formed two parishes, called Great and Little Hockham; and it still is sometimes so called. Great H. church stands and is good; but Little H. church was demolished after the reign of Richard II. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £38, besides fuel allotments.

HOCKLETON, a township in Chirbury parish, Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Montgomery. Pop., 39.

HOCKLEY, a village and a parish in Rochford district, Essex. The village stands on a hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the river Crouch, 4 NW of Rochford, and 6 N of Benfleet r. station; and has a post-office under Chelmsford. The parish comprises 4,614 acres. Real property, £6,108; of which £65 are in fisheries. Pop., 798. Houses, 170. The property is much subdivided. High grounds here command some fine views. Wharves, and remains of an ancient bridge, are on the Crouch at Hull-Bridge; and the river there is fordable at low water. A pump-room with baths, and a hotel, were erected at a recently discovered medicinal spring; but they proved unsuccessful, and the pump-room is used as a Baptist chapel. There is a large barrow. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £165.* Patron, Wadhams

College, Oxford. The church is Norman; has a massive octagonal tower; was founded by Canute, in memory of his victory over Edmund Ironside at Ashingdon; and has been restored. Charities, £13.

HOCKLEY, or **HOCKLEY-HILL**, a suburb of Birmingham; at the confines of Warwickshire and Staffordshire, on the Stour Valley railway, NE of Smethwick. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Birmingham.

HOCKLEY-HEATH, a place on the W border of Warwickshire; 4 miles NNW of Henley-in-Arden. It has a post-office under Birmingham.

HOCKLEY-HOLE, a village in Hillingdon parish, Middlesex; near Uxbridge.

HOCKLIFFE, a village and a parish in Woburn district, Beds. The village stands 4 miles ENE of Leighton-Buzzard r. station, and 4½ NW of Dunstable; consists of one street, about a mile long; and has a post-office under Leighton-Buzzard. The parish comprises 1,021 acres. Real property, £2,643. Pop., 416. Houses, 86. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to M. Adams, Esq. The Grange is the seat of Col. R. T. Gilpin. An ancient hospital, for a master and several brethren, was at the village. The parish is a meet for the Rotherchild hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rev. J. S. Neumann. The church is ancient; consists of nave and chancel, with embattled tower; and recently was mainly rebuilt and partly restored. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, and a school endowment of £30 a-year.

HOCKMOOR, a hamlet in Ifley parish, Oxfordshire; 2 miles SE of Oxford. Pop., 298.

HOCKWOLD, a village and a parish in Thetford district, Norfolk. The village stands near the Little Ouse river and the boundary with Suffolk, 1 mile N of Lakenheath r. station, and 4 W by N of Brandon; and has an ancient stone cross 15 feet high, a post-office under Brandon, and a fair on the first Wednesday after 11 Oct. The parish includes also the village and quondam parish of Wilton; bears the name of Hockwold-cum-Wilton; and has sometimes, but erroneously, been returned as including the extra-parochial tract of Redmere. Acres, 7,478. Real property, £6,667. Pop. in 1851, 1,067; in 1861, 803. Houses, 203. The decrease of pop. was caused by emigration. The property is much subdivided. Great part of the surface is fen-land. A new road was formed through the fens, and a suspension bridge constructed across the Little Ouse, in 1829. Hockwold Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory and a vicarage, —Hockwold a rectory, Wilton a vicarage, —in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £766.* Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. Hockwold church is a rude structure, with a tower; and contains stone stalls and a piscina. Wilton church is an edifice of stone and flint, with tower and spire; both churches have been thoroughly restored. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £45.

HOCKWORTHY, a parish, with a scattered village, in Tiverton district, Devon; adjacent to Somerset, 3 miles NW of Tiverton-Junction r. station, and 8 NE of Tiverton. Post-town, Wellington, Somerset. Acres, 2,526. Real property, £2,961. Pop., 375. Houses, 59. The rectorial tithes and Hockford farm belonged formerly to Canonsleigh abbey. Hockworthy Court is the seat of C. Troyte, Esq. Limestone and building-stone abound. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £271.* Patron, the Rev. W. Newman. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1865, and is in the early English style; and the tower had been rebuilt in 1848. The parsonage is a recent edifice, in the Tudor style.

HODBECK (THE), a stream of Yorkshire; falling into the Derwent, near Wykeham.

HODDER, a river of W. R. Yorkshire and Lancashire. It rises in Bowland forest, near Burn moor; and runs about 20 miles southward to the Ribbles, in the neighbourhood of Stoneyhurst College, 3 miles SW by S of Clitheroe.

HODDESDON, a town, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Ware district, Herts. The town stands on rising ground, backed by extensive woods, near the New river, the Lea navigation, the confluence of the Lea and the Stort, the boundary with Essex, the Eastern Counties railway, and Broxbourne village and r. station, 4 miles SE of Hertford; consists chiefly of two long streets, with many well-built and neat houses; is a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a town-hall and police-station, an old conduit, a church, a dissenting chapel, a British school, national schools, and charities £47. The town-hall has a modern clock-tower. A fine old market-house of wood, resting on arches and pillars, and ornamented with carved figures, was taken down in 1834. The old conduit is a curious fountain, representing a woman with a pitcher, from which fine soft water continually flows; was given to the town, in 1679, by Marmaduke Rawdon, Esq.; and, together with an inn which still exists, is mentioned as follows by the poet Prior, in his ballad of Down Hall:—

"Into an old inn did their equipage roll,

At a town they call Hod'sdon, the sign of the Bull,
Where a nymph with an urn divides the highway,
And into a puddle pairs mither of tea."

The church was built in 1734, repaired in 1827 and in 1849, and enlarged in 1865; and is a commodious edifice, of nave and chancel, with gable belfry. The Independent chapel was built in 1846, and is neat and spacious. A grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, but has long been extinct. A weekly market formerly was held, but has been discontinued. A pleasure fair is held on 29 June. There are an extensive brewery and two flour-mills. The neighbourhood has been noted, since the time of Isaac Walton, as a resort of anglers. Rawdon House is an interesting Elizabethan building; has been completely restored; and is now used as a seminary for young ladies.—The township includes main part of the town; is in Broxbourne parish; and is usually designated a hamlet. Acres, 2,582. Real property, £9,455; of which £140 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,898. Houses, 389. The manor belonged to the Basingbournes; passed to the Says and the Bouchiers; was given, by Elizabeth, to the Cecils; and belongs now to the Marquis of Salisbury.—The chapelry excludes part of the township, but includes part of Great Amwell parish; and was constituted ecclesiastically parochial in 1843. Pop., 2,203. Houses, 453. Pop. of the Great Amwell portion, 459. Houses, 105. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Broxbourne, Great Amwell, and Wormley. Acres, 7,932. Pop., 4,895. Houses, 1,001.

HODDINGTON, a tything in Upton-Gray parish, Hants; 3½ miles SW of Ædiham. Pop., 133. Hoddington House is the seat of the Russell family.

HODDLEDEN, a hamlet and a chapelry in Ove, Darwen township, Blackburn parish, Lancashire. The hamlet lies 1½ mile E of Over Darwen town and r. station; and has an inn, a large cotton-mill, a colliery, and a brick-work. The chapelry includes the township of Yate and Pickup Bank, and a portion of the township of Eccleshill; and was constituted in 1862. Post-town, Over Darwen, under Blackburn. Pop., 2,250. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, about £200. Patrons, the Vicar of Blackburn and W. B. Ranken, Esq. The church was built in 1863, at a cost of about £4,000; is in the geometrical English style; comprises nave, chancel, and N aisle, with W tower; and contains about 600 sittings. There are an Independent chapel at Pickup Bank, and national schools at Pickup Bank and Hoddlesden.

HODGESTON, a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; near Freshwater bay, 1 mile SE of Lamphey r. station, and 3 ESE of Pembroke. Post-town, Lamphey, under Pembroke. Acres, 709. Real property, £741. Pop. in 1851, 78; in 1861, 43. Houses, 9. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory

in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £105. Patron, R. E. Arden, Esq. The church has a very beautiful decorated English chancel, and a very slender steeple; contains some richly canopied sedilia, and a double piscina; and was recently in very bad condition. Archbishop Young was a native.

HODGETTS HILL, a hamlet in Harefield parish, Middlesex; 1 mile E of Harefield village.

HODGSON-FOLD, a hamlet in Bolton township, Calverley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Bradford.

HOD HILL, an eminence adjacent to the river Stour, in Dorset; 4 miles NW by N of Blandford-Forum. It is separated from Hamilton hill, on the N, by a deep vale. It has a double-ditched entrenchment, of several acres, in the form of the letter D, with five entrances; and within the entrenchment are a small well-preserved Roman camp and a number of apparently ancient British circles formed by narrow trenches.

HODNEL (LOWER AND UPPER), two extra-parochial tracts in Southam district, Warwick; 3 miles S of Southam. Real property, £750. Pop., 4 and 20. Houses, 1 and 3. A large town, with a church, formerly was here; and great part of the manor formerly belonged to the monastery of Nuneaton and Combe.

HODNET, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Salop; the village and the sub-district in Market-Drayton district, the parish partly also in Wem district. The village stands near the river Tern, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SW of Market-Drayton r. station; was once a market-town; has still fairs on 15 May and 20 Oct.; has also a post-office; under Market-Drayton, and an inn.—The parish contains also the townships of Little Bolas, Hawkstone, Hopton, Kenstone, Losford, Marchamley, Peplow, and Wollerton in Market-Drayton district, and the chapelry of Weston-and-Wixhill-under-Redcastle in Wem district. Acres, 16,399. Real property, £18,767. Pop., 1,979. Houses, 395. The manor was known at Domesday as Odenett; was held by Roger Montgomery; and passed to the Vernons and others. Hodnet Hall was the seat of Richard Heber, the "Atticus" of Dibdin's "Bibliomania;" and had, in his time, a great library, which was sold off at his death. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £1,884.* Patron, A. C. H. Percy, Esq. The church is decorated English; has some painted windows and a fine octagonal tower; was recently well repaired; and contains tombs of the Vernons and the Hills, and a beautiful monument to Bishop Heber, who was rector upwards of fifteen years. There is a chapel of ease at Peplow. The donative of Weston-under-Redcastle is a separate charge. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, an endowed school with £8 a-year, and other charities with £118. Lord J. Beauclerk was rector.—The sub-district contains the main part of Hodnet parish and four other parishes. Acres, 32,204. Pop., 5,095. Houses, 1,042.

HODSOCK, a lordship in Blyth parish, Notts; on the river Ryton, $\frac{4}{8}$ miles NNE of Worksoop. It includes the hamlets of Goldthorpe and Costrop; and comprises 4,092 acres. Real property, £6,294. Pop., 207. Houses, 34. Hodsock Priory is the seat of Lieut.-Col. W. L. Mellish, and commands a very fine view. Hodsock Park is the seat of G. Smith, Esq.

HODSOL-STREET, a hamlet in Ash parish, Kent; 2 miles S of Ash village.

HODSON, a tything in Chisleton parish, Wilts; 2 miles SE of Swindon. Pop., 234.

HOE, or **HOO**, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; adjacent to the Norwich and Wells railway, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles N by E of East Dereham. Post-town, Dereham. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £2,057. Pop., 169. Houses, 41. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. Henry Lombe. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Dereham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good, and has a low tower. There are charities £24, and a poor's allotment of 12 acres.

HOE-BENHAM, a tything in Welford parish, Berks; $\frac{4}{8}$ miles WNW of Newbury. Pop., 337.

HOEBRIDGE, a hamlet in Woking parish, Surrey;

on a branch of the river Wey, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile N of Woking. The manor around it, which had an old palace of the time of Edward II., was given by James I. to Sir Edward Zouch; and Sir Edward, regarding the palace as unfit for use, built a new mansion at Hoe Place.

HOE (EAST), a tything in Soberton parish, Hants; $\frac{4}{8}$ miles E of Bishops-Waltham. Pop., 91.

HOE (WEST), a tything in Bishops-Waltham parish, Hants; near East Hoe. Pop., 277.

HOFFE AND ROW, a township in Appleby-St.-Lawrence parish, Westmoreland; 1 mile SSW of Appleby. Acres, 1,383. Pop., 107. Houses, 20.

HOFFLET-STOW, a hamlet in Wigtoft parish, Lincoln; 1 mile S of Swineshead. Pop., 58.

HOGGESTON, or **HOOSTON**, a parish in Winslow district, Bucks; near the Buckinghamshire railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Winslow r. station. Post-town, Winslow. Acres, 1,526. Real property, £2,946. Pop., 207. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Stanhope. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £280.* Patron, Worcester College, Oxford. The church is ancient but good; has a wooden tower; and contains a mutilated effigy, thought to be of William de Bermingham, who, in the 14th century, founded a chantry here.

HOG-HILL, a place on the SE border of Staffordshire; 3 miles NNE of Tamworth.

HOG HOUSE. See **BUXTED**.

HOGHTON, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Leyland parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Darwen, adjacent to the East Lancashire railway, 5 miles W by S of Blackburn; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Preston. The township comprises 2,227 acres. Real property, £4,928; of which £200 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,373; in 1861, 1,201. Houses, 249. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of families to manufacturing towns. The manor belongs to Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart.; and has belonged to his family since the time of Stephen. Hoghton Tower was once the seat of the Hoghton family; stands on a rock, commanding a magnificent view; consists of two courts, with three square towers, all now in a ruinous condition; was garrisoned during the civil wars of Charles I., and partly blown up accidentally, but afterwards repaired; and is now in the keeping of a custodian. James I. was entertained here during three days of 1617; issued then the order for the "Book of Sports;" and is said to have been so much pleased with a fine loin of beef, served up to table, that he knighted it as "Sir Loin," and thus gave rise to the name by which the joint has ever since been called. Alum mines were then in operation, near the foot of the hill; and they continued, many years afterwards, to be productive; but they have gone into disuse. There are now, in the township, two small cotton manufactories.—The chapelry was constituted in 1842, and is less extensive than the township. Pop., 1,100. Houses, 231. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, about £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Leyland. The church was built in 1833; it presents no architectural features. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a school, the latter unendowed, but supported by Sir H. de Hoghton.

HOGNASTON, a parish, with a village, in Ashborne district, Derby; on an affluent of the river Dove, 5 miles NE of Ashborne r. station. Post-town, Ashborne. Acres, 1,384. Real property, £2,833. Pop., 295. Houses, 68. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to H. Chandos Pole Gell, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £58.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is very ancient; has a fine Saxon arch, and a square tower; and was recently in bad condition. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £5.

HOG'S BACK, a chalk ridge in Surrey; extending westward, past Guildford, to within about 2 miles of Farnham, and dividing the county into nearly two equal portions. It has a remarkable character; is scarcely more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth; and commands very fine views. Its name probably arose from the old word

Hoga, signifying a hill; and its geognostic origin seems to have been a sudden upthrow by lineal stroke.

HOGSHAW-WITH-FULBROOK, a parish in Winslow district, Bucks; near the Buckinghamshire railway, 3½ miles SSW of Winslow. Post-town, Winslow. Acres, 1,030. Real property, £2,028. Pop. 50. Houses, 7. The manor belongs to Lord Osborne. A preceptory of the Knights of St. John was here. There is no church.

HOGS-MILL (THE). See EWELL, Surrey.

HOGSTHORPE, a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands 2 miles from the coast, 5 ESE of Willoughby r. station, and 7 SE of Alford; is large and pleasant; and has a post-office under Alford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Slackholme, Anthorpe-Row, and part of Helsey. Acres, 2,971. Real property, £6,742. Pop., 874. Houses, 198. The manor belongs to Sir Richard H. C. Rycroft, Bart. There are brick fields and corn mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £100.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is mainly early English, with a tower; but has transition Norman massive pillars, and was restored in 1854. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, national schools, and charities £100. The schools were built in 1857, at a cost of £1,000; and are in the early English style.

HOGSTON. See HOGGESTON.

HOLBEACH, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Lincoln. The town stands adjacent to the Spalding and Sutton-Bridge railway, 8 miles E by N of Spalding; is a place of great antiquity; was formerly called Oldbeche, from its vicinity to an old beach left by a recession of the sea; consists of one main street, and some smaller diverging ones; has, of late years, undergone much improvement, by the re-erection of houses, and the formation of new streets; is a seat of county courts and petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, three chief inns, a market-house, a church, a new cemetery, four dissenting chapels, a free school, a national school for girls, and charities £254. The market-house was built in 1844, and is commodious. The church is mainly decorated English; includes a nave of seven bays, a chancel, and N and S aisles; has a spacious and magnificent later English porch; has also a square tower and an octagonal spire, of great beauty, and jointly 189 feet high; had formerly a brass chandelier of 18 lights; and has still an octagonal font and an altar-tomb of Sir H. Littlebury of 1420. The new cemetery was formed in 1853; lies outside the town, on the Penny-Hill road; and has chapels in the pointed style, connected by a spire-surmounted arch. The free school was founded about 1671, and rebuilt in 1815; has £139 a-year from endowment; and had, for a pupil, Dr. Stukeley the antiquary. A market-cross was built, in 1333, by Lord Egermont, and re-constructed by Dr. Stukeley; but has disappeared. An hospital, for a warden and 15 poor persons, was founded near the church, about 1351, by Sir John de Kirketon; but also has disappeared. Many urns, coins, and other relics of the Romans and the Saxons have been found, at different periods, in the town and its neighbourhood. Lawrence de Holbeche, a learned monk who died in 1410, Bishop Holbeche, a compiler of the Liturgy, who died in 1551, and Dr. Stukeley, already mentioned, who died in 1765, were natives. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on 17 May, 17 Sept., and 11 Oct. Pop. in 1851, 2,245; in 1861, 2,083. Houses, 462.

The parish contains also the villages of Holbeach-Drove and H.-Hurn, and the places called H.-Clough, H.-Bank, Penny-Hill, and Fox's-Low; it has a post-office of Holbeach-Marsh, 5 miles from the town; and it extends to the sea, and is about 21 miles long from N to S, and of variable width. Acres, 35,220; of which 14,240 are water. Real property, £52,100; of which £200 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,191; in 1861, 4,956. Houses, 1,012. The property is subdivided. The surface is fen land. There are three manors, Holbeach-Lord-D'Acre, Holbeach-Abbotts, and Holbeach-Pipwell; and the first belongs to William Butt, Esq.,—the second to Richard

Caparn, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £900.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. A chapel of ease, called Holbeach-St. John, is about 4 miles S of the town, was built in 1840, and has an endowment of about £40 a-year.

The sub-district excludes the small part of the parish lying southward of South Holland main drain, but includes the principal parts of Fleet and Whaplode parishes. Acres, 52,051. Pop., 7,409. Houses, 1,524.

—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Long Sutton, containing the parish of Tydd-St. Mary, the principal parts of the parishes of Long Sutton and Gedney, and the two extra-parochial parts of Wingland; and the sub-district of Gedney-Hill, containing the smaller parts of the parishes of Holbeach, Fleet, Whaplode, Long Sutton, and Gedney. Acres, 107,299. Poor-rates in 1863, £12,506. Pop. in 1851, 19,134; in 1861, 18,402. Houses, 3,818. Marriages in 1862, 125; births, 605,—of which 50 were illegitimate; deaths, 337,—of which 134 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,360; births, 6,819; deaths, 4,006. The places of worship, in 1851, were 13 of the Church of England, with 5,286 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 430 s.; 11 of Baptists, with 2,160 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 530 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 70 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,750 s.; 9 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,092 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 370 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,255 scholars; 60 private day schools, with 1,112 s.; 44 Sunday schools, with 3,137 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 16 s. The workhouse is in Fleet, and has accommodation for 386 inmates.

HOLBECH HOUSE, an old mansion in Stafford; 3 miles W by N of Dudley. It was a seat of the Littletons; was the retreat of Catesby, Wright, Percy, and other actors in the gunpowder plot; and was the place where they were taken.

HOLBECK, a tract partly extra-parochial, partly in Ashby-Puerorum parish, Lincoln; 3½ miles NE of Horncastle. Holbeck Lodge here, a handsome modern mansion, is the seat of R. S. Betts, Esq.

HOLBECK, a township in Norton-Cuckney parish, Notts; 4 miles SW of Worksop. Real property, £280. Pop., 266. Houses, 47.

HOLBECK, a suburb, a township, three chapelries, and a sub-district, in Hunslet district, W. R. Yorkshire. The suburb stands on the S side of the river Aire, on the S side of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and at the junction of the Leeds and Bradford railway with the railway to Harrogate, 1 mile SW by W of Leeds; shares in the municipal interests and manufacturing industry of Leeds; and has a station at the railway junction, and a post-office; under Leeds.—The township includes the suburb; and is in Leeds parish, and all within Leeds borough. Acres, 760. Real property, £33,555; of which £700 are in ironworks. Pop. in 1851, 14,152; in 1861, 15,824. Houses, 3,584. A workhouse is here; and, at the Census of 1861, had 60 inmates. Hot and cold baths also are here, similar to those of Harrogate, but not so strong.—The chapelries are H.-St. Matthew, H.-St. John, and H.-St. Barnabas; and the first is of long standing, the second was constituted in 1347, the third, in 1855. Pop. of H.-St. Matthew, 6,343; of H.-St. John, 2,612; of H.-St. Barnabas, 6,869. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Ripon. Value of H.-St. M., £70; * of H.-St. John, £250; * of H.-St. B., £150. Patron of H.-St. M., the Vicar of Leeds; of H.-St. John, J. G. and H. C. Marshall, Esqs.; of H.-St. B., alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church of St. M. dates from very ancient times, being mentioned in a document of the year 800; was rebuilt in last century; and is a handsome edifice in the early English style, with tower and spire. The church of St. J. was built in 1849, after designs by G. Scott, at the expense of the Messrs. Marshall; and is a neat structure, in the early English style. The church of St. B. was of later erection, and is in the decorated English style. There are chapels for Independents and Methodists, national schools, factory schools, a mechanics' institute, and charities £23. There is also at Beeston-

Hill, a cemetery of about 9 acres.—The sub-district contains also Beeston township in Leeds parish, and Churchill township in Batley parish. Acres, 2,783. Pop., 19,935. Houses, 4,440.

HOLBECKS, a hamlet in Oxtou parish, Notts; 2 miles NE of Oxtou village.

HOLBECK-WOODHOUSE, a hamlet in Norton-Cuckney parish, Notts; $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile SE of Holbeck township. A chapel of ease is here, endowed with £45 a-year, and served by the Vicar of Norton-Cuckney.

HOLBETON, a village and a parish in Plympton-St. Mary district, Devon. The village stands on an eminence, W of the Erme estuary, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Modbury, and 4 SSW of Ivy-Bridge r. station; is a large straggling place; and has a post-office under Ivy-Bridge. The parish includes also the hamlets of Creacombe, Ford, Membland, and Mothecombe. Acres, 4,748; of which 125 are water. Real property, £6,498. Pop. in 1851, 1,029; in 1861, 965. Houses, 219. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Fleet-House, belonged formerly to the Heles, and belongs now to the Bultheels. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £300. Patron, the Crown. The church is old, cruciform, and very good; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and national schools.

HOLBORN, a part of the metropolis, a parish, and a district in Middlesex. The part of the metropolis commences at the N and end of Faringdon-street, about 3 furlongs NW of St. Paul's; extends nearly a mile westward, to Broad-street, at the end of Drury-lane; is, till within about 200 yards of Broad-street, on a line with Oxford-street; and forms, throughout its length, the central portion of the great thoroughfare from Cheapside, by Newgate-street, to Uxbridge-road. It was originally a village, called Oldbourne; and it took its name from a burn or rivulet which entered at or near Brook-street, and ran down its whole length to the Fleet-ditch at Faringdon-street; but it has long been one of the densest portions of the metropolis W of Newgate. It is called Holborn-Hill, from Faringdon-street to Fetter-lane; Holborn, from Fetter-lane to Brook-street; and High Holborn, from Brook-street to Drury-lane. A stone bridge over the Fleet, called Oldbourne-bridge, stood on it at Faringdon-street; and what were called Holborn Bars, marking the limit of the city liberties without the walls, stood on it at Brook-street. It was the old road from Newgate and the Tower to the gallows at Tyburn; the road up which William Lord Russell was led to the scaffold in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; and the road along which Titus Oates, Dangerfield, and Johnson were whipped. An act for a great improvement on it, and on places connected with it, was obtained by the corporation in 1864. This improvement comprises a high level street, to be carried on a viaduct, commencing at Ely-court, Holborn Hill, and extending to the Old Bailey, with streets branching from it at either end into Faringdon-road, the altering of the level of the streets over which it passes, and the widening of Shoe-lane; it was estimated to cost £600,000, and to be completed in 1869; and the funds for it were to be raised by loan, to be repaid out of the tax on coals in the years 1872–1882. Gerard dates his "Herbal," published in 1597, from "my house in Holborne, within the suburbs of London;" and he had, behind the house, a good garden, with many of the rarer plants mentioned in his "Herbal." Cromwell and Ireton are currently said, but on no good authority, to have entered, in disguise, the Blue Bear inn at 270 High Holborn, and there intercepted a letter from Charles I. which led to the king's execution. Savage, the poet, was born in Fox-court, off Holborn Hill; Ritson, the antiquary, lived in Holborn-court; and many other distinguished persons stand associated in history with places in or near Holborn.

The parish bears the name of St. Andrew-Holborn; includes the parish of St. George-the-Martyr politically, but not ecclesiastically; is mainly in Holborn district, but partly in West London district; and has a post-office of the name of Holborn, London W. C., and another of the name of Holborn Hill, London E. C. The parts in

Holborn district are designated Above-the-Bars; and those in West London district comprise 20 acres, and are designated Below-the-Bars. Acres of the whole, exclusive of St. George-the-Martyr, 95; inclusive of St. G., 131. Real property, inc. of St. G., £231,207. Pop., exc. of St. G., in 1851, 29,320; in 1861, 23,721. Houses, 2,685. Pop., inc. of St. G., in 1851, 38,033; in 1861, 38,588. Houses, 3,450. Pop. of the part in West London district, in 1851, 5,965; in 1861, 6,337. Houses, 549. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £950.* Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church retains some arches of a previous edifice; was built, in 1637, by Wren; is a brick structure, 105 feet by 63, with a tower 110 feet high; and has a stained E window by Price, and an organ by Harris. Bishop Hacket of Lichfield, Bishop Stillingfleet of Worcester, and the notable Sacheverell were rectors; and the last was buried in the chancel. Gray's Inn Road, or Trinity church, is a separate benefice. Saffron Hill, or St. Peter, commonly regarded as in Holborn parish, but really consisting of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents, and Ely Place liberties, also is a separate benefice. St. Alban chapel and Welsh chapel also are in the district. A school has £417 a-year from endowment; Stafford's alms-houses have £387; Thavie's charities have £907; and other charities have £934.

The district comprehends the sub-district of St. Andrew-Eastern, containing the part of St. Andrew-Holborn parish between Saffron-Hill chapel and the east side of Gray's-Inn-Lane, and the extra-parochial place of Furnivals' Inn; the sub-district of St. George-the-Martyr and St. Andrew-Western, containing the rest of the ecclesiastical St. Andrew-Holborn above the Bars, the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, the township of Lincoln's Inn, and the extra-parochial places of Gray's Inn and Staple Inn; and the sub-district of Saffron-Hill, containing the chapel of Saffron-Hill, the extra-parochial place of the Charterhouse, and 20 acres of the parish of St. Sepulchre. Acres of the district, 196. Poor-rates in 1863, £18,740. Pop. in 1851, 46,621; in 1861, 44,862. Houses, 4,109. Marriages in 1862, 235; births, 1,413,—of which 66 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,212,—of which 524 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,184; births, 13,749; deaths, 11,728. The places of worship, in 1851, were 9 of the Church of England, with 9,152 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,570 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 1,630 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 90 s.; 10 of Primitive Methodists, with 900 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 520 s.; 1 undefined, with 200 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 350 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 400 attendants. The schools were 21 public day schools, with 2,959 scholars; 39 private day schools, with 1,046 s.; 13 Sunday schools, with 2,385 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 30 s. The workhouse is in the sub-district of St. Andrew-Eastern; and, at the Census of 1861, had 495 inmates. The Royal College of Surgeons, the London Mechanics' Institution, the London Homeopathic Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and the Hospital for sick children are in the district; and the three last had, at the Census, 33, 44, and 68 inmates.

HOLBORN-HILL, a place on the SW coast of Cumberland; at the Furness railway, on the N side of the Duddon estuary, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Bootle. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office at Ulverstone.

HOLBROOK, a village and a chapel in Duffield parish, Derby. The village stands near Coxbench r. station, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Belper; and has a post-office under Derby. The chapel includes also Holbrook Moor, Bargate, Day Park, and part of Coxbench. Acres, 350. Real property, £2,128. Pop., 956. Houses, 205. The property is subdivided. Holbrook Hall is the residence of the Rev. William Leeke, and commands fine views. Coxbench Hall is the seat of Charles Sanders, Esq. Stone is largely quarried; and grind-stones and scythe-stones are dressed. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £157. Patron, T. W. Evans, Esq. The church was built in 1761, and rebuilt in 1841; and is a neat plain edifice, without a tower. There are

chapels for Independents and Methodists, and charity schools.

HOLBROOK, a hamlet in Abson parish, Gloucester; 4 miles W of Marshfield.

HOLBROOK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Samford district, Suffolk. The village stands 1½ mile N of Holbrook bay, 3¼ ESE of Bentley Junction r. station, and 5¼ S by E of Ipswich; and has a post-office under Ipswich. The parish comprises 2,203 acres of land and 950 of water. Real property, £4,256. Pop., 903. Houses, 194. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Clenches, and belongs now to John Berners, Esq. Holbrook bay is an expansion of the estuary of the Stour, opposite Wrabness in Essex. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £490.* Patron, the Rev. J. B. Wilkinson. The church is ancient: was recently restored and enlarged; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with vestry and tower; and contains a brass of 1470, and monuments of the Clenches. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.—The sub-district contains thirteen parishes. Acres, 27,665. Pop., 6,144. Houses, 1,263.

HOLBROOK GRANGE, a seat in Newbold-upon-Avon parish, Warwick; 3 miles WNW of Rugby. It belongs to the Caldecotts; and was built by John Caldecott, Esq., after his purchase of the manor of Little Lawford in 1793.

HOLBROOK HOUSE, a seat in Horsham parish, Sussex; near the Dorking and Horsham railway, and near St. Leonard's forest, ¾ miles N by E of Horsham. It belonged formerly to Sir H. V. Whitshed, Bart; and belongs now to W. R. S. Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq.

HOLBURY, a hamlet in Fawley parish, Hants; 4½ miles S of Southampton. Real property, with Langley, £1,111.

HOLCOMBE, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucester; near Minchinhampton.

HOLCOMBE, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Bury district, Lancashire. The village stands near the river Irwell and the Bury and Haslingden railway, 1¼ mile SW of Ramsbottom r. station, and 4¼ N by W of Bury. The chapelry is in Tottington-Lower-End township, Bury parish; and was recently made ecclesiastically parochial. Post-town, Ramsbottom, under Manchester. Pop., 2,511. A tower or column, to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, stands on Holcombe hill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £175.* Patron, the Rector of Bury. The church is in the early decorated English style; and consists of nave, N transept, and chancel, with tower and fine spire.—The sub-district consists mainly of part of Tottington-Lower-End township, but includes a pendicle of Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth township. Pop., 6,645. Houses, 1,276.

HOLCOMBE, a parish, with a village, in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; on the Fosse way, 6 miles NE by N of Shepton-Mallet r. station. Post-town, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, under Bath. Acres, 780. Real property, £2,118. Pop. in 1851, 464; in 1861, 388. Houses, 82. The decrease of pop. arose from the migration of coal-miners. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to James E. Salmon, Esq. There is an extensive brewery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £70.* Patron, the Rev. T. R. Jolliffe. The church is Norman, in good condition; and consists of nave and chancel, with fine Norman porch and a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

HOLCOMBE-BURNELL, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; 4 miles W by S of Exeter r. station. Post-town, Exeter. Acres, 1,336. Real property, £1,273. Pop., 242. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. Holcombe House was built in the time of Henry VIII., and is now a farm-house. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £195.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church

W tower; was rebuilt, excepting the tower, in 1843; and contains a finely-decorated Easter tomb.

HOLCOMBE (GREAT), a tything in Newington parish, Oxford; 4½ miles N of Wallingford. Real property, £1,070. Pop., 103.

HOLCOMBE-ROGUS, a village and a parish in the district of Wellington, and county of Devon. The village stands near the Western canal, the Bristol and Exeter railway, and the boundary with Somerset, 5¼ miles N of Tiverton-Junction r. station, and 6 WSW of Wellington; has a post-office under Wellington, Somerset; and formerly had a market and a fair. The parish comprises 3,024 acres. Real property, £4,344. Pop., 704. Houses, 145. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, for eight generations, to the Norman family of Rogo; and passed to the Bluetts. Holcombe Court, now the seat of the Rev. W. Rayer, was built in the time of James I.; and recently underwent extensive renovation. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. W. Rayer. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with embattled tower; was recently restored; and contains tombs of the Bluetts. There are a Baptist chapel and a charity school.

HOLCOMBE-WATER, a hamlet in Nettlecombe parish, Somerset; 6¼ miles S of Watchet.

HOLCOT, a village and a parish in Brixworth district, Northampton. The village stands near an affluent of the river Nen, 3 miles E of Spratton r. station and 3¼ SE of Brixworth; and has a postal letter-box under Northampton. The parish comprises 1,670 acres. Real property, £2,824. Pop., 517. Houses, 116. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £396.* Patron, the Rev. R. Montgomery. The church is ancient but good, and has a small neat tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £27.

HOLCUTT, or **HOLCOTT**, a parish in Woburn district, Beds; on Crawley brook, near the boundary with Bucks, 2 miles NW of Ridgmount r. station, and 4 N of Woburn. Post-town, Woburn. Acres, 880. Real property, £1,341. Pop., 71. Houses, 12. The property belongs chiefly to the Rev. E. O. Smith. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Salford, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £360.* Patron, the Rev. E. O. Smith. The church is ancient, and contains monuments of the Chernockes.

HOLDENBY, or **HOLMBY**, a parish in Brixworth district, Northamptonshire; 3 miles WSW of Spratton r. station, and 6¼ NW of Northampton. Post-town, Northampton. Acres, 1,855. Real property, £3,237. Pop., 184. Houses, 33. The property all belongs to Lord Clifden. Holdenby House was built by Sir Christopher Hatton, lord-high-chancellor, in the time of Elizabeth; was a magnificent edifice, in florid Tudor, after designs by Thorpe; was sold to James I. by the great nephew of Sir C. Hatton; became a royal palace; was, for a short time, the prison of Charles I. in 1647; was, in great measure, taken down in 1652; and the remains of it were given, with the title of baron, by James II., to the French Marquis of Blancfort, and are now a farmhouse. Sir C. Hatton, the builder of it, was a native of Holdenby; and the poet Gray said of him,—

"His bushy beard, and shoe-strings green,
His high-crowned hat, and satin doublet,
Moved the stout heart of England's queen,
Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it."

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £670.* Patron, the Crown. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with embattled tower.

HOLDENBY, W. R. Yorkshire. See **HALDENBY**.

HOLDENCLOUGH, a hamlet in Gomersall township, Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles NE of Dewsbury.

HOLDENHURST, a village and a parish in Christchurch district, Hants. The village stands on the river Stour, 3 miles NW of Christchurch r. station. The parish contains the tythings of Redhall, Moordown, Charminster, Stronden, Great Dean and Little Down, Mucclishell, Muscliff, and Throon; extends to the coast.

and is all included in Christchurch borough. Post-town, Christchurch. Acres, 7,390; of which 70 are water. Real property, £9,648; of which £45 are in fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 1,330; in 1861, 2,488. Houses, 417. The property is much divided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Christchurch, in the diocese of Winchester. The church was built in 1833. There are an Independent chapel and a national school. A part of the parish, with a pop. of 1,707 in 1861, is in Bournemouth chapelry.

HOLDERNESS, a wapentake in E. R. Yorkshire; bounded, on the N, by Dickering wapentake,—on the E, by the German ocean,—on the S and W, by the Humber and by Harthill wapentake; and cut into three divisions, middle, north, and south. The m. div. contains thirteen parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 51,252. Pop. in 1851, 3,791. Houses, 1,807. The n. div. contains seventeen parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 53,539. Pop. in 1851, 9,070. Houses, 1,864. The s. div. contains fourteen parishes, and part of another. Acres, 80,471. Pop. in 1851, 7,996. Houses, 1,572. Pop. of the whole, in 1861, 26,584. Houses, 5,565.

HOLDFAST, a hamlet in Ripple parish, Worcester; 1½ mile SE of Upton-on-Severn. Acres, 650. Real property, £963. Pop., 90. Houses, 83.

HOLDFORD. See **HOLFORD**.

HOLDGATE, a township and a parish in Ludlow district, Salop. The township lies on the river Corve, 7 miles ESE of Church-Stretton r. station, and 11 NNE of Ludlow. Pop., 46. Houses, 10. The parish contains also the townships of Bowdoin and Brookhampton; and its post-town is Stanton-Long, under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 1,896. Real property, £1,736. Pop., 196. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. Henry Thursty. An ancient castle of the Dukes of Norfolk formerly stood here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £276. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church has a tower, and is good.

HOLDGATE, Yorkshire. See **HOLGATE**.

HOLDINGHAM, a hamlet in New Sleaford parish, Lincoln; ¼ mile N of Sleaford. Acres, 1,360. Real property, £2,912. Pop., 142. Houses, 29.

HOLDINGHAM-ANNA, a hamlet in South Rauceby parish, Lincoln; 1 mile NE of South Rauceby village.

HOLDSHOTT, a tything and a hundred in Hants. The tything lies ½ miles NNW of Odiham, and is in Heckfield parish. The hundred lies adjacent to Berks, and is cut into lower half and upper half. The l. h. is in Basingstoke division, and contains Hartley-Westpall parish, four other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 11,952. Pop., 2,332. Houses, 533. The u. h. is in Odiham division, and contains Heckfield parish, and part of Eversley. Acres, 10,921. Pop., 2,086. Houses, 425.

HOLDSWORTH, a village in Ovenden township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Halifax.

HOLDSWORTH, a village in Bradfield township, Ecclesfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6¼ miles NW of Sheffield.

HOLE (THE), a seat in Rolvenden parish, Kent; 1 mile NW of Rolvenden village. It is a large Tudor mansion; took its name from ancient owners called Hole; belonged once to the Gibbons, of whom was the historian; and belongs now to F. Morrison, Esq.

HOLEGATE. See **HOLGATE**.

HOLE-HAVEN, or **HOLY-HAVEN**, a creek on the S coast of Essex; entering from the Thames, 1½ mile E of Thames-Haven; and ascending 4½ miles north-north-westward, past the W end of Canvey Island to the neighbourhood of Pitsea. Supplies of lobsters, from Norway and Scotland, are deposited here for conveyance up the Thames.

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, a cave on the river Wye, in Hereford; adjacent to remains of an ancient building, near How-Caple, 5 miles N by E of Ross.

HOLE-PITS, traces of an ancient British village in Westerdale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 7¼ miles SE of Guisbrough.

HOLE-BAY, a northern offshoot of Poole Harbour, in Dorset; commencing at the SW of Poole town, and going nearly 2 miles northward to Upton. See **POOLE**.

HOLFORD, a village and a parish in Williton district, Somerset. The village stands near the coast, 5¼ miles E of Williton r. station, and 10 NW by W of Bridgewater; and has a post-office under Bridgewater. The parish comprises 796 acres. Real property, £1,046. Pop., 170. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir P. Acland, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £202. * Patron, Eton College. The church is good, and has a low tower.

HOLFORD-STREET, a place on the river Weaver, in Cheshire; 3¼ miles ENE of Northwich.

HOLGATE, a township in St. Mary-Bishopshill-Junior parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, near York. Acres, 250. Real property, £2,076. Pop., 170. Houses, 30. Lindley Murray, the grammarian, lived and died here.

HOLKER (LOWER), a village and a township in Cartmel parish, Lancashire. The village stands 2 miles SW of Cartmel town, and contains several neat residences. The township includes also the villages of Cark and Flookburgh; and is interminate with Flookburgh chapelry. Acres, 2,130. Real property, £4,600. Pop. in 1851, 1,225; in 1861, 1,160. Houses, 243. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of operatives to the iron-ore localities. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. Holker Hall, a seat of the Duke, is a spacious edifice; has recently undergone much improvement; contains a fine collection of paintings; and stands in a well-wooded park, extending to the shore of Morecambe bay.

HOLKER (UPPER), a township in Cartmel parish, Lancashire; containing the chief part of Cartmel town; containing also Beckside hamlet; and extending northward to the river Leven. Acres, 6,550. Real property, £5,726; of which £65 are in fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 1,134; in 1861, 1,035. Houses, 199. The decrease of pop. was caused by diminished employment in a reconstructed cotton mill, which required fewer hands than a previous one destroyed by fire. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. Gunpowder mills are at Low Wood. A charitable fund in this township arose from the purchase of five acres of land with 185½ guineas, found in the pocket of a travelling beggar, who died in a lodging-house here in 1799.

HOLKHAM, a village and a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk. The village stands on a gentle eminence, amid reclaimed marshes, 1 mile from the coast, and 2 W of Wells r. station; and has a post-office under Wells, Norfolk. The parish comprises 5,208 acres of land, and 765 of water. Real property, £5,847. Pop., 603. Houses, 126. The property all belongs to the Earl of Leicester. John Coke, Esq., fourth son of Lord-chief-justice Sir Edward Coke, purchased the property in 1659, and reclaimed 350 acres of salt marshes from the sea; and his successor, Thomas Coke, who became Viscount Holkham and Earl of Leicester, and who died in 1759, reclaimed 400 more acres from the sea, converted a great extent of barren heath into fertile land, founded in 1734 the magnificent mansion of Holkham Hall; and laid out, around it, a splendid park of fully 3,200 acres. Holkham Hall was completed in 1760, by his Dowager-countess; was constructed from designs by Lord Burlington and Kent; consists of a centre, 345 feet long and 130 feet wide, with two fronts and four wings; has, on the S front, a bold, hexastyle Corinthian portico; includes an entrance-hall, 46 feet by 70, and 43 feet high, with a gallery resting on 24 fluted Ionic columns; shows high splendour and fine taste in the fittings and furnishings of the apartments; contains a rich collection of paintings; and was visited, in 1835, by the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, and, in 1865, by the Prince and Princess of Wales. A beautiful lake of about 20 acres, and several charming vistas, are in the grounds. "Coke of Norfolk," who succeeded to the estate in 1778, who is often called the Great Earl of Lei-

sester, and who was one of the most distinguished agriculturalists of his day, made vast additions to the previous land improvements; increased the value of the rental more than tenfold in forty years; and is commemorated by a Corinthian column, erected in the grounds in 1852. An artificial mound, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, and known to have been occupied as a Danish camp, is surmounted by the parish church. Traces of a small ancient camp are near Rabbit farm, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the church. A slight indentation of the coast bears the name of Holkham bay, and once had a small port. Bricks and tiles are made, and limestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £200.* Patron, the Earl of Leicester. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with lofty embattled tower; was repaired in 1767, at a cost of £1,000, by the Dowager-countess of Leicester; and is a land-mark to mariners. There are alms-houses, founded and endowed by the Countess, and having £150 a-year.

HOLLACOMBE, a parish in Holsworthly district, Devon; on the river Claw, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Holsworthly, and 17 SSW of Bideford r. station. Post-town, Holsworthly, North Devon. Acres, 1,218. Real property, £803. Pop., 87. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £73. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, with a low tower; and was recently in bad condition.

HOLLAND. See **UPHOLLAND**.

HOLLAND ARMS, a railway station in Anglesey; on the Central Anglesey railway, between Gaerwen Junction and Llangefni.

HOLLAND BROOK. See **HOLLAND (GREAT)**.

HOLLAND (DOWN). See **DOWN-HOLLAND**.

HOLLANDEN, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Kent; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Sevenoaks. Pop., 165.

HOLLAND-FEN, a fen and a chapelry in Boston district, Lincoln. The fen lies averagely on the North Forty-foot drain, near the Boston and Lincoln railway, 8 miles NW by W of Boston; comprises about 22,000 acres; and is divided, in allotments, among eleven parishes, called the Holland-Fen towns. The reclamation of it was effected considerably in the time of Charles I.; was carried on afterwards to a state of profitable cultivation; and resulted in material benefit, not only to the parishes immediately interested in it, but to the town and port of Boston.—The chapelry was constituted in 1812; has been said to include the entire fen, with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants; has been said also to be a mere appendage of the curacy of Fosdyke, or of the rectory of Algarikirk; but is really a separate charge without defined limits. Its church stands in the Fosdyke allotment, close to the North Forty-foot drain, 4 miles WNW of Langrick r. station, and 8 NW by W of Boston; but is 12 miles NNW of Fosdyke. Its post-town is Boston. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £30. Patron, the Rev. B. Berridge. The church was built in 1812. There is a national school.

HOLLAND (GREAT), a parish in Tendring district, Essex; on Holland brook and on the coast, 1 mile S of Kirby r. station, 4 SW of Walton steamboat-pier, and 16 ESE of Colchester. Post-town, Kirby-le-Soken, under Colchester. Acres, 2,083; of which 20 are water. Real property, £3,788. Pop., 467. Houses, 101. The manor and the Hall-farm belonged to Samuel Travers, Esq.; and the Hall-farm and rents of other lands in the neighbourhood were left by him for the maintenance of seven superannuated navy lieutenants, who are known as the college of naval knights—Windsor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £700.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, with the exception of the tower, was taken down in 1865; and the nave and chancel have been rebuilt, with the addition of a N aisle. A national school was built in 1862.

HOLLAND HAVEN, a small seaport in Great Holland parish, Essex; near a sluice-gate, 4 miles SW by W of Walton-le-Soken. It is a sub-port to Harwich.

HOLLAND HOUSE, a mansion in Kensington par-

ish, Middlesex; between Kensington palace and the West London railway, 2 miles W of Hyde Park Corner. It stands on a quondam manor, called Abbots-Kensington, which belonged to Abingdon abbey. It is an edifice of red brick, comprising centre and wings, and forming a picturesque specimen of domestic Tudor architecture; and stands in a paddock, surrounded by ancient elms, and possessing an air of seclusion very remarkable in its proximity to great thoroughfares. The central part of it was built in 1607, by Sir Walter Cope, after designs by John Thorpe; and the wings were added by Henry Rich, who married Sir Walter's heiress, became Baron Kensington and Earl of Holland, and was beheaded in 1649, for services to Charles I. It became the residence of the parliamentarian generals, Fairfax and Lambert; but was restored, in 1655, to the Earl of Holland's heirs. It was in possession of the widowed Countess of Holland, in 1716, at her marriage with the poet Addison; and it was inhabited by Addison, from that time, till his death in 1719. It passed, in 1759, to William Edwards, who became Baron Kensington; and it was sold by him, in 1762, to Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, the father of Charles James Fox. Cromwell and Ireton held consultations in it, during the time of their power; William Penn made a great figure in it, during the period of his influence with James II.; William III. and his queen occupied it for a short time, while negotiating the purchase of what is now Kensington palace; and the Whig politicians, with poets, painters, critics, and scholars, held many meetings in it during the early part of the present century. The room in which Addison died, and bedrooms of Fox and Sheridan are preserved unaltered; the library in which Addison composed his articles for the "Spectator," retains some curious books; and the house, though not first-rate in its collection of pictures, contains some interesting portraits and busts. A gateway close to it, on the E, was designed by Inigo Jones; and a raised terrace, in front, was formed in 1847-8. The surrounding grounds are well laid out; and the first dahlia seen in England was grown here, in 1808, from Spanish seeds.

HOLLAND (LITTLE), a parish in Tendring district, Essex; on the coast, near the mouth of Holland brook, 2 miles S of Great Holland, and 11 S by E of Wrabness r. station. Post-town, Great Clacton, under Colchester. Acres, 916; of which 270 are water. Real property, £898. Pop., 88. Houses, 17. The coast rises in cliffs. The living is a donative, annexed to the vicarage of Great Clacton, in the diocese of Rochester. The church has been demolished.

HOLLAND (NEW), a sea-port village in Barrow-upon-Humber parish, Lincoln; on the river Humber, and on the Grimsby and Sheffield Junction railway, opposite Hull, 4 miles E by N of Barton-upon-Humber. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Hull, a steam-ferry to Hull, a coast-guard station, a national school, and a Wesleyan chapel; and the school-room is used as a chapel of ease. The pop., in 1851, was 401, and was then rapidly increasing; but was not separately returned in 1861.

HOLLAND (PARTS OF), a division of Lincolnshire; extending from Wainfleet to the Isle of Ely, and comprising the borough of Boston, and the wapentakes of Elloe, Kirtcn, and Skirbeck. It is bounded, on the N, by the wapentakes of Candleshoe, Bolingbroke, and Horncastle; on the E, by the German ocean; on the S, by Cambridgeshire; on the W, by the wapentakes of Ness, Aveland, and Aswardhurn. Acres, 299,647. Pop. in 1851, 77,286; in 1861, 73,905. Houses, 16,704. It was, at one time, covered by the sea; was afterwards mainly a waste of marsh and fen; was partially overgrown with wood, and again submerged; and was eventually reclaimed, and to a large extent converted into good land, by means of embankments and numerous drains. See **LINCOLNSHIRE**. It has a general resemblance to Continental Holland, and thence got its name.

HOLLAND SOUTH DRAIN, an artificial drainage-cut in Lincolnshire; running 13 miles through the Parts of Holland, from the river Welland to the river N-n.

HOLLAND-UP. See UPHOLLAND.

HOLLAWAY, a village in Munslow parish, Salop; 3½ miles N of Ludlow. Pop., 8.

HOLL-DEIRA-NESS. See HOLDERNES.

HOLLESLEY, or HOSELEY, a village and a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk. The village stands near the coast, 7 miles SE of Woodbridge r. station; and has a post-office under Woodbridge. The parish comprises 4,026 acres. Real property, £5,156. Pop., 603. Houses, 140. The property is divided among a few. Hollesley bay, a slight indentation of the coast northward from North Weir point, has from 6 to 8 fathoms water; and two curious old cannons were found in it in 1804. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £948.* Patron, A. Cobbold. The church has a tower of 1452; comprises nave, chancel, and S porch; and was recently repaired. Charities, £6.

HOLLETH, a township in Garstang and Cockerham parishes, Lancashire; on the Preston and Lancaster canal, 4½ miles N of Garstang. Acres, 354. Real property, £459. Pop., 30. Houses, 5.

HOLLIN, a constableness in Rock parish, Worcester; 6½ miles SW of Bewdley.

HOLLINFARE, a chapelry in Warrington parish, Lancashire; on the river Mersey, 2 miles N of Heatley and Warburton r. station, and 6 ENE of Warrington. Post-town, Warburton, under Warrington. Pop., 752. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £136. Patron, the Rector of Warrington.

HOLLINGBURN, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Kent. The village stands 5½ miles E of Maidstone r. station; was known at Domesday as Hoilungeborde; and has a post-office under Maidstone, and a fair on 16 June. The parish contains also the hamlet of Eyborne-Street, and the places called New Englands, Woodcut-Hill, and Greenway-Court. Acres, 4,560. Real property, £8,108. Pop. in 1851, 1,302; in 1861, 1,190. Houses, 189. The decrease of pop. arose from emigration, caused by want of employment. Most of the property is divided among seven. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. There were formerly paper-mills; and these were converted into flour-mills. There are brick and tile-works. Very curious relics, of unique character, supposed to be Roman, and including a wooden club scarcely 2 feet long and a small wooden sword or dagger, were found about 3½ feet below the surface, during the enlargement of a mill pond, in 1862. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Hucking, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £430.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is early and later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with low square tower; and contains many monuments of the Culpepers, of the 17th and 18th centuries. There are an endowed national school, a charity for widows with £100 a-year, and other charities with £22. The district workhouse is in the parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 241 inmates.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Boxley, Debling, Bredhurst, Stockbury, Thornham, Hucking, Bicknor, and Wormshill. Acres, 22,026. Pop., 4,690. Houses, 878.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Lenham, containing the parishes of Lenham, Boughton-Malherbe, Harrietsham, Frinsted, Witchling, and Otterden; and the sub-district of Headcorn, containing the parishes of Headcorn, Ulcombe, Broomfield, Leeds, Langley, Sutton-Valence, East Sutton, and Charnest-Sutton-Valence. Acres, 57,017. Poor-rates in 1863, £10,721. Pop. in 1851, 13,751; in 1861, 13,584. Houses, 2,743. Marriages in 1862, 74; births, 434,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths, 206,—of which 66 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 730; births, 4,470; deaths, 2,552. The places of worship, in 1851, were 23 of the Church of England, with 5,487 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,038 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 240 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 719 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 70 s.; and 1 of Bible Christians, with 90 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,220 scholars; 25 private day schools, with 554 s.; 21 Sunday

schools, with 1,206 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s.

HOLLINGDON, a hamlet in Soulbury parish, Bucks; 4½ miles S of Fenny-Stratford.

HOLLINGHILL, or HELLINGHILL, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; 3½ miles S of Rothbury. Acres, 5,264. Pop., 109. Houses, 20.

HOLLINGREAVE, a hamlet in Fulstone township, Kirkburton parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

HOLLINGSBURY-CASTLE, a Roman camp in the S of Sussex; near the South Coast railway, overlooking Stanmer Park, 2 miles N by E of Brighton. It comprises about 5 acres; and it commanded the passes in its neighbourhood from the coast inland. Coins and other relics of the Romans have been found.

HOLLINGTON, a township in Longford parish, Derby; 5½ miles SE of Ashborne. Real property, £1,629. Pop., 296. Houses, 63. The manor belongs to the Hon. E. K. W. Coke. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

HOLLINGTON, a hamlet in Checkley parish, Stafford; 4½ miles SE of Cheadle. Excellent building-stone is quarried. The hamlet forms a curacy with Checkley.

HOLLINGTON, a parish in Battle district, Sussex; near the Hastings and Tunbridge railway, 2 miles N by E of St. Leonards r. station, and 2½ NNW of Hastings. Post-town, Hastings. Acres, 2,470. Real property, £4,083. Pop. in 1861, 531. Houses, 93. Pop. in 1866, about 900. The property is much subdivided. Beauport Park is the seat of Sir Archibald Lamb, Bart.; and contains a remarkably fine collection of conifers. Beech Farm belongs to James R. Lewis, Esq.; and has a remarkably large beech tree, which serves as a landmark to mariners. Numerous fine houses have recently been erected; among which are Beauchamp, Woodend, Fernside, Nutholme, High Beech, and the Vicarage. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £250.* Patron, C. J. Eversfield, Esq. The parochial church is ancient; stands in a wood of 200 acres; has been restored by Miss Dampier, in memory of her mother; and a memorial window to Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart., was erected in it in 1862. St. John's church, in the lower part of the parish, was built in 1866 as a chapel of ease, at a cost of about £3,500; and is a handsome edifice in the early English style. There is a parochial school. The parish of St. Leonard-on-the-Sea is supposed to have once been included in Hollington parish; being designated, in old documents, St. Leonards-in-Hollington.

HOLLINGWOOD. See HOLLINWOOD.

HOLLINGWORTH, a village and a township in Mottram parish, Cheshire. The village stands in the vale of Longden-dale, in the narrow projection of the county between Lancashire and Derbyshire, and not far from the boundary with Yorkshire, 1 mile NE of Mottram r. station, 1½ NW of Hadfield r. station, and 3½ E of Staley-bridge; consists chiefly of one long street; and has a post-office under Manchester. The township comprises 2,041 acres. Real property, £7,279; of which £42 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,347; in 1861, 2,155. Houses, 451. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of workmen on railway works and on the Manchester water-works. Hollingworth Hall has belonged, for several centuries, to the Holyngworth family. Cotton mills, print-works, and an engine and iron foundry are in operation. A church, in the early English style, with 450 sittings, was built in 1863. There are chapels for Independents, United Free Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists, an endowed school, and a national school.

HOLLINGWORTH, a place on the E border of Lancashire; near the Manchester and Leeds railway, and under Blackstone-Edge, 3 miles NE of Rochdale. A large reservoir is here, on which a small steamer plies, and where pleasure-boats are lent on hire.

HOLLINHOUSE, a hamlet in Fulstone township, Kirkburton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles SSE of Huddersfield.

HOLLINS, a hamlet in Upper Warley township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Halifax.

HOLLINS, a hamlet in Sutton township, Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles SE of Skipton.

HOLLINS, a hamlet in Crich parish, Derby; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Alfreton.

HOLLINS, a hamlet in Dale-Abbey chapelry, Derby; 3 miles N of Sawley.

HOLLINS, a hamlet in Hartington-Upper-Quarter township, Hartington parish, Derby; near Buxton.

HOLLINS, a hamlet in Oldham parochial chapelry, and within Oldham borough, Lancashire. It has a large Independent chapel.

HOLLINSCLOUGH, a township in Allstonefield parish, Stafford; near the sources of the rivers Dove and Manifold, 2 miles NW of Longnor. Acres, 1,920. Real property, £1,071. Pop., 393. Houses, 97. The manor belongs to Sir John H. Crewe. There are a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel.

HOLLINWOOD, a village and a chapelry in Prestwich parish, Lancashire. The village stands near the Rochdale canal and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Oldham; is modern and large; has a post-office under Manchester, and several factories; and is a seat of petty sessions. The chapelry was constituted in 1835. Pop. in 1861, 6,298. Houses, 1,289. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of Prestwich. The church is a plain structure, with a tower. There are Methodist chapels and national schools.

HOLLISCROFT, a chapelry in Sheffield parish, and within Sheffield borough, W. R. Yorkshire. It was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Sheffield. Pop. in 1861, 6,229. Houses, 1,257. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £130. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Archbishop. A new church was built in 1861, at a cost of £3,500; is in the decorated English style; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with tower and vestry.

HOLLIPS. See EWELME.

HOLLOWAY, a village in Dethwick chapelry, Ash-over parish, Derby; on a bold acclivity, near the Cromford canal, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Wirksworth. It has a post-office under Matlock, and chapels, of recent erection, for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HOLLOWAY, a suburb or outskirts of Bath, in Somerset; on the Fosse way, between the railway station and Bechen-Cliff.

HOLLOWAY, a metropolitan suburb and six chapelries, in Islington parish, Middlesex. The suburb extends along the great north road, and along the Hornsey road, in the hollow immediately S of Highgate, adjacent to the Great Northern railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of St. Paul's; has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under London N; comprises two parts, Lower H. on the S, Upper H. on the N, jointly about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; and consists largely of ranges of handsome houses, many of them villas or detached buildings, with gardens in front. The city prison is here; was built, in 1851, under the direction of Mr. Bunning, the city architect; has six wings, radiating from a central tower; is surrounded by a wall 18 feet high, enclosing about 10 acres; and possesses capacity for 436 prisoners. Water-works, gas-works, a dispensary, the smallpox hospital, and the Whittington almshouses also are here. A public house, called the Mother Redcap, noticed in "Drunkard Barnaby's Itinerary," is at Upper H.—The six chapelries are St. John, Upper H., constituted in 1830; St. James, Lower H., constituted in 1839; St. Mark, Tollington Park, constituted in 1854; St. Luke, Camden-road, constituted in 1861; St. Mary, Hornsey Rise, constituted in 1862; and St. Barnabas, constituted in 1866. Pop. in 1861 of St. John, 7,286; of St. James, 10,563; of St. Mark, 6,873; of St. Luke, 6,843. Houses of St. John, 1,151; of St. James, 1,411; of St. Mark, 1,126; of St. Luke, 925. The livings are all p. curacies in the diocese of London. Value of St. John, £600; of St. James, £700; of St. Mark and St. Luke, each £400; of St. Mary £350; of St. Barnabas, not reported. Patrons of St. John, St. Luke, and St. Mary, Trustees; of St. James, the Vicar of Islington; of St.

Mark, the Incumbent of St. John. There is also a seventh living, that of Holloway chapel of ease. Value, £450. Patron, the Vicar of Islington. St. John's church is an edifice in the pointed style, after designs by Barry; and has a good tower. St. James' church was re-built and enlarged in 1850. St. Mark's church was built in 1854. St. Luke's church was built in 1861, at a cost of about £3,000; is in the pointed style; and contains about 1,300 sittings. The chapel of ease was built in 1811, at a cost of about £30,000; and is a heavy brick edifice. There are several dissenting chapels.

HOLLOWAY-CROSS, a place $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Launceston, in Cornwall. An ancient cross stands here, near the road from Launceston to Bodmin.

HOLLOWAY-DOWN, a place in the SW of Essex; 2 miles NE of Stratford-le-Bow. It has a post-office, under Leytonstone, London NE.

HOLLOWELL. See HOLYWELL, Northampton.

HOLLY-BANK, a place 6 miles from Market-Drayton, on the NE border of Salop; with a post-office under Market-Drayton.

HOLLY-BOURN. See HOLYBOURNE.

HOLLY-HALL, a place in the S of Staffordshire; 1 mile from Dudley. It has a post-office under Dudley.

HOLLY-HILL, a place in the SW of Notts; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Nottingham. It was a strong post and military depot of the Romans.

HOLLYHURST, a township in Whitchurch parish, Salop; near Whitchurch. Pop., 38.

HOLLYM, a township and a parish in Patrington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the coast, adjacent to the Hull and Holderness railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Withernsea r. station, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Patrington. Acres, 2,530. Real property, £3,195. Pop., 423. Houses, 82. The parish contains also the township of Withernsea, which has a post-office under Hull. Acres, of the parish, 3,740. Real property, £4,529. Pop., 623. Houses, 126. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. C. Sykes. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Withernsea, in the diocese of York. Value, £420. Patron, the Rev. C. J. Hagna. The church is modern, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school.

HOLLYPORT, a hamlet in Bray parish, Berks; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Maidenhead. It has a post-office under Maidenhead, and a Wesleyan chapel.

HOLLYSTONE. See HOLYSTONE.

HOLLYWELL. See HOLYWELL.

HOLLYWOOD, a hamlet in Wythall chapelry, Kings-Norton parish, Worcester; 6 miles S of Birmingham. It has a post-office under Birmingham.

HOLM, or HOLME, a word signifying an alluvial level, a meadow, or an inclosed flat field, and much used, both alone and compounded, in topographical nomenclature.

HOLM, a shoal off Lowestoft, in Suffolk; outside the Gorleston channel. It is connected with the Corton shoal; and the two are 6 miles long, and buoyed.

HOLM, in Beds, Derby, &c. See HOLME.

HOLM, or HOLM-LACEY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Wye, adjacent to the Monmouth and Hereford railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Hereford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Hereford. The parish comprises 3,192 acres. Real property, £4,522. Pop., 307. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Lacey, passed to the Scudamores, and belongs now to Sir E. F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart. Holm-Lacey House was re-built by the second Viscount Scudamore, the friend of the poet Pope; is now, for the most part, comparatively modern; has three fronts, with projecting wings; measures 150 feet along the S front, and 200 feet in total length; includes a saloon with beautiful wood-carvings by Grinling Gibbons; has some other splendid apartments; and contains some family portraits and fine paintings. Pope frequently resided in it, and wrote here his "Man of Ross." The gardens connected with it are extensive, and on a plan similar to those of Hampton Court. Sir James Scudamore was the legendary "Sir Scudamore" of Spenser's "Faerie Queene;"

and the first Viscount Scudamore is celebrated as the introducer, to Herefordshire, of the long famous red-streak apple. Philips, in his poem on Cider, says:—

"But how with equal numbers shall we match
The Musk's surpassing worth?
Yet let her to the Red-streak yield, that once
Was of the sylvan kind, unciviliz'd,
Of no regard, till Scudamore's skilful hand
Improved her, and by courtly discipline
Taught her the savage nature to forget:
Hence styled the Scudamorean plant."

A Premonstratensian abbey was founded at Holm, by William Fitzwarine, in the time of Henry III.; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Lacey. A bridge was recently erected here over the Wye. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Bolstone, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £543.* Patron, Sir E. F. S. Stanhope, Bart. The church is Norman, in tolerable condition; and contains a monument of the Duchess of Norfolk, who died in 1820, and some other family monuments. Charities, £133, and a bull worth £20 for the poor.

HOLMBRIDGE. See **HOLMEBRIDGE.**

HOLMBURY HILL, a hill in the S of Surrey; 1½ mile N of Ewhurst, and 8 SE of Guildford. It overlooks the great wood of Holmsdale; and has an irregular, double-ditched, ancient camp of nearly 9 acres.

HOLMBUSH. See **BEEDING (LOWER).**

HOLMBY. See **HOLDENBY.**

HOLMCOTE, a hamlet in Selworthy parish, Somerset; 4½ miles W of Minehead. Pop., 34.

HOLME (THE). See **HOLME-BRIDGE.**

HOLME, a hamlet in Biggleswade parish, Beds; 1 mile S of Biggleswade. Pop., 82.

HOLME, a township in Bakewell parish, Derby; united to Great Longstone. Holme Hall is a chief residence.

HOLME, a parochial chapelry in Glatton parish, Huntingdon; on Holme brook and on the Great Northern railway; 7 miles S of Peterborough. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Peterborough. Acres, 4,300. Real property, £6,151. Pop. in 1861, 506; in 1861, 644. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Holme Wood House, belongs to W. Wells, Esq. The surface is mainly fen-land; and includes great part of what was formerly Whittlesea-mere, which has been drained and brought into cultivation. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £300.* Patron, W. Wells, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1862; and includes, in its interior, a portion of the old church. There are an endowed boys' school, with £60 a-year, and charities £29.

HOLME, a chapelry, with a village, in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the Rose-Grove and Todmorden branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, near the sources of the rivers Irwell and East and West Calder, at the E verge of the county, 4 miles SE by S of Burnley. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Burnley. It is conterminous with the township of Cliviger, and was constituted in 1842. Acres, 6,160. Real property, £14,950; of which 27,870 are in mines, and £179 in quarries. Pop. in 1861, 1,441; in 1861, 1,770. Houses, 346. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £101. Patron, T. H. Whitaker, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1788; contains tablets of the Whitaker, Hargreaves, Ormerod, and Edmondson families; and has a vault of the Whitakers, in which lie the remains of the Lancashire historian, Dr. Whitaker. There are Wesleyan chapels at Mereclough and Cornholme, and a national school near the church. The Cornholme Wesleyan chapel is an edifice in the pointed style, built in 1853.

HOLME, a township in Bottesford parish, Lincoln; 6 miles W of Brigg. Acres, 1,106. Pop. 56. Houses, 5. The manor belongs to S. H. Egginton, Esq.

HOLME, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; on the river Trent, adjacent to the Great Northern railway, 3½ miles N of Newark. Post-town, Newark. Acres, 1,330. Real property, £1,912. Pop., 121. Houses, 26. The manor belongs to the Duke of Newcastle.

Holme Hall was, in the middle of the 17th century, the residence of Lord Bellasis; and has, ever since then, been inhabited by the Wells family. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Langford, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £172.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and S aisle, with a tower; contains several very ancient monuments, one to Lord Bellasis, and some to the Bartons; and has, over its porch, "Nan Scott's Chamber," to which a woman of that name fled from the great plague.

HOLME, a township-chapelry in Burton-in-Kendal parish, Westmoreland; on the Lancaster canal, and on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 1¼ mile N of Burton. It has a station, jointly with Burton, on the railway, and a post-office under Burton, Westmoreland. Acres, 1,616. Real property, £3,000; of which £76 are in quarries. Pop. in 1861, 1,154; in 1861, 750. Houses, 138. The decrease of pop. was caused by suspension of labour in an extensive flax and woollen manufactory. This was burnt in 1861, but was reconstructed in 1864, and then made a cocoa-matting manufactory. The landed property is divided among a few. Holme-fell is part of the surface; and Farleton-knot is adjacent. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Burton. The church has a tower, and is very good. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HOLME, a township in Pickhill parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles W of Thirsk. Acres, 541. Pop., 54. Houses, 12.

HOLME, a village and a township in Holme-Brigge chapelry, Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence at the head of Holmfirth valley, near the boundary with Cheshire and Derbyshire, 3 miles SW of Holmfirth r. station, and 9 SSW of Huddersfield. The township comprises 3,990 acres. Real property, £2,185; of which £405 are in quarries. Pop., 807. Houses, 141. Most of the surface is mountainous moorland, forming part of the backbone of England. The woollen manufactory is carried on.

HOLME, a hamlet in Bardsey parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles SW of Wetherby.

HOLME, a hamlet in Owston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles N of Doncaster.

HOLME, a railway station and a sub-district, in Howden district, E. R. Yorkshire. The station is in Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor parish, and on the Selby and Market-Weighton railway, 5½ miles SW by W of Market-Weighton. The sub-district is conterminous with Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor parish.

HOLME, Isle of Man. See **PEEL.**

HOLME, or **COWHOLME**, a hamlet in Horning parish, Norfolk; 6½ miles N by W of Acle. A hermitage was founded here in 800, and burnt by the Danes. A mitred Benedictine abbey was built on the site of the hermitage in 1020, by Canute; and was, by act of parliament, given, at the Reformation, to the Bishops of Norwich. The abbey was so strongly fortified as to resemble a castle; it resisted the attacks of the Norman conqueror, till betrayed by one of its monks; it was greatly enriched, after the Conquest, by several royal benefactors; and, ever since its possession by the bishops of Norwich, it has entitled them to sit in parliament as lords of its barony,—so that their seat there is held by a double tenure. Only small traces of it now exist.

HOLME-BALDWIN. See **BALDWINHOLME.**

HOLME-BEACON, a division of Harthall wapentake, E. R. Yorkshire; containing Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor parish, ten other parishes, and parts of two others. It took the latter part of its name from a beacon which stood on Spalding-Moor to guide travellers. Acres, 64,471. Pop., 8,843. Houses, 1,999.

HOLME-BRIDGE, a village and a chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village is in Anstonley township; stands on an affluent of the river Colne, 2 miles SW of Holmfirth r. station, and 8 SSW of Huddersfield; and has a post-office under Huddersfield. The chapelry was constituted in 1842; comprises

the townships of Austonley and Holme; includes, within these townships, a large tract of the name of Hinchliff, engaged in the woollen trade; and contains the places called Digley, Longwalls, Bradshaw, Banktop, Ogley, Stubbin, Upper Knowl, Flash-House, Crow-Stubbins, Yew-Tree, Carr-Lane, Greengate, Bottoms, New Laith, Edge-End, Townend, Whitewalls, Hoodwood, Greensyke, and Green Owlers. Acres, 5,750. Real property, £7,883; of which 505 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,183; in 1861, 2,708. Houses, 504. The decrease of pop. was all in Austonley township, and arose from the destruction of a number of mills by the bursting of Bilberry reservoir. That disaster occurred in 1852, and involved the loss of 81 lives, and also a loss of nearly £100,000's worth of property. The reservoir was reconstructed in 1855. The stream which drains the chapelry bears the name of Holme river; rises among mountains near the chapelry's boundary with Cheshire; and runs north-north-eastward and northward, past Holmfrith, to the Colne below Hapton. The upper part of the chapelry is part of the backbone of England; and Holme-Edge there has an altitude of 1,359 feet. There are, in the valley, several woollen, scribbling, and fulling mills. The manor belongs to S. W. L. Fox. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The church was built in 1840; is in the pointed style; and has an embattled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel at Hinchliff mill, and a national school at Holme-Bridge village.

HOLME-CULTRAM, a parish in Wigton district, Cumberland; on the Carlisle and Silloth railway, the river Waver, and the Solway frith, around the village of Abbeytown and the town of Silloth, which have stations on the railway, and post-offices under Carlisle. It contains the townships of Abbey-Holme, Holme-St. Cuthbert, Holme-East-Waver, and Low Holme; and comprises 24,920 acres of land, and 14,042 of water. Real property, £26,926. Pop. in 1851, 3,212; in 1861, 3,867. Houses, 743. The increase of pop. was caused by the opening of the railway, and by the forming of the new town and port of Silloth. The property, in most parts, is much subdivided. The coast appears, from various records, to have undergone very great changes by irruption of the sea. A Cistercian abbey, noticed in our article **ABBEY HOLME**, was a centre of much influence, and a place of considerable events. King Alexander of Scotland plundered it in 1216; Edward I. of England was at it in 1300; Robert Bruce partially demolished it in 1322, though his father had been buried in it; and Michael Scott, the reputed wizard, was a monk in it, and, together with his magic-books, was buried within its enclosure. Wolsty Castle, a fortress erected by the abbots to secure their treasures, books, and charters from the sudden forays of the Scots, stood a short distance to the W. There are a steam-mill, and brick and tile works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £170.* Patron, the University of Oxford. The church is a renovated portion of the old abbey-buildings. The chapelries of Newton-Arlosh, Holme-St. Cuthbert, and Low Holme, are separate benefices, in patronage of the Vicar. There are good national schools.

HOLME (EAST), a parish in Wareham district, Dorset; on the river Frome, 2 miles SW by W of Wareham r. station. Post-town, Wareham. Acres, 1,200. Real property, with West Holme, £335. Pop., 50. Houses, 11. The manor belongs to the Rev. N. Bond. A small priory, a cell to Montacute abbey, was founded here in the time of Edward I.; was given, in 1547, to Edward, Duke of Somerset; and passed in 1554, to John Hanham. There is no church.

HOLME-EAST-WAVER, a township in Holme-Cultram parish, Cumberland; on the river Waver, near Morecambe bay, Abbeytown village, and Abbey r. station. Real property, £4,699. Pop., 526. Houses, 98. The village of Newton-Arlosh is here; was once a market town; and has remains of a fortified church, built about the year 1303. The township of H.-E.-W. appears to be conteminate with Newton-Arlosh chapelry.

HOLME-EDEN, a chapelry in Wetheral and Hayton

parishes, Cumberland; on the river Eden, near Wetheral r. station, and 5 miles W of Carlisle. It was constituted in 1845; and its post-town is Wetheral, under Carlisle. Pop., 1,107. Houses, 233. Pop. of the Wetheral portion, 866. Houses, 175. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, not reported. Patron, P. Dixon, Esq.

HOLME-EDGE. See **HOLME-BRIDGE**.

HOLME-END, a hamlet in the NE of Stafford; 4½ miles SSE of Longnor.

HOLME-FELL, a mountain in W. R. Yorkshire; near Dent.

HOLME-HALE, a village and a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Wissey, 5 miles SE by E of Swaffham r. station; and has a post-office under Thetford. The parish comprises 2,601 acres. Real property, £4,974. Pop., 464. Houses, 109. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Mr. Sparks. The Hall is occupied by Capt. Adlington. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £685.* Patron, the Rev. H. Milne. The church was begun in the time of Richard III., and finished in 1435; comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and is in good condition. Six base groats of Henry VIII. were found in the churchyard in 1826. There are a chapel for Primitive Methodists, a national school, charities £90, and a poor's allotment.

HOLME ISLAND, a small island on the south-western verge of Westmoreland; in Morecambe bay, near the mouth of the estuary of the Kent, 4½ miles WSW of Milnthorpe. It is impinged on by the Lancaster and Ulverstone railway. Pop., 6.

HOLME-LACEY. See **HOLM**, Hereford.

HOLME-LANE, a hamlet in Holme-Pierrepont parish, Notts; 4 miles ESE of Nottingham.

HOLME (Low), a township and a chapelry in Holme-Cultram parish, Cumberland. The township lies on the Solway frith, round the terminal part of the Carlisle and Silloth railway; and contains the seaport town of Silloth, which has a post-office under Carlisle. Real property in 1860, £8,266. Pop. in 1851, 922; in 1861, 1,538. Houses, 297. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of upwards of 100 houses at Silloth, forming the new town there; and a further increase has taken place since 1861.—The chapelry was constituted in 1849; and is less extensive than the township. Pop., 1,521. Houses, 297. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100.* Patron, the Incumbent of Holme-Cultram. The church was built in 1845.

HOLME-MOSS, a heathy mountain on the mutual confines of Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. It is the same as Holme-Edge, mentioned in our article on Holme-Bridge.

HOLME-NEXT-RUNCTON, a parish in Downham district, Norfolk; adjacent to the Ely and Lynn railway, and near the river Ouse, 1½ mile SSE of Watlington r. station, and 4½ N by E of Downham-Market. Post-town, Watlington, under Downham. Acres, 1,096. Real property, £1,884. Pop., 273. Houses, 56. The manor belongs to Mr. Cox. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of South Runcton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has a tower, and a memorial window. There are a national school, and charities £20.

HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA, a village and a parish in Docking district, Norfolk. The village stands on the coast, 2½ miles NE of Hunstanton r. station, and 8½ W by N of Burnham-Westgate; and has a post-office, of the name of Holme, under Lynn. The parish comprises 1,647 acres of land and 865 of water. Real property, £2,422. Pop., 305. Houses, 61. There are five manors; three of which belong to H. S. Le Strange, Esq., and two to A. Blyth, Esq. The Peddar-way ran hence to Castle-Rising. Some fragments of Roman pottery were found in 1861. A reach of the coast bears the name of Holme-Scalp, and is on the E side of the entrance of the Wash. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Thornham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was rebuilt in 1778; has a fine lofty steeple of the time of Henry

IV.; and contains a brass of Judge Nottingham, by whom the steeple was built. Charities, £14.

HOLME (NORTH), a township in Great Edstone parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Rye, 5 miles WSW of Helmsley. Acres, 610. Real property, £909. Pop., 17. Houses, 2.

HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in Beverley district, E. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles W by S of Lockington r. station, and 6½ NW of Beverley. Post-town, South Dalton, under Beverley. Acres, 1,360. Real property, £1,848. Pop., 168. Houses, 34. The living is consolidated with that of South Dalton, under the name of Dalton-Holme or South Dalton; and is noticed in our article DALTON (SOUTH).

HOLME-PARK, the seat of the Palmer family, in Sonning parish, Berks; on the river Thames, adjacent to the Great Western railway, 3 miles ENE of Reading. Its grounds have wooded heights, and command a fine view along the Thames.

HOLME-PIERREPONT, a parish in Bingham district, Notts; on the river Trent, 1½ mile SW of Ratcliffe r. station, and 4½ E by S of Nottingham. It contains the hamlets of Holme-Lane and Adbolton, and parts of the hamlet of Lamcote and the township of Bassingfield, the last of which has a post-office under Nottingham. Acres, 2,120. Real property, £4,011. Pop. in 1851, 179; in 1861, 150. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Pierreponts, Dukes of Kingston; and belongs now to Earl Manvers. Holme-Pierrepont Hall, a large Gothic mansion, is the seat of Earl Manvers. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Adbolton, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £747.* Patron, Earl Manvers. The church is ancient; was recently restored; comprises nave, chancel, and aisle, with tower and lofty spire; and includes a magnificent mortuary chapel, containing numerous monuments of the Pierreponts and the Manverses. There are three small charities.

HOLMER, a village, a township, and a parish, in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands near the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 2 miles N of Hereford; and has a post-office under Hereford.—The township includes Shelwick hamlet, and bears the name of Holmer and Shelwick. Real property, £7,504. Pop. in 1851, 618; in 1861, 1,083. Houses, 213.—The parish contains also the township of Huntington; and comprises 3,069 acres. Real property, £8,778. Pop. in 1851, 747; in 1861, 1,237. Houses, 242. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the operations of a Freehold Land society. The property of Holmer and Shelwick township is much subdivided; and that of Huntington is divided among three. Holmer Lodge, Westfield House, and Copelands are chief residences. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Huntington, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £220.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The parochial church is ancient; comprises merely nave and chancel, with a tower; and looks to be early English, but wants distinctive features. The tower was recently in need of repair. The church of Huntington is modern and neat. Charities £11.

HOLMES, a hamlet in Kimberworth township, Rotherham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Sheffield and Rotherham railway, 1 mile W by S of Rotherham. It has a station on the railway.

HOLME-ST. CUTHBERT, a township-chapelry in Holme-Cultram parish, Cumberland; on the coast, 4 miles N by W of Aspatria r. station, and 5 S of Silloth. Post-town, Allonby, under Maryport. Real property, £6,362. Pop., 321. Houses, 143. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to R. E. Standish, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100. Patron, the Incumbent of Holme-Cultram. The church is tolerable.

HOLME-SAND, a shoal on the N side of the Humber, E. R. Yorkshire; off Paul-town light, and opposite Killingholme light. It is 4½ miles long.

HOLME-SAND, a shoal 1 mile off the coast of Suffolk; in the north-eastern vicinity of Lowestoft.

HOLMESCALES, a hamlet in Old Hutton-with-Holmescales township, Kendal parish, Westmoreland; 5½ miles SE of Kendal. A seat of the Preston family was here.

HOLMES-CHAPEL, Cheshire. See CHURCH-HULME.

HOLMESDALE. See HOLMSDALE.

HOLMESFIELD, a township-chapelry in Dronfield parish, Derby; 2 miles W of Dronfield, and 6½ NW of Chesterfield r. station. It has a post-office under Chesterfield. Real property, £2,985. Pop., 529. Houses, 107. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £97.* Patron, C. Cawton, Esq. The church was built, on the site of a previous church, in 1826. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a free school, and charities £50.

HOLMESLEY-WALK, a tract in the New Forest, Hants; on the South-western railway, 5 miles SE of Ringwood. It has a station, of the name of Holmesley, on the railway; and is partly in Ringwood parish, but mainly extra-parochial. The part in Ringwood parish comprises 25 acres; and the rest comprises 3,256 acres,—includes Holmesley-Lodge, Holmesley Inclosure Cottage, and three Railway gate-houses,—and had, in 1861, a pop. of 27.

HOLME (SOUTH), a township in Hovingham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles NW by W of New Malton. Acres, 777. Real property, £1,117. Pop., 68. Houses, 11.

HOLMES (STEEP AND FLAT). See STEEP-HOLM AND FLAT-HOLM.

HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR, a village and a parish in Howden district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the Holme station of the Selby and Market-Weighton railway, 5½ miles SW by W of Market-Weighton; and has a post-office under York. The parish comprises 11,514 acres. Real property, £9,823. Pop. in 1861, 1,713; in 1861, 1,913. Houses, 354. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Constables; passed to the Langdales, one of whom was Sir Marmaduke, the royalist general; and passed again to the Stourtons. Holme Hall and Holme House are chief residences. A hill, on which is the parish church, and on which also, in ancient times, was a beacon for guiding travellers, and for alarming the country in cases of invasion, commands delightful views as far as to Howden and York. Much of the land was long trackless moor and morass; and a cell, for two monks to act as guides to travellers across the dreary waste, stood on what is now called Monk-farm. A bed of gypsum, with fossils, is in the vicinity of the Beacon hill. The shock of an earthquake was felt here on 18 Jan. 1822. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £800.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, had once a chantry, and in 1866 required restoration. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, a national school, a Roman Catholic reformatory, and charities £55. The Roman Catholic reformatory is a large edifice, in the pointed style, built in 1846.

HOLME (WEST), a tything in East Stoke parish, Dorset; 3 miles WSW of Wareham.

HOLMFIRTH, a town, a parochial chapelry, and a sub-district, in Huddersfield district, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands at the confluence of the rivers Holme and Rippledene, and at the terminus of a branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 6 miles S of Huddersfield; and comprises part of Upperthong township in Almondbury parish, and parts of Cartworth and Wooddale townships in Kirk-Burton parish. It occupies romantic ground, partly in two deep valleys, partly on the acclivities of three great hills; is irregularly built, with little regard to street arrangement; and presents, at first sight, an extraordinary appearance; yet contains many genteel private residences, some good shops, and several good public buildings. It has a post-office,* under Huddersfield, a railway-station, with telegraph, a banking-office, three chief inns, a townhall, a lock-up, two churches, several dissenting chapels, a me-

chanics' institution, a national school, and five almshouses; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; has cattle fairs on the last Saturday of March and the Saturday after 27 Oct.; and carries on extensive woollen manufacture in many large mills. The townhall was built in 1842, at a cost of upwards of £3,000; and is a spacious edifice. Holy Trinity church belongs to Holmfrith chapelry; is an ancient structure, of several dates and architectural characters; and has two aisles, a chancel, and an embattled tower. St. John's church belongs to Uppenthong chapelry. The five almshouses were erected in result of liberality toward the sufferers by the bursting of the Bilberry reservoir, noticed in our article on Holme-Briggs. Pop. of the town, in 1861, 2,466. Houses, 499. Pop. of the Uppenthong portion, 1,281; of the Wooddale portion, 850.—The chapelry is all in Kirk-Burton parish,—in the townships of Cartworth, Wooddale, and Hepworth; and was constituted in 1853. Pop. in 1861, 5,447. Houses, 1,124. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Kirk-Burton.—The sub-district contains the townships of Uppenthong, Austonley, and Holme, and parts of Cartworth and Wooddale. Pop., 10,845. Houses, 2,171.

HOLM-HOLBECK. See HOLBECK.

HOLM-LACEY. See HOLM, Hereford.

HOLMPTON, a parish in Patrington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 3½ miles E by N of Patrington r. station. It has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 1,462; of which 172 are water. Real property, £2,940. Pop., 116. Houses, 21. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. W. Potchett. Holmpton House, an edifice of the time of Queen Anne, is the seat of G. Malan, Esq. There are excellent sands. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £152.* Patron, the Lord Chancery. The church has a tower; contains a monument by Rossi, of 1820; and is good.

HOLM ROOK, in place in Cumberland, 14 miles from Whitehaven; with a post-office under Whitehaven.

HOLM-SAND. See HOLME-SAND.

HOLMSDALE, a long rich valley, or weald, in Surrey and Sussex; extending in the direction of E by S, though with somewhat uncertain boundaries, from Reigate to Tunbridge and the neighbourhood of Sevenoaks. It lies between the chalk and the greensand formations; has a soil favourable to oak, holly, and other indigenous trees; was, at one time, covered with wood, of which large remains exist; and is famous for its strawberries and its deer. It is traversed by the railway from Reigate to Tunbridge; and it gives the title of Viscount to Earl Amherst. Its inlets have strong natural defences; and its ancient inhabitants made such vigorous and successful defences against the invasions of Dane and Norman, that a tradition says respecting it, "The vale of Holmsdale was never won, and never shall."

HOLMSFIELD. See HOLMESFIELD.

HOLMSIDE, a township in Lancashire parish, Durhamshire; near the Stanhope railway, 6½ miles NW of Durham. Acres, 2,860. Real property, £6,565; of which £4,628 are in mines. Pop., 1,048. Houses, 213. The manor belongs to the Wilkinsons. The working of coal is largely carried on, and has been much increased.

HOLMSLEY. See HOLMESLEY-WALK.

HOLMSTONE, an alluvial tract in Dunge marsh, Sussex; on the coast, adjacent to Lydd. It seems of more recent formation than the rest of the marsh; consists mainly of pebbles and sea-beach; and is covered with unusually large plants of sea-holly.

HOLMSTROW, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, Sussex; containing Newhaven parish and four other parishes. Acres, 3,048. Pop., 2,212. Houses, 403.

HOLMWOOD, a tything in Dorking parish, and a chapelry in Dorking and Capel parishes, Surrey. The tything lies near the Dorking and Horsham railway, 2 miles S of Dorking; and has a post-office under Dorking. The chapelry was constituted in 1839. Pop. in 1861, 1,211. Houses, 240. Pop. of the Dorking portion, 1,061. Houses, 211. Holmwood common was anciently a chase of the Earls of Warrene; was noted, in

Defoe's time, for its fine red deer; is now dotted with holly bushes; and has pleasant and varied views. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1838; was afterwards altered and enlarged; acquired a new S aisle in 1862; and contains monuments of the Larpents and the Cazalets.

HOLNE, a village and a parish in Totnes district, Devon. The village stands near the river Dart, on the SE border of Dartmoor forest, 4 miles W of Ashburton, and 11 N of Kingsbridge Road r. station; has a post-office under Newton-Abbot; took its name from the Anglo-Saxon Holeyn or Hollen, signifying "holly"; and maintains a curious annual custom, called the Ram Feast, apparently a relic of the ancient heathen sacrifice to Baal. The parish comprises 4,197 acres. Real property, with Buckfastleigh, £11,184. Rated property of H. alone, £1,645. Pop., 348. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to Buckfastleigh abbey, and belongs now to Sir B. Wrey, Bart. A hunting-box of Sir B. Wrey is here; and Holne chase extends considerably into Dartmoor forest. The scenery within the parish, particularly along the Dart, is highly picturesque and romantic, and offers great attractions to tourists. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £233.* Patron, the Rev. S. Lane. The church is of the 13th century, and very good; consists of nave, chancel, transepts and aisles, with embattled tower; and has a carved pulpit, a carved screen, and a roof loft. There is a national school.

HOLNEST, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; 4 miles E of Yetminster r. station, and 4½ S by E of Sherborne. Post-town, Long Burton, under Sherborne. Acres, 2,062. Real property, £2,274. Pop., 147. Houses, 29. Holnest Lodge is a chief residence. The parish is a meet for the Charborough hounds. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Long Burton, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church has an embattled tower. There is a national school.

HOLNICOTE, a hamlet in Selworthy parish, Somerset; 4 miles W of Minehead. It took its name, like Holne village, from the Anglo-Saxon word for "holly"; and it consists of pretty creeper-bound cottages. Holnicote House, in the vicinity, is the seat of Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart.; was destroyed by fire in 1799, and again in another year; was recently rebuilt; and stands in a park of much natural and artificial beauty.

HOLSBROOK-GREEN, a place 3 miles SW of Sturminster, in Dorset.

HOLSDEN-GREEN, a village in Willesden parish, Middlesex; near the North-western and the Great Western railways, 6 miles WNW of St. Paul's, London.

HOLSET, a hamlet in East Portlemouth parish, Devon; 4½ miles S of Kingsbridge. Pop., 41.

HOLSTONE-BARROW, a mountain on the N coast of Devon; 3 miles E of Combe-Martin. It has an altitude of 1,137 feet.

HOLSWORTHY, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Devon. The town stands on an eminence, near the river Deer and the Bude canal, 5 miles E of the boundary with Cornwall, 14 W of Hatherleigh, and 14 N of Launceston r. station; was held for the King, during some period of the civil wars of Charles I.; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office designated Holsworthy, North Devon, a banking-office, two chief inns, a market-house, a bridge, a church, four Methodist chapels, two Bible Christian chapels, a national school, a workhouse, and charities £41. The market-house was built in 1853. The church is later English; and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; great cattle markets are held on the Wednesday after Candlemas, and the first Wednesday of Nov.; and fairs are held on 27 April, 9, 10, and 11 July, and 2 Oct.—The parish contains also the villages of Chilsworthy, Chasty, and Staddon; and comprises 8,336 acres. Real property, £6,764. Pop., 1,724. Houses, 341. The manor, and much of the land, belong to Earl Stanhope. An interesting feature is the Labyrinth, designed by

Earl Stanhope, and formed of beech trees. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £1,000.* Patron, the Rev. G. W. Thornton.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Paencrasweek, Pyworthy, and Hollacombe. Acres, 13,857. Pop., 2,756. Houses, 563.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Miltou-Damerel, containing the parishes of Milton-Damerel, Abbots-Bickington, Sutcombe, Bradworthy, and Thornbury; the sub-district of Black-Torrington, containing the parishes of Black-Torrington, Halwell, Cookbury, and Bradford; the sub-district of Broadwood-widger, now conterminous with the parish of Ashwater, but formerly containing also the parishes of Broadwood-widger, Virginstow, St. Giles-on-the-Heath, and part of Bapton; and the sub-district of Clawton, containing the parishes of Clawton, Tetcott, Luffincott, Bridgerule, and North Tamerton,—the last electorally in Cornwall. Acres, 82,519. Poor rates in 1865, £3,736. Pop. in 1851, 10,921; in 1861, 9,876. Houses, 1,988. Marriages in 1862, 69; births, 326,—of which 22 were illegitimate; deaths, 175,—of which 50 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 778; births, 3,084; deaths, 1,748. The places of worship in 1851—also in 1865—were 21 of the church of England, with 4,132 sittings; 3 of Baptists, with 250 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,393 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 70 s.; and 19 of Bible Christians, with 2,383 s. The schools in 1851 were 7 public day schools, with 288 scholars; 14 private day schools, with 291 s.; and 32 Sunday schools, with 1,387 s.

HOLT, a word signifying "a woody place," and used both alone and as a prefix in topographical nomenclature.

HOLT, a tything in Kintbury parish, Berks; 5½ miles WSW of Newbury. Holt Lodge is the seat of the Butlers.

HOLT, a small town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Wrexham district, Denbigh. The town stands on the river Dee, at the boundary with Cheshire, 4 miles ESE of Rossett r. station, and 5½ NE of Wrexham; presents, with its environs, a picturesque appearance; was the Castrum Legionis of the Romans, and the Castell Lleon of the Welsh; is known, in legal documents, as Lyons; was garrisoned by a detachment of the Roman legion from Chester; acquired a strong castle in the time of Edward I.; was, from time immemorial, a part of Powys-land, and, for many centuries, the scene of numberless Border feuds; obtained a charter in 1410, and has ever since been governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner; unites with Denbigh, Ruthin, and Wrexham, in sending a member to parliament; shows now a decayed aspect, little indicative of its former importance; is connected, by an old, narrow, stone bridge of ten arches, with Farndon in Cheshire; and has a post-office under Wrexham, an ancient market-cross, a church, a dissenting chapel, and a free school. The castle stood contiguous to the Dee; was built by Earl Warren; passed to the Fitzalans, the Beauchamps, the Stanleys, the Arundels, the Mowbrays, and the Crown; was garrisoned, in 1643, for Charles I., and taken and dismantled, in 1645, by the parliamentarians; had a pentagonal outline, flanked at the angles with towers, and fortified by bastions; was guarded, on the land side, by a deep fosse; and has left very scanty traces. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and has a red tower. Roman coins, and other Roman relics, have been found.—The township and the town are regarded as conterminous. Acres, 2,763. Real property, £4,898. Pop., 1,003. Houses, 219.—The parish contains also the townships of Dutton-Diffeth, Dutton-Cacca, Dutton-y-Bran, Ridley, and Sutton. Acres, 6,153. Real property, £10,138. Pop., 1,490. Houses, 322. The property is much subdivided. Garden vegetables are extensively grown. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £101.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.—The sub-district includes also another parish of Denbigh, two parishes and part of an extra parochial tract in Flint, and part of the same extra parochial tract and part of a parish in Cheshire. Acres, 20,969. Pop., 4,452. Houses, 953.

HOLT, a chapelry in Wimborne-Minster parish, Dorset; 3 miles NE of Wimborne-Minster r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Holt-Chapel, under Wimborne; and it includes the hamlet of Petersham. Acres, 3,910. Pop., 1,394. Houses, 314. The surface was formerly forest. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the Collegiate Church of Wimborne-Minster, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church has been rebuilt.

HOLT, a hamlet in Mid Hants; 2 miles N of Bishops-Waltham.

HOLT, a hamlet in Kingsbury parish, Warwick; 1½ mile NE of Kingsbury. Building stone is quarried.

HOLT, a hamlet in North Stafford; 2 miles NNE of Cheadle.

HOLT, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Norfolk. The town stands on an eminence, 3¼ miles from the coast, and 10 E by N of Walsingham r. station; commands a charming view over the surrounding fertile country; suffered great damage, by fire, in 1708; is now well-built, and presents a pleasant appearance; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office† under Thetford, a banking-office, two good inns, a sessions-house, a police station, a corn-exchange, a church, three dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, a national school, a British and infant school, a literary institute, and charities £357. The church is decorated and later English; has a square tower, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which served as a sea-mark; and contains several monuments. The grammar school was founded, in 1654, by Sir Thomas Gresham; was rebuilt, in a handsome and commodious manner, in 1860; has an endowed income of £348, and an excellent library; holds a scholarship in Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, and another scholarship at either university; and had as a master, for upwards of 30 years, John Holmes, author of a Greek grammar. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on 25 April and 25 Nov. Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Richard Gresham, Thomas Girdlestone, the physician, and William Withers, the writer on forest trees, were natives.—The parish comprises 2,991 acres. Real property, £5,670; of which £18 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,635. Houses, 372. The manor belonged to the family of De Vaux; and is now divided into four. A common around the town was enclosed in 1810. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £563.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.—The sub-district contains also sixteen other parishes, and is in Erpingham district. Acres, 23,221. Pop., 6,737. Houses, 1,593.—The hundred contains thirty-one parishes. Acres, 43,908. Pop. in 1851, 10,764; in 1861, 9,942. Houses, 2,351.

HOLT, a chapelry in Bradford-on-Avon parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, near the Kennet and Avon canal, and at the junction of the Devizes railway with the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway, and near the Bathampton branch of the Great Western railway, 2¼ miles ENE of Bradford. It has a station at the railway junction, and a post-office under Trowbridge; and it was constituted in 1846. Real property, with Leigh and Woolley, £10,767. Pop. of H. alone, 809. Houses, 191. The manor belongs to Burton Foster, Esq. The wool and leather trade, and the manufacture of fine woollen cloth, are carried on. A mineral spring, discovered in 1718, is noted for removing cutaneous diseases. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £120.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is ancient, and has a tower. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

HOLT, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Martley district, Worcestershire. The village stands on the river Severn, 3 miles NW of Fearnall-Heath r. station, and 5¼ NNW of Worcester; and has a post-office under Worcester.—The parish includes also Holt-Heath hamlet, and Little Witley chapelry; and comprises 2,911 acres. Real property, £4,764. Pop., 503. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The manor and nearly all the land belong to Earl Dudley. Holt Castle is a fine ancient baronial mansion, with lofty embattled tower; was formerly the seat of the Warwicks, the

Beauchamps, the Bromleys, and the Foleys; and is now occupied by a farmer. A piece of Roman pavement, 3 feet by 2, was found here in 1848. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Little Witley, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £579.* Patron, Earl Dudley. The church is Norman; was recently restored; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a low tower; and contains a few ancient monuments. There are a national school, and charities £16.—The sub-district excludes Little Witley chapelry, but includes five other parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 13,997. Pop., 3,509. Houses, 763.

HOLT, or NEVILL-HOLT, a township-chapelry in Medbourne parish, Leicester; near the river Welland, and the boundaries with Northampton and Rutland, 2 miles NNE of Medbourne Bridge r. station, and 7½ NNE of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Medbourne, under Market-Harborough. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £2,397. Pop., 33. Houses, 9. The manor belongs to Cosmo Nevill, Esq. Holt Hall, a large castellated mansion, on a bold eminence with fine views, is the seat of B. Thornton, Esq. Extensive blast-furnaces were erected in 1864, for working recently-discovered iron ore. There is a mineral spring, which, till a recent period, was in high repute for glandular complaints. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Medbourne, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church stands close to Holt Hall; consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with embattled tower and lofty spire; and contains some good monuments.

HOLTBY, a parish in York district and N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles S by E of Stockton r. station, and 5 ENE of York. Post-town, York. Acres, 1,048. Real property, £1,336. Pop., 165. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to John Agar, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £248.* Patron, Lord Faversham. The church was rebuilt in 1792. Charities, £24.

HOLTBY, a hamlet in Hornby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles NNW of Bedale. Holtby House is a chief residence.

HOLT CASTLE. See Holt, Worcestershire.

HOLT CHAPEL. See Holt, Dorset.

HOLTERWORTH, a place in the W of Hants; on the Salisbury railway, near Romsey.

HOLT HALL. See Holt, Leicester.

HOLT-HEATH, a village in Holt parish, Worcestershire; ¼ miles NNW of Worcester. It has a post-office under Worcester.

HOLT (HIGHER and LOWER), two hamlets in Withamfriary parish, Somerset; 4 miles SSW of Frome.

HOLT-JUNCTION. See Holt, Wilts.

HOLTON, a parish in Headington district, Oxfordshire; on the Oxford and Thame railway, near Wheatley r. station, and near the river Thame, 6 miles E of Oxford. Post-town, Wheatley, under Oxford. Acres, 1,594. Real property, £2,533; of which £25 are in quarries. Pop., 245. Houses, 52. The property is all in one estate. Holton House is a modern edifice, in room of a fine old moated manor house. General Ireton was married here to Oliver Cromwell's daughter in 1646. The poet Milton's ancestors were, till recently, supposed to have lived at Holton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £390.* Patron, W. E. Tyndale Biscoe, Esq. The church is ancient but very good; and a school has £13 a-year from endowment.

HOLTON, a village and a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset. The village stands 2½ miles SW of Wincanton r. station; and has a post-office under Bath.—The parish comprises 491 acres. Real property, with Maperton and Clapton, £4,265; of which £188 are in quarries. Rated property of H. alone, £1,073. Pop., 208. Houses, 50. The property is subdivided. The manor and much of the land belong to Messrs. Plucknett. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £110. Patron, the Rev. C. Plucknett. The church is good, in mixed pointed style; and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower.

HOLTON, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; ad-

acent to the river Blythe, and to the East Suffolk railway, 1¼ mile ENE of Halesworth. Post-town, Halesworth. Acres, 1,130. Real property, £2,733. Pop., 470. Houses, 108. The chief part of the property belongs to A. Johnston, Esq. Holton Hall is occupied by Major-general Turner. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £310.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and has a Norman tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, and an endowed national school.

HOLTON-BECKERING, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; 3 miles E of Wickenby r. station, and 2¼ NNW of Wragby. Post-town, Wragby. Acres, 1,862. Real property, £2,428. Pop., 179. Houses, 33. The property is divided among four. Holton Hall is the property of H. Caldecot, Esq. Beckering hamlet is 1 mile SE of the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £334.* Patron, C. Turnor, Esq. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. The chancel was rebuilt in 1859, and the other parts were restored in 1859. Charities, £5.

HOLTON-GREEN, a hamlet on the S border of Suffolk; 6½ miles S of Ipswich.

HOLTON-LE-CLAY, a village and a parish in Louth district, Lincoln. The village stands near the East Lincoln railway, 4½ miles S by E of Great Grimsby; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Grimsby. The parish includes also Tetney-Haven on the Louth navigation. Acres, 1,430. Real property, £2,385. Pop., 297. Houses, 59. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster, and is held by Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £92. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was repaired and partly rebuilt in 1850; and it has a Saxon chancel-arch, and a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HOLTON-LE-MOOR, a village and a chapelry in Caistor parish, Lincoln. The village stands 1 mile E of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, and 3 SW by S of Caistor; and has a station on the railway.—The chapelry comprises 1,750 acres. Post-town, Caistor. Real property, £1,734. Pop., 180. Houses, 37. Nearly all the land, with a neat mansion on it, belongs to T. J. Dixon, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Caistor, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is a small Gothic edifice, with a turret.

HOLTON-ST. MARY, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; 2½ miles S of Raydon r. station, and ¼ SSE of Hadleigh. Post-town, Stratford-St. Mary, under Colchester. Acres, 837. Real property, £1,358. Pop., 167. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £257.* Patron, Sir C. Rowley, Bart. The church is early English, has a tower, and is good. An endowed school has £30 a-year; and other charities have £24.

HOLT-PREEN, a township in Cardington parish, Salop; ¼ miles E of Church-Stretton. Pop., 111.

HOLTS-MOOR-END, a hamlet in the NW of Herts; 3½ miles NE of Hemel-Hempstead.

HOLTY-COMMON, a hamlet in Hartfield parish, Sussex; 3½ miles N of Hartfield village. Here are a chapel of ease and Lady Thet's alms-houses.

HOLVERSTONE, or HOLVESTON, a parish in Hensstead district, Norfolk; 3½ miles S of Brundall r. station, and 5¼ SE of Norwich. Post-town, Norwich. Acres, 480. Real property, £549. Pop., 28. Houses, 7. Holverstone Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Burgh-Apton, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

HOLWAY-EXTRA-PORTAM, a tything in Taunton-St. Mary Magdalene parish, Somerset; within Taunton borough, and containing the hamlets of Holway, Shore-ditch, and Hayton. Real property, £12,145. Pop., 125.

HOLWELL, a parish in the district of Hitchin and county of Bedford; on the Midland railway, adjacent to Herts, near Henlow r. station, and 3½ miles NNW of Hitchin. Post-town, Hitchin. Acres, 650. Real property, £345. Pop., 191. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to F. D.

Radcliffe, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £120.* Patron, F. D. Radcliffe, Esq. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1845. Rand's charity yields £105 a-year, and supports a school and almshouses.

HOLWELL, a tything in Cranborne parish, Dorset; 1 mile SW of Cranborne. Pop., 407.

HOLWELL, a township-chapelry in Abkettleby parish, Leicester; 3½ miles NNW of Melton-Mowbray r. station. Post-town, Melton-Mowbray. Real property, £1,838. Pop., 147. Houses, 32. The manor belongs to the Earl of Dysart. There is a chalybeate spring, called Holwell Mouth. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Abkettleby, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is a small building, with a bell-turret. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities 24.

HOLWELL, a township and a chapelry in Broadwell parish, Oxford. The township lies near the boundary with Gloucester, 2½ miles SSW of Burford, and 7 SSW of Shipton r. station. Post-town, Burford, under Faringdon. Acres, 1,044. Real property, £1,259. Pop., 110. Houses, 22. The property belongs to H. W. Vincent, Esq.—The chapelry was constituted in 1850. Pop., 193. Houses, 34. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Patron, W. Hervey, Esq. The church is modern, and in the early English style.

HOLWELL, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; on a branch of the river Liddon, 5 miles SE of Sherborne r. station. It includes the hamlet of Buckshaw; and, till 1844, was part of Somerset. Post-town, Sherborne. Acres, 2,356. Real property, £3,290. Pop., 495. Houses, 104. The property is subdivided. The parish was part of Blackmore forest, and had, within its limits, the principal lodge of that forest. King John appears to have visited Holwell at several times, probably for hunting. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £456.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church, excepting the chancel, is later English. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HOLWELL, a cavern in Spaxton parish, Somerset; a short way S of Spaxton village. It is 127 feet long; extends partly through graywacke slate; and is encrusted with crystals of arragonite.

HOLWELL (VALLEY OF), a beautiful dell in the E of Somerset; 2½ miles SW of Frome. It is traversed by an affluent of the Frome river.

HOLWICK, a hamlet and a township in Romald-Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies near the river Tees, Winch-Bridge, the boundary with Durham, and High Force waterfall, 12 miles NW of Barnard-Castle; and occupies an interesting site amid romantic scenery.—The township contains also the hamlets of Lonton and Unthank. Acres, 5,910. Real property, £1,715. Pop., 253. Houses, 44.

HOLWOOD HILL, a place in Keston parish, Kent; near the boundary with Surrey, 4 miles S by E of Bromley. The Roman station Noviomagus is thought, by some antiquaries, to have been here; a treble-ditched Roman camp, about 2 miles in circuit, was here, and still partly exists; and Roman coins, bricks, tiles and warlike implements, remains of a Roman villa, and remains of a circular tomb or temple, 30 feet in diameter, have been found. Holwood House was the favourite seat of William Pitt; passed to the Wards; belongs now to Lord Cranworth; and is a beautiful place, with grounds laid out by Repton.

HOLWORTH, a hamlet in Milton-Abbas parish, Dorset; 5½ miles SV of Blandford-Forum. Real property, with East and West Chaldon, £3,285.

HOLYBOURNE, a village and a parish in Alton district, Hants. The village stands on the river Wey, 2 miles NE of Alton r. station; and has a post-office under Alton.—The parish includes also the tything of Neatham. Acres, 2,564. Real property, £3,996. Pop., 643. Houses, 127. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Sherborne. Holybourne Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £111. Patrons, the

Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is old but good. An endowed school has £184 a-year, and serves, in certain proportions, for the parishes of Holybourne, Alton, Binstead, and Froyle.

HOLYBUSH-HILL, a hill near the meeting-point of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester; 3 miles SE of Ledbury. Its rocks include gneiss, hornblende, sandstone, and soapstone.

HOLY CHESTERS, an ancient square camp on the N border of Northumberland; ¼ a mile W of Tillmouth.

HOLYCONDANE, a hamlet in St. Lawrence parish, Kent; near Ramsgate.

HOLYCROSS, a village in Clent parish, Stafford; 3½ miles S by E of Stourbridge. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday of April and Sept.

HOLYCROSS, Essex. See WALTHAM-ABBAY.

HOLYCROSS, Worcester. See PERSHORE.

HOLYCROSS AND ST. GILES. See SHREWSBURY.

HOLYCROSS-WESTGATE, a parish, consisting of two parts, H.-W.-Within and H.-W.-Without, in Kent; adjoining St. Dunstan, and forming a western outskirts of Canterbury city. H.-W.-Within is in Canterbury district, and comprises 31 acres. Real property, £380. Pop., 249. Houses, 43. H.-W.-Without is in Bridge district, and comprises 72 acres. Real property, £2,743. Pop., 816. Houses, 165. The entire parish is now in Canterbury borough; but only H.-W.-Within was in it prior to the reform act. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of St. Peter, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church was rebuilt about 1381, and was recently in bad condition.

HOLYFIELD, a hamlet in Waltham-Abbey parish, Essex; 2 miles N of Waltham-Abbey. Real property, £5,371. Pop., 406. Houses, 77.

HOLY-GHOST-CHAPEL. See BASINGSTOKE.

HOLY-HALL. See BAGSHOT.

HOLY-HAVEN. See HOLZ-HAVEN.

HOLYHEAD, a sea-port town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district and county of Anglesey. The town stands on Holy island, at the south side of Holyhead bay, and at the terminus of the Chester and Holyhead railway, 3 miles ENE of the western extremity of Holy island, 2½ WNW of Bangor, and 260 by road, but 264½ by railway, NW of London. The Druids appear, from traces of their remains, including a tolerably well-preserved cromlech, to have flourished much in the neighbourhood. The Romans seem either to have had a station at the town, or at least to have used the contiguous creek of the bay, as a port for communication with Ireland. Traces of ancient fortifications exist on the neighbouring eminence of Holyhead mountain; a rude circular tower, supposed to have been an ancient pharos, was on the summit of that eminence; spear-heads, bronze rings, and ancient coins have been found in various parts of the town's environs; and a gold coin was exhumed in 1860, at a lonely spot, where formerly stood a lonely oratory, called Capel-y-Llochwyr, under Holyhead mountain. The walls on three sides of the churchyard, 6 feet thick, having extremely hard cement mixed with coarse pebbles, are believed to be Roman. A copper mine, in the neighbourhood, called the Hamlet mine, was worked by the Romans. An eminent British saint, or Culdee, called Cybi,—after visiting Gaul, and making distinguished opposition to the errors of Arius,—returned, about the year 380, to his native country, and founded then, on the site of Holyhead parish church, a monastic or rather Culdee establishment. This appears to have given celebrity to the place; and it occasioned the town to be called *Caer-Cybi*, and the island to be called *Inys-Cybi*. A college grew out of the religious establishment, perhaps so early as about 580; and was eventually transferred to Jesus college, Oxford. Many religious persons seem to have been drawn to Cybi's establishment; many men noted for their piety were interred there or in the vicinity; and a number of ancient chapels or oratories have left traces, or are known to have existed, on the island. Hence the names Holy island and Holyhead. But both the ancient fortifications and Cybi's establishment are assigned, by some antiquaries, to so late a date

as the 6th century. These antiquaries suppose the fortifications to have been formed by Caswallon Law-hir, Prince of North Wales, to defend the country against the aggressions of the Irish Picts. These marauders, after the departure of the Romans, made frequent descents upon Anglesey; massacred many of the inhabitants at a place still called Cerrig-y-Gwyddel, or the Irishman's rock; and endeavoured to take firm post, for further hostilities, by fortifying a place called Din-dryfal. Caswallon then assembled an army, marched against the invaders, forced them to a battle on the site of Holyhead town, and there discomfited them and slew their leader. The town thence, for many centuries, makes no figure in history; but, in the time of William III., it comes again into notice, in a widely different aspect, as the chief mail packet station from England to Ireland. It is the nearest practicable point from which vessels can run to Dublin; it acquired great additional fitness, as a packet station, by successively the formation of a regular harbour, the construction of the great road to it through Llan-gollen, the introduction of steam navigation, and the formation of the Chester and Holyhead railway; it got éclat by the embarkation at it of George IV. for Ireland; it has ever since been the embarking and disembarking place of most great personages passing between England and Ireland; it now commands such facility of communication, on the one hand by railway, on the other by steam-vessel, as to place London and Dublin within about ten hours' travelling-distance of each other; and it has recently acquired the further importance of possessing a great harbour of refuge.

The town adjoins the W side of the old harbour, and has, on the whole, a somewhat triangular form. It comprises an open market-place, two good principal streets, a number of subordinate streets, and considerable outskirts. It has undergone much recent improvement, and it contains a large number of good modern houses; yet, in many parts, especially in those near the parish church, it still presents a primitive and irregular appearance. It also has the disadvantage of standing on uneven ground, so that some of its streets are inconveniently steep. Long rows of houses which have been lately built toward the harbour of refuge, are in bad taste. Houses in the outskirts, generally, are much scattered. The railway station is about a mile distant from the pier; but the railway itself, for the convenience of the mails and the through traffic to Ireland, goes onward to the pier's extremity. An arch of Mona marble, in commemoration of the landing of George IV., is at the entrance of the pier. An obelisk, to the memory of Captain Skinner, commander of one of the mail-steamers, who perished near the North Stack, during a gale in 1833, is on the opposite rocky side of the harbour. Baths and an assembly-room were erected in 1770. The parish church is of the time of Edward III., cruciform, and by far the most interesting church in Anglesey; has a square tower, surmounted by a low flattish spire; presents, on its exterior, some curious rude carvings, which are now much weather-worn; contains, in its S porch, a canopied figure of St. Cybi; and shows in its transept the singular property of the piers in the S being higher than those in the N. The church-yard, or precinct of the church, measures 221 feet by 130, and looks, from the character of its imposing walls, to have been originally a camp or fort. Another church, a very handsome edifice, was erected in 1854, at a cost of nearly £5,000. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans; national schools, rebuilt in 1860, at a cost of £2,000; British schools, almshouses, and some charities.

The old harbour consists of an estuary striking southward from the bay, about 5 furlongs in length and about 2 in mean width; and is mostly dry at low water. Not only the shallowness of this, but also the difficulty of entering or leaving it in particular winds, and still more the exposure of the bay outside of it, where billows of enormous magnitude were wont to roll in stormy weather, rendered it often unsuitable for the packet-traffic, and sometimes occasioned the detention of the packets for several days, or even weeks. A new harbour, or rather

a series of works engrafted on the old one, was projected in 1809; and this, which includes pier, harbour-offices, graving-docks, and other appliances, was constructed after plans by Rennie, at a cost of upwards of £150,000. An islet, called Ynys-Halen or the Salt Island, lies at the mouth of the old harbour. An iron bridge, conveying road and railway, connects this with the mainland; the harbour offices are on the islet; a pier, nearly 1,000 feet long, goes due eastward from the island, and is faced seaward by massive embankments; an inner jetty, or small pier, of excellent construction, goes northward from the shore, toward the outer part of the pier; and a massive chain lies sunk across the entrance, between the pier-heads, as a grappling-hold to vessels making for the harbour in a NW gale. The depth, for 300 feet alongside the pier, is 10 feet at low water; and thence it rapidly decreases. A lighthouse, 50 feet above the level of the sea, is at the extremity of the pier. A great breakwater, to protect the harbour, and to form or enclose a harbour of refuge, was long seen to be needed. A scheme for constructing this, and for at the same time adding near the mouth of the old harbour a new packet-pier, was launched in 1846, under the superintendence of Mr. Rendal, at an estimated cost of £628,063; was extended in 1855, at an additional estimate of £390,000; was further extended, in 1856, to include an improved landing-place for packets and a line of railway to the railway station, at an increased estimate of £105,000; was again extended in 1858, to include a temporary timber packet-pier, for a new class of large packets, at a further estimate of £20,000; and was not completed in 1865, though then nearly approaching completion, when the total cost incurred had been nearly £2,000,000. The breakwater commences about 9 furlongs WNW of Ynys-Halen; goes, with a curve, north-eastward to the extent of 7,500 feet; stands, for the greater part, in a depth of from 6 to 8 fathoms of water; incloses an area of 260 acres of complete protection, and 350 acres of partial shelter; and consists of enormous blocks of stone, which were brought down on railway by locomotive power from quarries in the neighbouring Holyhead mountain, and lifted to their positions by cyclopean cranes. The structure of it looks so vast and strong as to promise perfect resistance to any amount of storm power; and yet, a large portion of it, when in course of construction, was overwhelmed by the same gale of 1859 which wrecked "the Royal Charter." A castellated edifice was erected close to the commencement of the breakwater, for the residence of the contractor and the sub-contractor. The new packet-pier commences at the NE side of Ynys-Halen; goes about 1,500 feet north-eastward; and deflects northward in two arms, called the inner pier and the outer pier, each about 1,000 feet long. The temporary pier commences at the E end of the original pier; goes 500 feet east-north-eastward; and was completed in 1860; and the new packets, 350 feet in length, of great power and speed, began to ply from it in the latter part of the same year. The Beacon, Skinners, and Platters rocks are within the area of the sheltered harbour. The Soldier's Point is at the place where the breakwater commences. Holyhead bay is a narrowing estuary inward, in a south-easterly direction from the harbour; and an exposed sea-expanse outward from the breakwater to an imaginary line of about 6 miles in length, drawn north-eastward from the North Stack at the NW extremity of the Holyhead promontory; and it used to afford good anchorage, in some winds, in from 3 to 4 fathoms water, but has ceased to be used for anchorage since the construction of the breakwater. A lighthouse, with revolving white light 201 feet above high-water mark, and of great service to the harbour, is on the South Stack, about 1½ mile S by W of the North Stack. Another lighthouse, showing a steady bright light 117 feet above high-water, is on the Skerries, about 7¼ miles N by E of Ynys-Halen; and this was of so great value to its proprietor, M. Jones, Esq., for the dues received at it, that the Trinity Board were obliged to give him £450,000 as compensation for taking it into their own hands. A ship-telegraph, for notifying to Liverpool the arrival of vessels in the offing, was erected

on Holyhead mountain, by the Liverpool Dock Trustees; was worked by semaphore through other telegraphs at Garegrywyd, Llanelian, Priestholm, Great Ormes Head, Lysfaen, Varyd Point, Voel Nant, Great Helbre Island, and Bidston Hill; and sent intelligence over the whole distance in about 3 minutes; and this, since the introduction of electric telegraphy, has been modified by the erection of electric wires on posts descending curiously the steep sides of the mountain.

The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, two banking-offices, and two hotels; is a sub-port to Beaumaris, and a polling-place; carries on some ship-building and rope-making; and has necessarily, of late years, had much increase of population, chiefly engineers, mechanics, and labourers, in connexion with its harbour works. Steam packets sail twice a day, on arrival of the London mails, for Kingstown, at the S side of the mouth of Dublin bay; and steamers sail daily also, but not always at the same hour, for the North Wall at the N side of Dublin bay. The town unites with Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Llangefni, in sending a member to parliament. The borough boundaries include almost all the town and its immediate outskirts, but exclude the rest of the parish. Pop. in 1851, 5,622; in 1861, 6,193. Houses, 1,255.

The parish comprises 6,048 acres of land, and 940 of water. Real property in 1860, £18,835; of which £219 were in gas-works. Pop. in 1831, 4,232; in 1841, 3,869; in 1851, 8,363; in 1861, 8,773. Houses, 1,790. The decrease of pop. in 1841 was caused by want of employment; and the increase in 1851 arose from the opening of the railway, and the construction of the new harbour. The limits comprise all the parts of Holy Island NW of an isthmus or contraction near its middle, and therefore include all the promontory of Holyhead proper. This promontory has a somewhat half-moon outline, on a diameter of about 3 miles, with the convexity toward the NW; presents a grandly picturesque coast-line; and culminates, near the centre, in Holyhead mountain. That mountain has already been mentioned in connection with ancient fortifications, the new harbour-works, and the ship-telegraph; is known to the Welsh as *Caer-Cybi*; has an altitude of 709 feet above sea-level; consists mainly of serpentine rock; and commands a magnificent panoramic view of Western Wales to Snowdonia, and of the Irish Sea to the Irish coast. The North Stack, in the sea at the NW skirt of the mountain, is a huge mass of rocks of chloritic schist, hollowed into magnificent caverns, with grand receding arches, all a great resort of sea-fowl; and one of the caverns, from the remarkable multitude of its feathered visitors, is called the Parliament House. The South Stack, the site of the lighthouse formerly mentioned, is also pierced with vast caverns; has splendid lofty crags, frequented by peregrine falcons, and by large numbers of other birds; and is connected with the mainland, at a giddy height, across a fearful chasm, by a chain-suspension bridge. The sea here, in SW gales, often rages so tremendously as to dash over the entire islet and the dwellings of the lighthouse keepers. The path at the mainland end of the suspension bridge, ascends a precipice by 380 steps, known as the Stairs; but a good road leads thence to the town. A perilous trade was formerly carried on in procuring birds' eggs from the cliffs, but has, of late years, been forbidden. Between one-third and one-half of the parochial surface is very rocky; but most of the rest is under cultivation. A chief residence is Penrhos, a handsome mansion, the seat of W. O. Stanley, Esq., about 2 miles ESE of the town. A cliff, called Penrhyn, projects into the sea about a ½ of a mile E of Penrhos. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £237. Patron, Jesus college, Oxford. St. Seiriol's is an unattached church, having no distinct cure or incumbent.—The sub-district includes also Rhoscolyn parish. Acres, 9,568. Pop., 9,235. Houses, 1,892.

HOLY ISLAND, or HOLYHEAD ISLAND, an island in the W of Anglesey; divided, by an isthmus, into the parishes of Holyhead and Rhoscolyn. It extends from NW to SE; measures about 8 miles in length, and about 3½ in maximum breadth; and is separated from the rest

of Anglesey by a sandy strait, in some places fordable at low-water. The turnpike-road and the railway cross the strait on a long causeway or embankment, with an arched water-way or bridge in the middle, through which a tremendous current rushes at the turn of the tide. A rocky eminence near Rhoscolyn church commands an excellent view of the island, "rivalling, on a clear day, some of the finest portions of the coasts of Italy." See HOLYHEAD and RHOSCOLYN.

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE, a village, an island, and a parish in Berwick district, Northumberland. The village stands on the SW shore of the island, 4 miles ESE of Beal r. station, and 11 SE of Berwick-upon-Tweed; has about 500 inhabitants, but was formerly much larger than now; consists chiefly of thatched and white-washed cottages; is much visited by artists and tourists; possesses a fine bathing-beach and other advantages which might fit it well to be a summer watering-place; has a post-office under Beal, Northumberland, and two tolerable inns; and carries on a very considerable herring fishery. Its port, or landing-place, is a little cove, engirt by yellow rocks; is enlivened, during the fishing season, by the presence of many French herring-boats; and displays, in the autumn, a busy scene of sorting and packing herrings for exportation. The passage from the mainland to the island, and therefore to the village, is dry sands at low water, and about 1½ mile in length. The sands are firm enough to be traversed by horses and carriages; and posts are placed on them, in the proper route, with directions affixed for the guidance of strangers. Yet pedestrians are in danger of being overtaken by the tide and drowned; and both they and equestrians are in risk of encountering quicksands; so that all strangers who intend to cross the sands ought to acquaint themselves well, at Beal r. station or Beal village, with the proper time and manner of crossing. The passage across the sands was used in the olden times as well as now; and hence, says Sir Walter Scott, in his "Marmion"—

"The tide did now its flood-mark gain,
And girdled in the saint's domain;
For with the flow and ebb its style
Varies from continent to isle.
Dryshod, o'er sands twice every day
The pilgrims to the shrine find way;
Twice every day the waves efface
Of staves and sandled feet the trace."

The island measures 2½ miles from E to W, and 1½ from N to S; and comprises 1,000 acres. Its name of Lindisfarne was taken from the rivulet Lindis or Lind, which enters the sea from the opposite shore, and from the Celtic word *Fahren*, which signifies "a recess;" and its name of Holy Island was of later origin, and arose from the presence on it of a famous ancient religious establishment, and from a long-continued resort to it of multitudes of pilgrims. The original religious establishment on it was founded before the middle of the 7th century. Oswald, king of Northumbria, who then bore sway from the Forth to the Humber, had become a convert to Christianity while living in exile among the Culdean Picts and Scots; and he invited a body of missionaries from Iona, and gave them a settlement in Lindisfarne, with the view of diffusing the Christian faith through his kingdom. They amounted to twelve or thirteen; and they appear to have laboured zealously, both on the spot and by distant journeys, to fulfil their mission. Aidan, the president of them, is said to have baptized 15,000 converts in seven days. Eata, one of them, evangelized the tribes of Tweedside and Tweeddale, and founded the original ecclesiastical establishment of Melrose; and others are believed to have made missionary tours, and sown the seeds of churches, throughout great part of England. Their successors also prolonged their zeal. Cuthbert, the fifth president or bishop after Aidan, excelled Aidan himself in success and celebrity, and has left traces of his name to this day from end to end of ancient Northumbria, and far beyond it. But at length the spirit of Culdeism died away, and was absorbed or superseded by Romanism; and the Holy Island shrank into little else than a seat of Romish monasticism, a re-

sort of pilgrims, and the historical source of the see of Durham. So long as it remained Culdeean, it shone on the Saxon land much as Iona shone on the land of Caledonia, and might be called, like that island, "a luminary whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion."

" Isle of Columba's cell !

Where Christian piety's soul-cheering spark,
Kindled from heaven between the light and dark
Of time, shone like the morning star."

The island, or as much of it as belonged to its monks, was given, at the Reformation, to the Dean and Chapter of Durham; but the greater part of it belongs now to the families of Selby and Askew; while the ruins on it belong to the Crown. About one-half of it is under cultivation, producing more than enough of grain for the consumption of its inhabitants; and the rest is sandy waste, partly occupied by rabbit burrows. The entire surface is bleak; looks almost desert, as seen from the mainland; and has scarcely a single tree or stump. A lake on it covers about 6 acres; a rocky elevation, called the Hengh, is near the village; a large tract, called the Links, heaves with rounded sand-hills; and a part of the coast is rocky cliff, pierced with several caves. Limestone and ironstone occur; and coal has been found. A valuable oyster bed, belonging to the Earl of Tankerville, lies between it and the Fern Isles; and, in one winter was so laid bare by unusual lowness of the tide as to be destroyed by frost; but was replanted, in the following year, by oysters from the Forth. A small fort, called the castle, crowns a curious, conical, trap-rock hill near the village port; is accessible only by a narrow winding pass; was built, about 1500, by Prior Castell, for defence of the island; was garrisoned, in 1646, by the Parliament, who considered it "a place of consequence to the northern parts;" and was the scene of a small military affair in the civil war of 1715; but presents now no feature of real interest, and is used as a coast-guard station. A fine view is obtained from its platform, over the island, to St. Abb's Head, Eambsay Castle, and the Cheviots. A famous stone cross of the Culdeean times, at the village, was early removed to Durham; and a copy of it, on the original pedestal, was erected by the late D. Selby, Esq.. The pedestal is called "the Pelt-ing Stone;" and, according to a popular superstition, requires to be over-stridden by every newly-married woman in order to secure the happiness of her married state. The parish church is mainly early English; underwent restoration in 1861-2; was then cleared of centuries of white-wash, and found to possess architectural features of rare excellence and beauty; shows in some parts an alternation of white and red stones; and has circular columns on the N side of its nave, octagonal ones on the S side, while the arches on the two sides respectively differ also in construction, size, and feature. The original Culdeean church was probably a plain wooden structure; a succeeding church, or cathedral, was a stone edifice, and was pillaged and damaged, at two different periods, by the Danes; and the eventual priory or abbey-church, connected with a Benedictine monastery, was a reconstruction of the cathedral in 1093, modified by subsequent alterations. Some ruins of the monastery, including a huge kitchen chimney, still exist. The church stood perfect till the Reformation; wants now its roof, its tower, and one side of its nave; is cruciform, and not quite 140 feet long; and may, as to architectural character, be pronounced a beautiful and perfect model of Durham cathedral. The following description of it, by Sir Walter Scott, is not quite correct, yet is near enough the truth to convey a good idea of it to the mind:—

" In Saxon strength that abbey frown'd,
With massive arches broad and round,
That rose alternate, row and row,
On ponderous columns, short and low;
Built ere the art was known,
By pointed aisle, and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an alley'd walk,
To emulate in stone.

On the deep walls, the heathen Dane
Had pour'd his impious rage in vain:
And needful was such strength to these,
Exposed to the tempestuous seas,
Scourged by the wind's eternal sway,
Open to rovers fierce as they,
Which could twelve hundred years withstand
Winds, waves, and northern pirates' hand.
Not but that portions of the pile,
Rebuilt in a later style,
Show'd where the spoiler's hand had been;
Not but the wasting sea-breeze kept
Had worn the pillar's carving quaint,
And moulder'd in his niche the saint,
And rounded with consuming power
The pointed angles of each tower."

The parish includes also the Fern Isles, and the main-land hamlets of Fenham and Goswick. Acres, 8,296; of which 4,976 are water. Real property, £6,996; of which £730 are in fisheries, and £20 in quarries. Pop., 935. Houses, 168. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £193.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

HOLYMOORSIDE, a village in Chesterfield parish, Derby; 3½ miles SW of Chesterfield. It has a post-office under Chesterfield.

HOLY MOUNTAIN, or **SKYRRID VAWR**, a mountain in Monmouth; near the Abergavenny and Hereford railway, 4 miles NNE of Abergavenny. It has an altitude of 1,493 feet; consists of old red sandstone, capped with quartzose conglomerate; is cloven into a double summit, to the depth of about 300 feet, by a great notch or fissure; presents a wildly rugged appearance; and commands an extensive, panoramic, magnificent view. The fissure in it was evidently produced by a landslip; but is regarded, in popular legend, as having been caused by the earthquake which rent the rocks at the crucifixion of Christ; and was, for ages, esteemed so holy that sack-loads of earth were carried out of it to be sprinkled, in a consecrating way, over houses, coffins, and graves. A small chapel, which has quite disappeared, stood long on a spot near the mountain's top, and was a resort of pilgrims.

HOLYMPYTON. See **HOLMPTON**.

HOLY-OAKES, a liberty in Dry-Stoke parish, Leicester; near the river Eye, 3 miles NNW of Rockingham. Real property, £1,123. Pop., 9. House, 1.

HOLY ROOD. See **SOUTHAMPTON**.

HOLY SEPULCHRE. See **CAMBRIDGE**.

HOLYSTONE, or **HALLYSTONE**, a township and a parochial-chapelry in Rothbury district, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Coquet, 6 miles W by N of Rothbury, and 12½ N by W of Scot's Gap r. station. Acres, 2,906. Pop., 135. Houses, 31.—The chapelry contains also the townships of Dunsheil, Barrow, Linsheels, and Harbottle; the last of which has a post-office under Morpeth. Acres, 19,900. Pop., 426. Houses, 83. Much of the land is moor. Campville cottage is situated on the site of a Roman camp. A Benedictine convent, for eight nuns, was founded at Holystone, about 1254, by one of the Umfravilles of Harbottle Castle; and several curious fragments of sculpture, which seem to have belonged to it, are built into the walls of the present church. The Lady's well, supposed to have belonged to the nunnery, and situated in a little grove of firs at a short distance, is a square basin, with a copious spring of pure water; has, on the brink, an old moss-covered statue of an ecclesiastic; and has also, rising from the water, a tall cross, with the inscription, "In this place Paulinus the Bishop baptized 3,000 Northumbrians." A prayer-station for pilgrims coming to Holystone was on the moors between it and Elsdon, and is still marked by remains of an ancient stone cross. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Alwinton, in the diocese of Durham. The church was partly restored, partly rebuilt, in 1849; and has two memorial windows, of 1857, to the Dawson family.

HOLY-STREET, a hamlet on the NE border of Dartmoor, in Devon; on the river Teign, 1 mile W of Chagford. It is a romantic place; has a remarkably pictur-

esque mill; and is thought to have got its name from a Druidical road, passing from the circle on Scorhill Down to the cromlech at Shilston.

HOLY TRINITY. See CAMBRIDGE, COLCHESTER, COVENTRY, DORCHESTER, EXETER, GLOUCESTER, GUILDFORD, HASTINGS, HULL, LONDON, WAREHAM, YORK, &c.

HOLY VALE, a place in St. Mary's Island, Scilly.

HOLYWELL, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Flintshire. The town stands on an eminence under the Halkin mountain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of a station of its own name on the Chester and Holyhead railway, about the same distance from the nearest part of the Dee estuary, and 5 miles NW by W of Flint. It is known to the Welsh as Treffynnon, signifying "well-town"; and it got both that name and its English one from a celebrated copious spring at it, dedicated to St. Winifred. It was, till the middle of last century, a mere village, mainly dependent on visitors to its famous well; but it became a place of stir, a seat of much trade, the working centre of a very valuable mineral region; and, though now not quite so prosperous as it was some years ago, it is still the most important town in the county. It begins above St. Winifred's well; descends along the stream issuing from the well; consists principally of one long street; and, though rather straggling, is comparatively well built, contains many excellent houses, and presents an interesting appearance. The road to it from the station is bordered by a succession of disagreeable works and squalid cottages; yet, notwithstanding all the unpleasantness, noise, and bustle there and in the town, produced by numerous manufactories, the scene may be called picturesque. "This," says Warner, "is the only instance of that sort of beauty we have ever seen blended with so much mechanism, and so many specimens of human art. It is a deep glen, with well-wooded banks on each side, having the Chester channel in the distance. The works are kept in such excellent order, that one of the first emotions occurring to the mind is that of wonder, at so much work carried on with so much cleanliness." The seats of Sathelwyrd Hall, Coedmawr, Kinsale, and Greenfield Hall are in the neighbourhood. A Roman bath has been found; and a fort of the Earls of Chester was at Bryn-y-Castell. See also the article BASINGWERK.

St. Winifred's well is, by legend, assigned a miraculous origin in the 7th century, connected with a saintly virgin who became abbess of Gwytherin monastery. It was, throughout the Romish times, a resort of pilgrims, among whom were William the Conqueror, Henry II., Edward I., and James II. It bursts from a rock into a polygonal basin of about 200 tons of capacity; flows incessantly and perennially, at the rate of about 100 tons per minute; is intensely cold, yet never freezes; is almost invariable in volume, yet undergoes considerable discoloration after wet weather; and sends forth its stream with force to turn a number of mills and factories. Its sides are clothed with Jungermannia asplenoides, or sweet-scented moss; and the stones are coated with Byssus iolithus. A chapel stands over it, built by the Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII.; consists of nave, N aisle, and apsidal chancel; forms an exquisite specimen of late perpendicular English architecture; and is now used as a Sunday school and lecture room. Groined arches on which the chapel rests rise from the sides of the well's basin; have a very rich and graceful character; and are adorned with figures and escutcheons of the Stanley family. Two baths are in the building for public use; the well's basin was long used as a bath, in the faith of its possessing highly therapeutic virtues; and votive offerings, comprising sticks, crutches, and hand-barrows, are stuck among the decorations of the groined arches, placed there by persons who supposed themselves to have been cured of ailments by the bath. The parish church stands on a low site near the well; was rebuilt in 1769; includes some parts of a previous church of Norman date; is a plain edifice, with embattled tower; and contains a headless effigy of St. Winifred, and tombs of the Mostyns, the Pennants,

and the Pantons. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, United Free Methodists, and Roman Catholics, national and British schools, a workhouse, and charities £116.

The town has a head post-office, two banking-offices, and four chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions; and publishes two weekly newspapers, the one in English, the other in Welsh. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on 23 April, Trinity Tuesday, and 2 Sept. Manufactures of cottons and galloons are carried on. Large establishments for smelting lead and copper, for making shot, and for other kindred purposes, exist; and extensive lead, copper, and zinc mines are in the neighbourhood. A tram railway, for conveyance of mineral produce, runs into the mines under the hill. The town, with some rural outskirts, all within the parish, is a borough; and it unites with Flint, Mold, Caerwys, Caergwile, Overton, Rhuddlan, and St. Asaph, in sending a member to parliament. Real property in 1860, £9,658; of which £1,359 were in mines, and £20 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 5,740; in 1861, 5,335. Houses, 1,220.

The parish includes also the townships of Bagillt-Fawr, Brynford, Calcot, Colehill-Fawr, Greenfield, and Welstone; and extends to the estuary of the Dee. Acres, 13,382; of which 5,850 are water. Real property, £30,336; of which £4,438 are in mines, £235 in quarries, £241 in railways, and £250 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 11,301; in 1861, 10,292. Houses, 2,327. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £250.* Patron, Jesus College, Oxford. The p. curacies of Bagillt and Brynford are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Ysceiog and Nannerch,—part of the latter electorally in Denbigh. Acres, 22,079. Pop., 12,100. Houses, 2,733.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Flint, containing the parishes of Flint, Halkin, and Northop; the sub-district of Mold, containing the parish of Cilcen and twelve townships of Mold; and the sub-district of Whitford, containing the parishes of Whitford, Caerwys, Gwaensygor, Newmarket, and Llanasa. Acres, 89,479. Poor rates in 1863, £19,103. Pop. in 1851, 41,047; in 1861, 39,941. Houses, 8,811. Marriages in 1862, 214; births, 1,307,—of which 69 were illegitimate; deaths, 830,—of which 295 were at ages under 5 years, and 26 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,375; births, 11,678; deaths, 8,403. The places of worship, in 1851, were 22 of the Church of England, with 10,660 sittings; 21 of Independents, with 4,933 s.; 11 of Baptists, with 1,402 s.; 31 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,749 s.; 4 of New Connexion Methodists, with 476 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 281 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 470 s.; 32 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 6,542 s.; 2 undefined, with 324 s.; 2 of Roman Catholics, with 340 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 16 attendants. The schools were 25 public day schools, with 3,240 scholars; 42 private day schools, with 1,333 s.; 122 Sunday schools, with 14,900 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 4 s.

HOLYWELL, a parochial division and a sub-district in Shoreditch parish and district, Middlesex. The division is in the metropolis, around Holywell-street, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of St. Paul's; and took its name from a well, of superstitious repute in Romish times, on the site of Holywell-street.—The sub-district includes also the parochial division of Moorfields, and comprises 68 acres. Real property, in 1860, £537,010; of which £479,849 were in railways. Pop. in 1861, 17,313. Houses, 2,154.

HOLYWELL, a ward in St. Clement-Danes parish, Middlesex; in the Strand district of the metropolis, adjacent to Clement's Inn. Pop., 2,625. Houses, 238.

HOLYWELL, Oxfordshire. See OXFORD and HOLWELL.

HOLYWELL, Beds, Leicester, and Somerset. See HOLWELL.

HOLYWELL, or **HALLIWELL,** a township in Earsdon parish, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of North Shields. Acres, 1,180. Pop. in 1851, 1,134; in 1861, 1,261. Houses, 271. It has a post-office under New-

castle-on-Tyne. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. Coal is extensively worked; and there is a mineral spring.

HOLYWELL, or **HOLLOWELL**, a chapelry in Guilsborough parish, Northampton; on an affluent of the river Nen, 3 miles W of Brinkworth r. station. It was made a parochial chapelry in 1850; and it previously had the status of a hamlet. Post-town, Guilsborough, under Northampton. Acres, 950. Rated property, £1,591. Pop., 266. Houses, 70. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to John W. B. Leigh, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £155.* Patron, R. Hichens, Esq. The church was built in 1840, and is in the early English style.

HOLYWELL-BAY, a bay on the W coast of Cornwall: between Chick islet and Penhale point, 3½ miles SW of Newquay. It measures about 1½ mile across the entrance; and it takes its name from a spring in a cavern, accessible only at low-water.

HOLYWELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH, a parish, containing the village of Holywell and the large hamlet of Needingworth, in St. Ives district, Huntingdon. Holywell village stands near the river Ouse and the boundary with Cambridge, 1½ mile E by S of St. Ives r. station; and Needingworth hamlet lies nearly 2 miles NE by E of that station, and has a post-office, under St. Ives, Hunts. The name Holywell was taken from a spring which rises in the church-yard, and which, in the Romish times, was much frequented by devotees.—The parish comprises 3,209 acres. Real property, £7,189. Pop. in 1851, 915; in 1861, 826. Houses, 193. The manor belongs to the Duke of Manchester. The manor-house is now used as a farm-house. Numerous fragments of Roman pottery have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £528.* Patron, the Duke of Manchester. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and was recently restored. A large Baptist chapel was built at Needingworth in 1861. A building, formerly a dissenting chapel, is now a parochial school. Charities, £25.

HOLYWELL-GREEN, a village in Stainland township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SSW of Halifax. It has a post-office under Halifax.

HOLYWELL-LAKE, a hamlet in Wellington parish, Somerset: near Wellington.

HOLYWELL-ROW, a hamlet in Mildenhall - St. Andrew parish, Suffolk; 2 miles NW of Mildenhall. It has a post-office under Soham. Pop., 453. Houses, 101.

HOLYWELL-WITH-AUNBY, a chapelry in Castle-Bytham parish, Lincoln; near the river Glen, and adjacent to the boundary with Rutland, 1 mile W of Little Bytham r. station, and 6½ NNW of Stamford. Post-town, Castle-Bytham, under Stamford. Acres, 2,350. Real property, £1,735. Pop., 149. Houses, 23. The manor, with Holywell Hall, belongs to Charles T. S. B. Reynardson, Esq. There is a medicinal spring. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Carey, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower.

HOME, a village in Llanwonnno parish, Glamorgan; 6½ miles S of Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £1,116.

HOME, a hamlet in Ystradfydwg parish, Glamorgan; 9 miles SW of Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £4,883; of which £3,635 are in mines. Pop., 212.

HOME, a township in Wentnor parish, Salop; 3½ miles ENE of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 24.

HOMER, a township in Much-Wenlock parish, Salop; 1 mile N of Much-Wenlock.

HOMERSFIELD, a village and a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk. The village stands on the river Waveney, at the boundary with Norfolk, near the Waveney Valley railway, 4½ miles SW of Bungay; and has a station on the railway.—The parish comprises 981 acres. Post-town, South Elmham-St. Margaret, under Harleston. Real property, £1,579. Pop., 203. Houses, 53. The property belongs to Sir R. S. Adair, Bart. A residence of the Bishop of Norwich was here in the time of Henry III. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of South Elmham-St. Cross, in the diocese of

Norwich. Patron, Sir R. S. Adair, Bart. The church is early English; has an ivy-clad tower; and was recently repaired.

HOMERTON, a metropolitan suburb and a chapelry, in Hackney parish, Middlesex.—The suburb lies on the N. London Railway, near Victoria-Park and Hackney stations, 3½ miles NE of St. Paul's; has a post-office; under Hackney, London NE; and consists largely of suburban residences of city merchants and opulent tradesmen.—The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop. in 1861, 8,663. Houses, 1,306. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of London. Ram's proprietary chapel is here, and is in the patronage of Trustees. Three dissenting chapels, and Robinson's alms-houses for 12 ministers' widows, also are here. An Independents' theological college was founded here soon after the Revolution; was rebuilt in 1823; had then an income of £2,033; and was consolidated, in 1850, with Coward and Highbury colleges into the New college, St. John's Wood.

HOMILDON. See **HUMBLETON**.

HOMINGTON, a parish in Alderbury district, Wilts; on a branch of the river Avon, 3½ miles SW by S of Salisbury r. station. Post-town, Salisbury. Acres, 1,340. Rated property, £850. Pop., 155. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £57. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church was reported in 1859 as very bad.

HOM-LACY. See **HOLM**, Hereford.

HOMLET, a township in Llanrhiaidr-yn-Mochnant parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles N of Llanfyllin. Pop., 46.

HONDDU (THE), a river of Breconshire; rising in Mynydd-Epynt, near a water-shed with the river Wye; and running about 10 miles south-south-eastward, along a sequestered and romantic valley, to the Usk at Brecon.

HONEYBOROUGH (GREAT and LITTLE), two villages in Llandstadwell parish, Pembroke; near Milford haven, 3 miles E of Milford.

HONEYBOURNE (CHURCH). See **CHURCH-HONEYBOURNE**.

HONEYBOURNE (COW). See **COW-HONEYBOURNE**.

HONEY-CHURCH, a parish in Okehampton district, Devon; near the river Taw, 2 miles WNW of North Tawton r. station, and 5½ ESE of Hatherleigh. Post-town, North Tawton, North Devon. Acres, 607. Real property, £497. Pop., 44. Houses, 9. The property is subdivided; and the manor belongs to the Earl of Portsmouth. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £93. Patron, the Rev. Dr. Brailsford. The church is old, and has a tower.

HONEY-DITCHES, an ancient entrenchment on the S coast of Devon; on Hanna Hill, adjacent to the village of Seaton. It has been thought to be Roman; but it seems more probably to be Danish; and it perhaps was formed at a landing of the Danes, under Anlaf, in 937.

HONEYDON, a hamlet in Eaton-Socon parish, Beds; 4 miles W of St. Neots.

HONILY, a parish in the district and county of Warwick; 3 miles W of Kenilworth r. station, and 5½ NW of Warwick. Post-town, Kenilworth. Acres, 642. Real property, £843. Pop., 63. Houses, 12. The manor had anciently a peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction; was given, in the time of Henry III., to Richard Peche; passed, in the time of Henry VII., to Sir Simon Montfort; went, at his attainder, to the Crown; was given to the Fitzgeralds; reverted, in the time of Mary, to the Crown; was then given to the Throckmortons; passed to the Burgoynes, and to Lord Carrington; and belongs now to Mrs. Willes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £150. Patron, Mrs. Willes. The church is good.

HONING, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; on the Ant navigation, 3½ miles SE of North Walsham, and 15 NNE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, North Walsham, under Norwich. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £2,511. Pop., 304. Houses, 79. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Honing Hall, belongs to George E. Cubitt, Esq. The living is a vicar-

age, annexed to the vicarage of Dillham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church, with exception of the tower, was rebuilt about the end of last century; and it contains a brass of 1490. An endowed school has £15 a-year, and other charities have £28.

HONINGHAM, a village and a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk. The village stands on a branch of the river Wensum, 6 miles NW of Hethersett r. station, and 3 W by N of Norwich; and has a post-office under Norwich.—The parish comprises 2,563 acres. Real property £3,439. Pop., 328. Houses, 71. The property belongs to Lord Bayning. Honingham Hall, the seat of Lord Bayning, is a Tudor mansion, in an extensive and well-wooded park; and was built by Lord-chief-justice Richardson. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of East Tuddenham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £502.* Patron, Lord Bayning. The church is an edifice of flint and stone, and has a tower.

HONINGTON, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; near Ermine-street, and on the Boston and Grantham railway, 5 miles NNE of Grantham. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Grantham. Acres, 1,454. Real property, £2,425. Pop., 157. Houses, 32. The property is all in one estate. A double-ditched Roman camp is here, and many Roman coins and urns have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £214. Patron, Sir T. G. Apreece. The church is old but good, and contains monuments of the Hasseys. Charities, £34.

HONINGTON, a village and a parish in the district of Thetford and county of Suffolk. The village stands on an affluent of the river Waveney, 7 miles SSE of Thetford r. station; and has a post-office, under Bury-St. Edmunds.—The parish comprises 1,203 acres. Real property, £2,019. Pop., 363. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Grafton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £332. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a stone building, with tiled roof and stone tower; and has a brass of 1594. Charities, £64. Robert Bloomfield, the poet, was a native.

HONINGTON, a parish in Shipston-on-Stour district, Warwick; on the river Stour, 1½ mile N of Shipston-on-Stour, and 7 NE of Moreton r. station. It includes a place called St. Dennis, anciently known as Bradmore chapelry. Post-town, Shipston-on-Stour. Acres, 2,441. Real property, £3,361. Pop., 250. Houses, 60. The property belonged to the monastery of Coventry, and passed to the Gibbeses and the Parkers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £130.* Patron, the Rev. H. Townsend. The church was rebuilt at the expense of the late Sir Henry Parker, Bart.

HONISTER-CRAG, a precipitous, craggy mountain, in Cumberland; on the S side of Buttermere Haws, immediately above the delouch into Buttermere Vale. It rises almost murally to a height of about 1,500 feet; is cut, on the face, at a great elevation, into tiers and chambers of slate quarries; and forms a grand feature in the upward view of Buttermere. The slates of its quarries used to be carried down by men on wooden hurdles; but are now brought down narrow, shelving paths on trucks.

HONITON, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Devon. The town stands in a fine vale, on the Yeovil and Exeter railway, near the river Otter, 16½ miles ENE of Exeter. Its site was possibly a seat of population in the Roman times, or even in the ancient British times in connexion with the neighbouring camp of **HEMBURY**: which see. The manor was held by Drago, the Saxon; was given, by William the Conqueror, to his half-brother, Robert Earl of Mortaigne; passed to the Riverses and the Courtenays; and belongs now to F. Goldsmid, Esq., who was returned for the borough at the election in 1865. The assizes were adjourned hither from Exeter, in 1590, on account of the plague; and seventeen criminals were then executed here, chiefly for murder. Charles I., with his army, was here, in July 1644, on his route westward, and again, in Sept., on his return. Fairfax, with his army, also halted here, in Oct. 1645.

Four great fires desolated the town in the 18th century; the first in 1747, when three-fourths of the houses were burnt down; the others in 1766, 1790, and 1797, when respectively 160, 37, and 30 houses were destroyed. The site is partly a rising-ground, partly the course of a streamlet, on the S side of the river Otter, in a valley remarkable for its graceful lines and rich culture, and bordered by detached eminences pleasingly grouped; and it commands a fine view of the valley and its screens. The principal street is broad and handsome, runs from E to W, and is traversed by the streamlet, with clear water, and with dipping-places opposite many of the doors. Another street crosses this at right angles. The houses are almost all modern and slated; and they aggregately present an appearance very superior to that of most old towns,—a difference occasioned by reconstruction after the four fires. The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, two chief inns, a market-house, two churches, four dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, national schools, British schools, a literary and scientific institution, a dispensary, an alms-house hospital with about £70 a-year, other charities with about £250, and a workhouse. St. Michael's church stands on a rising-ground, with a brilliant view, ¼ a mile from the town; was originally a priory chapel, built in 1484 by Bishop Courtenay; is decorated English, in good repair; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and transepts, with a tower; has an elaborately carved but disfigured screen; and contains some very good mural monuments, and a black marble tomb of Thomas Marwood, "who practised physic 75 years, died at the age of 105, and was physician to Queen Elizabeth." St. Paul's church stands in High-street, partly on the site of an ancient chapel; was built in 1838, at a cost of £7,600, and repaired in 1849, at a cost of about £1,000; is in the Norman style; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with elegant, lofty, pinnacled tower; and, in terms of an act of 1835, was made the parish church. The grammar-school is an old building in High-street, with a good residence for the master; has an endowment of £12 a-year; and is used as a classical boarding-school. The national schools were erected in 1862, at a cost of £1,400. The alms-house hospital bears the name of St. Margaret's charity; was originally an hospital for lepers; and has an ancient chapel. The workhouse was erected in 1836, and contains accommodation for about 250 inmates. A tower, 80 feet high, called the Basket House, erected by the late Dr. Copleston, bishop of Llandaff, stands on the top of Honiton hill 1½ mile distant, and commands a bird's-eye view of Honiton vale. A weekly market is held on Saturday; great cattle markets are held on the second Saturday of April, and the Saturday before 18 Oct.; and a fair for cattle and horses is held on the Wednesday and Thursday after 19 July. The manufacture of serge, introduced to England by the Flemish refugees in the time of Elizabeth, struck very early root in Honiton, but long ago declined. The manufacture of pillow-lace, also introduced by the Flemish refugees, struck such root in Honiton, and has always been so flourishing here, as to take the name of Honiton lace; and continues to be carried on both here and in other parts of Devon; but has, of late years, been considerably supplanted by the cheaper and inferior fabric of bobbin-net, worked by machinery. There are malting establishments, two breweries, flour-mills, tanneries, and an iron foundry. The town is a borough by prescription; sent members to parliament in the time of Edward I.; underwent disfranchisement, on its own petition, on account of poverty; was re-enfranchised in 1640; seems to have been limited, as a borough, till the reform act, to the immediate space occupied by the streets of the edified outskirts; is now, both parliamentarily and municipally, as a borough, conterminate with the parish; sends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. It is a polling-place for South Devon, and a seat of petty sessions and county courts. Borough income in 1855, £819. Acres of town or parish, 3,046. Real property in 1860, £14,394; of which £100 were in gas works. Electors in 1863, 272. Pop. in 1851, 3,427.

in 1861, 3,301. Houses, 714.—The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £760.* Patron, the Earl of Devon. The miniature painter, O. Humphrey, was a native.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Branscombe, South Leigh, North Leigh, Farway, Widworthy, Offwell, Coteleigh, Combrawleigh, Monkton, Upottery, Luppitt, Dunkswell, Sheldon, Broadhembury, Awliscombe, Buckerell, and Gittisham. Acres, 48,337. Pop., 10,733. Houses, 2,273.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Ottery-St. Mary, containing the parishes of Ottery-St. Mary, Venn-Ottery, Harpiord, Sidbury, Salcombe-Regis, Sidmouth, Feniton, Payhembury, Plymtree, and Talaton. Acres of the district, 80,867. Poor-rates in 1863, 13,494. Pop. in 1851, 23,824; in 1861, 22,729. Houses, 4,788. Marriages in 1862, 123; births, 689,—of which 43 were illegitimate; deaths, 400,—of which 124 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,496; births, 6,794; deaths, 4,332. The places of worship, in 1851, were 32 of the Church of England, with 9,152 sittings; 12 of Independents, with 2,517 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 760 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 391 s.; 8 of Wesleyans, with 1,455 s.; and 1 of Brethren, with 45 attendants. The schools were 28 public day schools, with 1,750 scholars; 33 private day schools, with 556 s.; 36 Sunday schools, with 2,532 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 35 s.

HONITON-CLIST. See CLIST-HONITON.

HONLEY, a village, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district in Almondbury parish, Huddersfield district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Holme, 1 mile SSW of a station of its own name on the Huddersfield and Sheffield railway, and 4 S by W of Huddersfield; and has a post-office under Huddersfield, and fairs on the first Wednesday of May, and the Wednesday after 23 Oct. The chapelry contains also the hamlets of Deanhouse, Brockholes, Oldfield, Smithy-Place, Shady-Row, Halling, Upper Hag, Woodnook, and Woodbottom. Acres, 2,790. Real property, £14,061; of which £120 are in mines, £20 in quarries, and £25 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,595; in 1861, 4,626. Houses, 937. The decrease of pop. was caused by exhaustion of collieries, and by reduction of workmen at manufactories. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Dartmouth. There are extensive woollen mills, fulling mills, and a brewery. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Brockholes, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £200.* Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The church was rebuilt in 1843; is in the early English style; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains two handsome monuments to the Brook family. A chapel of ease is at Brockholes; and there are seven dissenting chapels, two national schools, a mechanics institute, and a workhouse.—The sub-district includes also the township of Netherthong. Acres, 3,640. Pop., 5,723. Houses, 1,210.

HONOR, a tithing in Portbury parish, Somerset; 5½ miles WNW of Bristol. Pop., 37.

HONTHY. See HONDDU (THE).

HOO, a district and a hundred in Kent. The district occupies the peninsula between the Thames and the Medway; and contains the parishes of Hoo-St. Werburgh, Stoke, Isle of Grain, Allhallows, Hoo-St. Mary, High Halstow, and Cooling. Acres, 33,281. Poor-rates in 1863, £1,964. Pop. in 1851, 2,845; in 1861, 2,861. Houses, 544. Marriages in 1862, 16; births, 134,—of which 6 were illegitimate; deaths, 78,—of which 26 were at ages under 5 years, and 1 at an age above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 128; births, 1,091; deaths, 710. The places of worship, in 1851, were 7 of the Church of England, with 1,266 sittings; 1 of Baptists, with 120 s.; 1 of Wesleyans, with 100 s.; 2 of Bible Christians, with 265 s.; and 1 undefined, with 120 s. The schools were 2 public day schools, with 130 scholars; 8 private day schools, with 139 s.; and 10 Sunday schools, with 402 s. The workhouse is in Hoo-St. Werburgh; and, at the Census of 1861, had 55 inmates.—The hundred is in the

lathe of Aylesford; and is nearly identical with the district, but smaller. Pop. in 1851, 2,457. Houses, 449.

HOO, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; on the river Deben, 3½ miles WSW of Parham r. station, and 4 NW of Wickham-Market. Post-town, Brandon, under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,155. Real property, £1,817. Pop., 182. Houses, 25. The manor belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Letheringham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £110.* Patrons, Trustees. There is a national school.

HOO, Norfolk. See HOG.

HOO, Sussex. See HOC.

HOO (THE), the seat of Lord Dacre, in Kimpton parish, Herts; 5 miles SW of Stevenage. It belonged formerly to the Heates and the Brands.

~HOO, or HOO-ST. MARY, a village and a parish in Hoo district, Kent. The village stands 1½ mile S of the Thames, 6 ENE of Higham r. station, and 6½ NE of Rochester; and occupies a comparatively high site, with a belt of marsh between it and the Thames.—The parish comprises 2,196 acres of land, and 670 of water; and its post-town is Rochester. Real property, £3,832. Pop., 264. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £502.* Patron, the Rev. R. G. Burt. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower.

~HOO, or HOO-ST. WERBURGH, a village and a parish in Hoo district, Kent. The village stands near the Medway, 4 miles NE by E of Strood r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Hoo, under Rochester.—The parish comprises 4,822 acres of land, and 1,210 of water. Real property, £7,740. Pop., 1,065. Houses, 196. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to Earl Godwin and the Bishops of Bayeux; belongs now to the Earl of Jersey; and gives him the title of Baron. Salt marshes, intersected by creeks, are on the Medway; and there are a quay, a pottery, and tile works. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £395. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is ancient but good; has a fine spire, which serves as a landmark; and contains several brasses and wood carvings. There are a national school, the Hoo workhouse, and charities £5.

HOO-ALLHALLOWS. See ALLHALLOWS.

HOOBER, a hamlet in Brampton-Bierlow township, Wath-upon-Dearne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SSW of Brampton-Bierlow village.

HOOD-GRANGE, a hamlet in Kilburn township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5¼ miles ESE of Thirsk. Pop., 25.

HOOD-GREEN, a village in Stainbrough township, Silkstone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Barnesley.

HOOD-HILL, a hamlet in Wentworth chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; 5¼ miles NW of Rotherham.

HOOE, a village and a parish in Hailsham district, Sussex. The village stands near the river Ashburn, 3¼ miles WNW of Bexhill r. station, and 6 SW of Battle; and has a post-office under Battle, and a fair on 1 May.—The parish comprises 2,443 acres. Real property, £3,536. Pop., 496. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Henry, Earl of Ewe; was given by him, about the beginning of the 12th century, to the Abbey of Beck in Normandy; became the site of a Benedictine priory, a cell to that abbey; and passed to the colleges of Eton and Ashford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £319.* Patron, Alfred Jones, Esq. The church is ancient; comprises nave, chancel, and N chapel or vestry, with a low massive embattled tower; and is in excellent repair.

HOOE, a village and a chapelry in Plymstock parish, Devon. The village stands on the coast, 3 miles SE of Plymouth.—The chapelry was constituted in 1856; and its post-town is Plymouth. Pop., 1,082. Houses, 234. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £79. Patron, Lady Rogers.

HOO-END, a hamlet in Kimpton parish, Herts; 4½ miles SW of Stevenage.

HOO-GREEN, a hamlet in Mere township, Rostherne parish, Cheshire; 5 miles SW of Altrincham. It was long a seat of petty sessions; and it has an excellent inn and a large tannery, the latter established before the time of Queen Anne.

HOOK, a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset; on the river From, 2½ miles NW of Toller r. station, and 4 E by S of Beaminster. Post-town, Beaminster, under Bridport. Acres, 1,237. Real property, with Witherstone, West Milton, South Poorton, Poorstock, and Nettlecombe, £8,315. Rated property of H. alone, £1,147. Pop., 247. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Cleveland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £100. Patrons, the Dowager-Countess and the Earl of Sandwich. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1844.

HOOK, a hamlet in Titchfield parish, Hants; on Southampton Water, 5½ miles W of Wareham. Hook House is a chief residence.

HOOK, a hamlet in the N of Hants; near the South-western railway and the Basingstoke canal, 2 miles NW of Odiham. It has a post-office under Winchester.

HOOK, a hamlet and a chapelry in Kingston-upon-Thames parish, Surrey. The hamlet lies 2 miles S of Kingston r. station; is an ancient place; and was formerly called La Hoke. Acres, 663. Real property, £1,037. Pop., 248. Houses, 56.—The chapelry was constituted in 1839; and its post-town is Kingston, London SW. Pop., 370. Houses, 75. The chief landowners are the Earl of Lovelace and Thomas Cardus, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £80. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1838; and a national school was built in 1859.

HOOK, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Snaith parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ouse, 14 mile NNE of Goole r. station; and has a post-office under Howden.—The township extends to Goole, and comprises 1,740 acres. Real property, £6,075. Pop. in 1851, 2,159; in 1861, 2,958. Houses, 672. The Goole workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 81 inmates. Hook moor is a meet for the Bramham-moor hunt.—The chapelry is comparatively small. Pop. in 1861, 415. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £130. Patron, the Right Hon. T. H. S. Estcourt. The church was restored in 1844. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £67.

HOOKERLAND. See **HAWKERLAND**.

HOOK-GATE, a hamlet in Ashley and Drayton-in-Hales parishes, Stafford; 7½ miles NW of Ecclesfield.

HOOK-GREEN, a hamlet in Meopham parish, Kent; ½ mile N of Meopham village.

HOOK-GREEN, a hamlet in Southfleet parish, Kent; ½ mile SW of Southfleet village. Pop., 60.

HOOKHILL, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset; 2 miles SW of Watchet.

HOOKING-GREEN, a hamlet in Pinner parish, Middlesex; 1½ mile SE of Pinner village.

HOOK-NORTON, a village and a parish in Banbury district, Oxford. The village stands on a branch of the river Swere, 2 miles E of the boundary with Warwick, and 5 NE of Chipping-Norton r. station; and has a post-office under Chipping-Norton, and fairs on 29 June and 23 Nov. Florence of Worcester calls it Regia Villa, "a royal town or village."—The parish comprises 3,730 acres. Real property, £8,954. Pop. in 1851, 1,496; in 1861, 1,393. Houses, 329. The decrease of pop. was caused by emigration, and by the closing of a private lunatic asylum. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, by William the Conqueror, to Robert de Oily; and was held, in 1235, by Ela, Countess of Warwick, on the tenure of "carving before the king, and to have the knife with which she carved." Remains of an ancient British camp are near Hook-Norton Lodge. A battle, between the Danes and the English, was fought at or very near Hook-Norton in 917. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £210. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is ancient but good; shows interesting features; has an im-

posing tower; underwent recent repair at great cost; and contains a curious font of the 12th century. There are chapels for Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, national schools, and a British school.

HOOKNOR-TOR, a mountain in Dartmoor, Devon; immediately N of Grimspound. It has vestiges of an ancient British village.

HOOLE, a village and a township in Plemonstall parish, Cheshire. The village stands near the Chester and Manchester railway, 2½ miles NNE of Chester; and has a constabulary office, a lecture hall and reading-room, and a national school.—The township comprises 743 acres. Real property, £6,144. Pop. in 1851, 427; in 1861, 1,596. Houses, 314. The increase of pop. was caused by proximity to Chester r. station. The landowners are the Earl of Shrewsbury, W. Brittain, Esq., and Mrs. Hamilton. Hoole Heath was allotted to the chiefs from Wales and elsewhere who went to Hugh Lupus' standard.

HOOLE, a village, two townships, and a parish in Preston district, Lancashire. The village is Much Hoole; stands near the river Douglas, 2½ miles NW of Croston r. station, and 7 SW of Preston; and has a post-office under Preston.—The townships are Much Hoole and Little Hoole; the latter N of the former, and on the estuary of the Ribble. Acres of Much Hoole, 1,701. Real property, £3,511. Pop., 708. Houses, 136. The chief landowners are Lord Lilford and the Marquis de Rottwell. Acres of Little Hoole, 1,222; of which 70 are water. Real property, £2,533. Pop., 424. Houses, 72. A large cotton factory is here.—The parish consists of the two townships. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £280. Patron, T. B. Addison, Esq. The church was originally a chapel of ease to Croston; is a plain edifice, with a low tower; and was enlarged in 1864. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and some small charities.

HOOLEY-HILL, a village in Audenshaw division of Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire; near the boundary with Cheshire and the Ashton and Stockport railway, 2 miles SSW of Ashton-under-Lyne. It has a post-office under Manchester. Pop., 1,772.

HOON, a township in Marston-upon-Dove parish, Derby; 5 miles NNW of Burton-upon-Trent. Real property, £1,346. Pop., 43. Houses, 4.

HOOSE, or **HOYLAK**, a village, a township, and a chapelry in West Kirby parish, Cheshire. The village stands on the coast, near the mouth of the Dee estuary, 7½ miles W by N of Birkenhead; is now a favourite watering-place; has a post-office, of the name of Hoylelake, under Birkenhead; is connected with Birkenhead by a railway, authorized in 1863; and has a race-course on which races are run, in May and Sept., by the Liverpool hunt. The railway to it commences on the Mersey at Seacombe ferry; passes near the N side of the Birkenhead docks; proceeds through Poolton village to Bidston; is joined there by a branch from the Wallasey-Bridge-road in Birkenhead; proceeds, by way of Moreton, Saughall-Massey and Great Meols, to the Hoylelake terminus; and shortens the previous travelling distance from Lancashire and North Wales to Ireland about 30 miles. A roadstead, called Hoylelake, originally Hoyle-Lake, is opposite the village; serves for vessels waiting a night or a tide, to go through the Rock channel to Liverpool, or up the Dee to Chester; has anchorage in from 3 to 5 fathoms; is considerably sheltered, along the outer side, by a shoal, called the Hoyle Sands, 4 miles long and 3 miles wide; and has two dioptric fixed lights, erected in 1865 in place of old ones, 71 and 47 feet high, put up in 1763.

—The township comprises 230 acres of land, and 2,140 of water. Real property, £1,431. Pop., 664. Houses, 136.—The chapelry was constituted in 1860; and is larger than the township. Pop., 1,017. Houses, 202. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £150. Patron, the Bishop of Chester.

HOOTON, a township and a chapelry in Eastham parish, Cheshire. The township lies on the Birkenhead and Chester railway, at its junction with the line to Man-

chester, and thence eastward to the Mersey, 7 miles SSE of Birkenhead; and has a station at the railway junction. Post-town, Sutton, under Chester. Acres, 2,443; of which 1,330 are water. Real property, £2,046. Pop., 141. Houses, 27. Hooton Hall is the seat of R. C. Naylor, Esq.; stands on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the Mersey and the surrounding country; belonged formerly to Sir T. M. Stanley, Bart.; and was rebuilt on the site of an old timbered house. The head-quarters of the first battalion of the 14th Cheshire Rifle Volunteers are in Hooton. — The chapelry was constituted in 1862, and includes also the townships of Little Sutton and Childer-Thornton. Pop., 1,050. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £200. Patron, R. C. Naylor, Esq. The church was built in 1862, after designs by Mr. J. K. Colling, and at the expense of R. C. Naylor, Esq.; is in the Lombard-Gothic style, and cruciform, with central square tower, surmounted by a short spire; has an apsidal chancel, surrounded by an ambulatory; includes a mortuary chapel of the Naylor family; and contains only 350 sittings.

HOOTON-LEVETT, a township in Maltby parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles W of Tickhill. Acres, 470. Real property, £823. Pop., 84. Houses, 20.

HOOTON-PAGNELL, a village, a township, and a parish, in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2½ miles W of Ermine-street, and 6 NW of Doncaster r. station; and has a post-office under Doncaster. The township includes also the hamlet of Moorhouse, and comprises 1,967 acres. Real property, £2,193. Pop., 274. Houses, 58. — The parish contains also the township of Bilham, and comprises 2,485 acres. Real property, £2,996. Pop., 342. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. W. Warde. Hooton-Pagnell Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £350. Patron, the Rev. W. Warde. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower; and was recently in disrepair. The parsonage house is a Gothic edifice of 1861. Charities, £19. There are remains of an ancient cross.

HOOTON-ROBERTS, a village and a parish in Rotherham district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2½ miles S by E of Mexborough r. station, and 4½ NE of Rotherham; and has a post-office under Rotherham. The parish comprises 1,048 acres. Real property, £1,306; of which £72 are in quarries. Pop., 241. Houses, 43. The land all belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam. A seat of the Earl of Strafford, who suffered decapitation in the time of Charles I., was here; and was inhabited by his Countess several years after his death. Limestone and freestone abound. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £340. Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is later English, in very good condition; and has a fine Norman arch, a square tower, and a very ancient font.

HOPE, a village and a township in Chapel-en-le-Frith district, and a parish partly also in Bakewell district, Derby. The village stands on the river Noe, 1½ mile ENE of Castleton, and 7½ N by E of Miller's Dale r. station; had a church in the time of the Confessor; was a market town under the Fitz-Warrens, who had a castle near it; comprises now a picturesque group of good houses; and has a post-office under Sheffield, and a cattle-market on the last Wednesday of every month. — The township comprises 2,672 acres. Real property, £3,506. Pop., 398. Houses, 37. The manor belongs to Joseph Hall, Esq. — The parish contains also the townships of Aston, Brough and Shotton, Thornhill, Hope-Woodlands, Fernilee, Fairfield, Stoke, Bradwell, and Grindlow; the lordships of Hazlebadge and Higblow; and the hamlets of Nether Padley, Great Hucklow, Little Hucklow, Offer-ton, and Abney. Acres, 38,563. Real property, £25,587; of which £150 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 4,994; in 1861, 5,107. Houses, 1,013. The property is much subdivided. Some of the manors belong to the Duke of Devonshire; and that of Thornhill belongs to Col. Leslie. The surface, to a large extent, is moor and mountain; but it includes many picturesque and romantic

spots, of the kind characteristic of the Peak region. A Roman station is believed to have been in Brough; and many Roman relics, including a bust of Apollo, urns, bricks, and coins, have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church is a handsome edifice, with tower and spire. The donative of Fairfield is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and charities £73.

HOPE, a hamlet in Malborough parish, Devon; 3¼ miles SSW of Kingsbridge.

HOPE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Wrexham; the village and the parish in Flintshire, the sub-district partly also in Denbighshire. The village stands on the river Alen, near Wart's Dyke, Offa's Dyke, and the Chester and Mold railway, 5¼ miles SE by E of Mold; is included in the borough of Caergwrle, whose centre is a mile distant; belonged at Domesday to Gislebert, — afterwards to the Earls of Chester, the Stanleys, and others; was a place of some importance in the time of Edward the Black Prince; consists now of three wide parallel streets, intersected by three others at right angles; and has a post-office under Mold, Flintshire, a railway station, and a fine old bridge over the Alen. — The parish includes the borough of Caergwrle, and the townships of Cymmau, Estyn, Hope-Owen, Rhanberfeld, Shordley, Uwch-y-Mynydd-Isaf, and Uwch-y-Mynydd-Uchaf; and is sometimes called Queens-Hope or Estyn. Acres, 9,166. Real property, £13,983. Pop. in 1851, 2,792; in 1861, 3,121. Houses, 648. The property is much subdivided. Hope Castle, on the summit of a lofty rock, is of unknown origin; belonged, in the time of Owen Gwynedd, to Gryffydd Maelor; was given, by Edward I., to Queen Eleanor; and consists now of a mutilated circular tower, and a few fragments of walls. Caer-Estyn, an ancient British post, is on a confronting eminence. Roman coins, tiles, bricks, and other relics have been found. Limestone is worked, and has afforded many interesting fossils. Ironworks were formerly in the neighbourhood. There are two mineral springs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £291. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church has a monument to Sir John Trevor, comptroller of the navy in the time of Elizabeth; and it was reported, in 1859, to need repair. The p. curacy of Llanfynydd is a separate benefice. Charities, £16. — The sub-district contains also parts of three other parishes. Acres, 26,903. Pop., 11,297. Houses, 2,319.

HOPE, a township in Buttington parish, Montgomery; on the river Severn, 2 miles NE of Welshpool. Pop., 187. Houses, 35.

HOPE, a township in Worthen parish, Salop; 3¼ miles NNE of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 340.

HOPE, a chapelry in Shelton township, Hanley borough, Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Stafford; near the Stoke station of the Northwestern railway, and forming part of the Potteries. It was constituted in 1845; and its post-town is Hanley, under Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop., 4,330. Houses, 871. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £200. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good.

HOPE, a township in Barningham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6¼ miles N of Reeth. Acres, 2,500. Pop., 43. Houses, 8. The manor belongs to the trustees of the late G. Brown, Esq. Much of the land is moor and marsh.

HOPE, a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire; near Eccles r. station. It was constituted in 1861; and its post-town is Manchester. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £246. Patrons, the Bishop and Trustees. The church was built in 1862, at a cost of £6,200; is in the decorated English style; measures 132 feet in length, one-third of which is chancel; and was left off with intended tower and spire unfinished.

HOPE (THE). See HOPE-REACH.

HOPE-ALL SAINTS, a parish in Romney-Marsh district, Kent; ¼ mile NW by W of New Romney, and

5½ ENE of Appledore r. station. Post-town, New Romney, under Folkestone. Acres, 1,464. Real property, £4,112. Pop., 59. Houses, 9. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £173. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is in ruins.

HOPE-BAGGOT, a parish in Ludlow district, Salop; 4½ miles N of Tenbury r. station, and 6 ESE of Ludlow. Post-town, Ludlow. Acres, 460. Real property, £454. Pop., 82. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Cleveland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £111.* Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church is ancient and tolerable, and has a tower.

HOPE-BENDRID, a division of Clun parish, Salop; 4 miles S of Clun. Pop., 400. Houses, 71.

HOPE-BOWDLER, a parish in Church-Stretton district, Salop; 2 miles E by S of Church-Stretton town and r. station. It includes the townships of Chelmick and Ragdon; and its post-town is Church-Stretton, Shropshire. Acres, 1,731. Real property, £1,563. Pop., 178. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £228.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is ancient, and has a low tower.

HOPE-COVE, a fishing hamlet in South Huish parish, Devon; on Bigbury bay, 4½ miles SW of Kingsbridge. It is a sequestered place, amid wild scenery; has an inn; and was formerly noted for smuggling.

HOPE-GREEN, a hamlet in Adlington township, Prestbury parish, Cheshire; 5 miles N by W of Macclesfield.

HOPE-HAMPTON. See HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE.

HOPE-MANSELL, a village and a parish in Ross district, Hereford. The village stands in a valley engirt with wooded hills, adjacent to Dean forest in Gloucestershire, 3 miles W of Mitcheldean-Road r. station, and 4½ SSE of Ross; and has a post-office under Gloucester. The parish comprises 1,173 acres. Real property, £2,040. Pop., 205. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £240.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient but good, and has a small bell turret.

HOPE-NOSE. See BOB'S-NOSE.

HOPE-OWEN, a township in Hope parish, Flint. Real property, £2,284.

HOPE-POINT, a small headland in Cliffe parish, Kent; on the Thames, 6½ miles NE by E of Gravesend. A small battery was built on it in 1796; and one for 16 guns was built further up in 1865, for the defence of the river below Tilbury.

HOPE-REACH, or THE HOPE, a reach of the river Thames, extending from Gravesend to Hope-Point; and divided into Upper Hope and Lower Hope. U. H. extends about 3 miles in the direction of E by N; and L. H. extends about 3½ miles in the direction of N by E. The width gradually widens from a minimum at Gravesend to a maximum of about 1½ mile immediately above Hope-Point. The depth averages about 5 fathoms.

HOPE-SAY, a village and a parish in Clun district, Salop. The village stands near the river Clun, 4 miles W by N of Craven-Arms r. station, and 5½ SE of Bishops-Castle.—The parish contains also the township of Aston, with the head post-office of Aston-on-Clun; likewise the townships of Barlow, Little Brampton, Carwood, and part of Broom and Rowton. Acres, 4,060. Real property, £9,361. Pop., 676. Houses, 142. The manor belongs to the Earl of Powis. There are vestiges of a Roman camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £603.* Patron, Mrs. Adams. The church is ancient, and has a tower. There are a national school, and charities £15.

HOPE-SOLLERS. See SOLLERSHOPE.

HOPE-TOWN, a metropolitan suburb, on the N border of Surrey; between Wandsworth-Road and Battersea. It is of recent origin; and it has a post-office under South Lambeth, London S.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, a village and a parish in

Leominster district, Hereford. The village stands under Dinmore Hill, near the river Lug, and near the Dinmore station of the Hereford and Shrewsbury railway, 4½ miles S by E of Leominster.—The parish is sometimes called Hope-Hampton; and its post-town is Leominster. Acres, 3,796. Real property, £3,779. Pop., 662. Houses, 134. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Hampton Court, belongs to John Arkwright, Esq. See HAMPTON COURT. A preceptory of Knights Templars was on Dinmore Hill, and has left some vestiges. A tunnel of the Hereford and Shrewsbury railway, 1,100 yards long, goes through Dinmore Hill. There are petrifying springs. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £133.* Patron, John H. Arkwright, Esq. The church is modern, with a tower; and contains tombs of the Coningsbys. There are a national school, a free school, and charities £4.

HOPE-WOODLANDS, a township in Hope parish, Derby; 6 miles NE of Tideswell. Acres, 20,259. Real property, £2,246. Pop., 227. Houses, 41.

HOPLEYS-GREEN, a township in Almeley parish, Hereford; 3½ miles SE of Kington.

HOPPEN, a township in Bamfrough parish, Northumberland; 4½ miles SE by E of Belford. Acres, 234. Pop., 26. Houses, 6. The property belongs to W. Pawson, Esq.

HOPPERTON. See ALLERTON-MAULEVERER.

HOPSFORD, a hamlet in Withybrook parish, Warwick; near the Oxford canal, 6½ miles NE of Coventry. Pop., 48. The manor belongs to Julius Sarteris, Esq.

HOPSTONE, a township in Claverley parish, Salop; 4½ miles E of Bridgnorth. Pop., 188.

HOPTON, a township in Wirksworth parish, Derby; 2 miles W by S of Wirksworth. Acres, 643. Real property, £1,545. Pop., 115. Houses, 20. Hopton Hall was the seat of Sir John Gell, who figured as a parliamentary leader in the wars of Charles I. Good building limestone is extensively quarried, and was the material of Chatsworth House and Belvoir Castle. Lead ore also occurs. Roman relics, including an inscription and an urn, have been found. Alms-houses, with £22 a-year, were founded, in 1719, by Sir Philip Gell.

HOPTON, a township in Stanton-Lacy parish, Salop; 3½ miles N of Ludlow. Pop., 30.

HOPTON, a township in Great Ness parish, Salop; 8½ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 179.

HOPTON, a township in Hodnet parish, Salop; 5½ miles ESE of Wem. Pop., 77.

HOPTON, a village and a parish in the district of Thetford, and county of Suffolk. The village stands near the Little Ouse river and the boundary with Norfolk, 6 miles S by E of Harling Road r. station, and 9 ESE of Thetford; and has a post-office under Thetford.—The parish comprises 1,373 acres. Real property, £2,609. Pop., 643. Houses, 144. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Thomas Thornhill, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £234.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has an embattled tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1830. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £25.

HOPTON, a village and a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk. The village stands on the coast, 4 miles NE of Somerleyton r. station, and 4½ N by W of Lowestoft; and has a post-office under Lowestoft.—The parish comprises 1,267 acres. Real property, £2,608. Pop., 297. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. Hopton Hall is the seat of Charles Cory, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £150. Patrons the Dean and chapter of Norwich. The church was destroyed by fire in 1865; and a handsome new one was opened in 1866. There are an independent chapel, and charities £12.

HOPTON, a village in Mirfield parish, and a chapelry partly also in Kirkheaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Calder, near the Manchester and Leeds railway, 3 miles NE of Huddersfield; and has a post-office under Normanton.—The chapelry

was constituted in 1860. Pop., 1,211. Houses, 239. Pop. of the Mirfield portion, 696. Houses, 139. The woollen manufacture is carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £141. Patron, the Vicar of Mirfield. The church was built in 1846. There are an independent chapel and a national school.

HOPTON AND COTON, a township in St. Mary and St. Chad parish, Staffordshire; 2½ miles NE of Stafford. Real property, £5,086. Pop. in 1851, 468; in 1861, 1,174. Houses, 93. The increase of pop. arose from the enlargement of the county lunatic asylum, and the erection of the Cotton Hill lunatic asylum; and, at the census of 1861, these institutions had respectively 540 and 162 inmates. Hopton Heath here, now enclosed, was the scene of a severe action, in 1643, between the royalists, under the Earl of Northampton, and the parliamentarians, under Sir John Gell and Sir William Brereton.

HOPTON-CANGEFORD See **HOPTON-IN-THE-HOLE**.

HOPTON CASTLE, a parish, with a village, in Clun district, Salop; on a branch of the river Clun, 2½ miles NNW of Hopton Heath r. station, and 7 NE of Knighton. Post-town, Aston-on-Clun, Shropshire. Acres, 2,552. Rated property, £1,763. Pop., 138. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to T. Beale, Esq. A castle of the Cliffords stood here; was taken by storm in the civil wars of Charles I.; and has left some traces. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £238.* Patron, T. Beale, Esq. The church is ancient; was recently in disrepair; and contains several monuments.

HOPTON-HEATH, a railway station in Salop; on the Craven Arms and Knighton railway, 5 miles SW of Craven Arms.

HOPTON-IN-THE-HOLE, or **HOPTON-CANGEFORD**, a parish in Ludlow district, Salop; 4 miles NE of Ludlow town and r. station. Post-town, Ludlow. Acres, 562. Pop., 30. Houses, 6. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £90.* Patron, Sir C. H. Boughton, Bart. The church is a recent brick edifice.

HOPTON (LOWER AND UPPER), two townships in Church-Stoke parish, Montgomeryshire; near the river Camlet, 3 miles SE of Montgomery. Pop., 39 and 65.

HOPTON (MONK), a village and a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop. The village stands 4½ miles S of Much-Wenlock r. station, and 7 W by N of Bridgnorth; and has a post-office under Bridgnorth.—The parish comprises 2,208 acres. Real property, £1,623. Pop., 175. Houses, 33. The surface is undulating. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £56. Patron, Sir F. Lawley, Bart. The church was recently rebuilt.

HOPTON (WAFERS), a village and a parish in Cleobury-Mortimer district, Salop. The village stands under the Clee hills, 2½ miles NW by W of Cleobury-Mortimer r. station. The parish has sometimes been regarded as including the extra-parochial tract of Woodhouse. Post-town, Cleobury-Mortimer, under Bewdley. Acres, 1,610. Real property, £3,459; of which £5,377 are in mines. Pop., exc. of Woodhouse, 440. Houses, 95. The manor, with Hopton Court, and the greater part of the land, belongs to T. Woodward, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £248.* Patron, T. Woodward, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1827, and has a pinnacled tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a free school.

HOPWAS, a hamlet-chapelry in Wigginton township, Tamworth parish and borough, Stafford; near the confluence of the Tame and the Anker, and near the Trent Valley railway, 2 miles NW of Tamworth. Post-town, Tamworth. Pop., 277. Houses, 70. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Tamworth, in the diocese of Lichfield. There is an endowed school.

HOPWAS-HAYS, an extra-parochial tract in Tamworth district, Stafford; near the river Tame and the Coventry canal, 2 miles W of Tamworth. Acres, 500. Real property, £220. Pop., 2. House, 1. The land was given, at an early period, to the Bishop of Lichfield, to supply stone for repairing his cathedral.

HOPWELL, a hamlet in Wilne parish, Derbyshire; 5½ miles E of Derby. Real property, £1,193. Pop., 27. Houses, 4. Hopwell Hall is the seat of Thomas Pares, Esq.

HOPWOOD, a township in Middleton parish, Lancashire; on the Manchester and Leeds railway, and the Rochdale canal, 1 mile N of Middleton. It includes the villages of Birch and Gooden. Acres, 2,043. Real property, £10,822; of which £2,200 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,575; in 1861, 2,281. Houses, 450. The increase of pop. was caused by the erection of cotton mills. Hopwood Hall is a mansion of the 14th century, situated in a well-wooded park; belonged, at its origin, to the Hopwoods; passed, early in the 18th century, to Edward Gregge, Esq.; and belongs now to Captain E. J. Gregge Hopwood. Many cotton mills, and an extensive iron foundry are at Gooden; and a national school is at Birch.

HOPWOOD, a hamlet or field in Alvechurch parish, Worcester; on the Worcester and Birmingham canal, 5½ miles NE of Bromsgrove. Pop., 204. The Westheath tunnel of the canal runs nearly 3 miles hence to the NE.

HORBLING, a village and a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln. The village stands near Carr Dyke, 3½ miles ENE of Folkingham, and 6½ S of Heckington r. station; and has a post-office under Folkingham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Bridge-End, and comprises 2,620 acres. Real property, £11,332. Pop., 546. Houses, 108. The property is mainly divided among three. The manor belongs to Mrs. Shaw. Remains of a priory are at Bridge-End. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £271.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is partly Norman, partly of later dates; is cruciform, with central tower, and in good condition; and has a memorial window and an ancient font,—the former put up in 1854 to Benjamin Smith, Esq. An endowed school has £31; and other charities have £5.

HORBURY, a village, a parochial-chapelry, and a sub-district in Wakefield parish and district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the river Calder, and the Manchester and Leeds railway, 3 miles SW of Wakefield; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Wakefield. The chapelry includes also part of Horbury-Bridge village, and comprises 1,183 acres. Real property, £10,969; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,803; in 1861, 3,246. Houses, 711. The property is much divided. The manor belongs to S. L. Fox, Esq.; and much of the land to D. Gaskell and J. F. Carr, Esqs. There are woolen, worsted, flannel, and yarn manufactories, and scribbling and fulling mills. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £230.* Patron, the Vicar of Wakefield. The church was rebuilt, in 1794, at a cost of £3,000; is in the renaissance style; and consists of nave, chancel, and transept, with tower and spire. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Free Methodists; a large national school; and a female penitentiary, together with an hospital for incurables, established in 1863, conducted by Sisters of Mercy, and maintained in buildings erected in 1862-5.—The sub-district is conterminous with the chapelry.

HORBURY-BRIDGE, a village in the Horbury and Shitlington sections of Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Calder and Hebble navigation, near Horbury village. It has a temporary church, erected shortly before 1866, and several extensive coal-wharves.

HORCUTT, a hamlet in Kempford parish, Gloucester; 2 miles S of Fairford. Pop., 132.

HORDEN, an estate on the coast of Durham; 1½ mile SE of Easington. It belonged to the Marmadukes; and passed to the Claytons and the Conyerses. Horden Hall stands on the edge of Thorpe dene; is a small but interesting Tudor edifice, of about 1600; and has a projecting porch, a fine oak staircase, and a richly sculptured mantlepiece. Horden Point is a small headland, 4 miles S by E of Seaham-Harbour.

HORDERLEY, a township in Edgton parish, Salop; on the river Onny. 5½ miles SW of Church-Stretton.

HORDERLEY-HALL, an extra-parochial tract in Clun district, Salop; adjacent to Horderley. Pop., 7. House, 1.

HORDLE, or **HORDWELL**, a village, a tything, and a parish, in Lymington district, Hants. The village stands on an eminence, near the coast, 4 miles SW of Lymington town and r. station; had salt-works at Domesday; and commands a fine view of the Needles and the Isle of Wight. The tything includes the village; and its real property is 4983. The parish includes also the hamlets of Arnwood, Downton, and Tiptoe, and the fortress of Hurst Castle. Acres, 4,385; of which 505 are water. Post-town, Lymington. Real property, £3,219. Pop., 921. Houses, 197. The property is much subdivided. Hordle House, Arnwood, and Downton are chief residences. The coast is suffering abrasion by the sea; and a line of cliffs on it is rich in fossils, and possesses much interest for geologists. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £90.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The old church stood near the village, and has been taken down; but the churchyard remains. The new church stands in a more central situation, was built in 1831, and has a tower. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school. See **HURST CASTLE**.

HORDLEY, a parish, comprising the townships of Hordley and Bagley, in Ellesmere district, Salop; on the Ellesmere canal, near the river Perry, 3 miles SSW of Ellesmere town and r. station. Post-town, Ellesmere, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 2,479. Rated property, £10,283. Pop., 291. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Mrs. Sulton of Hardwick Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £372.* Patron, J. R. Kenyon, Esq. The church is ancient, was much out of repair in 1866; and contains monuments of the Kynastons. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school.

HORDWELL. See **HORDLE**.

HOREB, a place near Barmouth, in Merioneth. A Congregational chapel was opened here in 1865.

HOREHAM, a hamlet in Sussex; 5 miles N by W of Hailsham. It has a post-office, of the name of Horeham-Road, under Hurst-Green.

HOREHAM, Suffolk. See **HORHAM**.

HORETHORNE, a hundred in Somerset; bounded by Dorset, and the hundreds of Norton-Ferris, Catsash, Stone, and Taunton. It contains four parishes. Acres, 23,763. Pop., 7,137. Houses, 1,542.

HORFIELD, a village and a parish in Clifton district, Gloucester. The village stands near the Bristol and Passage railway, 2 miles NNE of Bristol; and has a post-office under Bristol, and a police-station. The parish comprises 1,287 acres. Real property, £5,731. Pop. in 1851, 1,221; in 1861, 1,746. Houses, 248. The increase of pop. arose from railway operations and the extension of buildings. The property is divided among a few. The chief landowners are Bishop Monk's trustees. Infantry and cavalry barracks are here, with accommodation for 500 men; and, at the census of 1861, they had 389 inmates. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £186.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1847, and has a tower. A memorial church, in the decorated English style, with 220 sittings, was erected in 1862. The p. curacy of Bishopston is a separate benefice. There is a national school. Seyer, the historian of Bristol, was incumbent.

HORHAM, a village and a parish in Hoxne district, Suffolk. The village stands 4½ miles ESE of Eye, and 7½ ESE of Mellis r. station; and has a post-office under Wickham-Market. The parish comprises 1,433 acres. Real property, £2,987. Pop., 396. Houses, 87. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £452.* Patron, the Rev. E. H. Frere. The church is good; has an embattled tower; and contains an ancient oak pulpit, and a font with ancient oak cover. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school and charities £10.

HORKSLEY (GREAT), a village and a parish in Lexden district, Essex. The village stands near the river Stour and the boundary with Suffolk, 1¼ mile S by W of Nayland, and 4 N by W of Colchester r. station; and has a post-office under Colchester. The parish comprises 3,048 acres. Real property, £5,184. Pop., 769. Houses, 172. The property is divided among many. Westwood House is the seat of John L. Gower, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £1,005.* Patron, Countess Cowper. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with handsome tower; and has a very fine memorial window to Bishop Ward, of Sodor and Man. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £40.

HORKSLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Lexden district, Essex; contiguous to the SW side of Great Horksley, and 4 miles E of Bures r. station. Post-town, Great Horksley, under Colchester. Acres, 1,029. Real property, £2,919. Pop., 253. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. Horksley Hall is the seat of Mrs. Warren. A Cluniac priory, a cell to Tetford monastery, was founded here, in the time of Henry I., by Robert Fitzgodebold; and was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £69. Patron, Mrs. Warren. The church stands high; is ancient and tolerable; has a tower; and contains interesting brasses and wooden effigies of Crusaders.

HORKSTOW, a parish, with a village, in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln; on the New Ancholme river, 4 miles SW of Barton-upon-Humber r. station. Post-town, Barton-upon-Humber, under Hull. Acres, 2,035. Real property, £3,246. Pop., 245. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Yarborough. Horkstow Hall, built on the site of the Diamond Dale priory, is now a farm house. Roman coins, and fragments of three tessellated pavements, were found near the Hall in 1796. A suspension bridge is here over the Ancholme river. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £201. Patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church is ancient, but very good, and has a small tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HORLEY, a parish, with a village, in Banbury district, Oxford; at the boundary with Warwick, 4 miles NW of Banbury town and r. station. Post-town, Banbury. Acres, 970. Real property, £2,515. Pop., 337. Houses, 80. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; and, till 1866, was united with the vicarage of Hornton; but was afterwards to be separated. Value, with Hornton, £400.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early and decorated English, with a central tower on Norman foundations; and has a beautiful early English piscina, and an early Norman font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school with £49 from endowment, and charities with £13.

HORLEY, a parish and a sub-district, in Reigate district, Surrey. The parish lies in the Weald, on the river Mole, adjacent to the London and Brighton railway, 4½ miles S by E of Reigate; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Crawley. Acres, 7,215. Real property, £7,868. Pop., 1,587. Houses, 268. The property is subdivided. The limits include Kennersley manor, Horley Lodge, Mason's Bridge, and Horse-Hill,—the last a conspicuous object. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £410.* Patron, Christ's Hospital, London. The church is early English, in good condition; and has a shingle spire. The p. curacy of Sidlow Bridge is a separate benefice. There are a Baptist chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, national schools, and charities £25.—The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 23,550. Pop., 6,406. Houses, 1,130.

HORMEAD (GREAT), a village and a parish in Royston district, Herts. The village stands near the river Quin, 2½ miles E of Buntingford r. station. The parish contains also part of Hare-Street village, which has a post-office under Buntingford. Acres, 2,160. Real property, £3,145. Pop., 660. Houses, 130. The pro-

erty is subdivided. The manor belonged to Edgar Atheling, and passed to the De Veres. Hornead Bury is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £121.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is old but good. There are an independent chapel, a national school, and charities £21.

HORMEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Royston district, Herts; on the river Quin, 3 miles ESE of Buntingford r. station. Post-town, Buntingford. Acres, 1,041. Real property, £1,543. Pop., 103. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £311.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is a plain but good brick edifice, and has a curious old door. Charities, £60.

HORMER, a hundred in Berks; bounded by Oxfordshire, and by the hundred of Ock. It contains ten parishes and parts of three others. Acres, 20,346. Pop., 4,432. Houses, 881.

HORN, a parish in Oakham district, Rutland; on Horn-lane, or Ermine-street, adjacent to Exton park, 5½ miles NW of Stamford r. station. Post-town, Oakham. Acres, 392. Pop., 30. Houses, 6. The property is returned with Exton, and belongs to the Earl of Gainsborough. A battle, known as Loosecoat battle, was fought at Bloody Oaks here, in 1470, when the Lancastrians were defeated by Edward IV. The living is a sinecure rectory, of small value, annexed to the vicarage of Exton, in the diocese of Peterborough. There is no church.

HORN, a tithing united to Laymore, in Crewkerne parish, Somerset; near Crewkerne.

HORNBLUTTON, a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; on the Fosse way, near the Mid-Somerset railway, 4½ miles WNW of Castle-Cary. Post-town, Castle-Cary, under Bath. Acres, 1,082. Real property, £1,562. Pop., 93. Houses, 20. The manor belongs to the Rev. John G. D. Thring. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Alford, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is early English, and has a wooden tower and a Norman font.

HORNBY, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Melling parish, Lancashire. The village stands at the confluence of the Wenning and the Lune rivers, adjacent to the Little Northwestern railway, 8½ miles NE by E of Lancaster; is neatly built; commands beautiful scenery along the valleys; is sometimes visited by tourists; has a station on the railway, a post-office under Lancaster, and an inn; is a seat of petty sessions; was formerly a market-town; and has still cattle fairs on every alternate Tuesday of the summer months.—The township comprises 2,115 acres. Real property, £4,066. Pop., 317. Houses, 75. The manor belonged, in the 12th century, to Nicholas de Montbegon; passed to the Stanleys, Lords Montague; and belongs now to John Foster, Esq. Hornby Castle, the manorial seat, was founded by N. de Montbegon; retains two towers built by one of the Lords Montague and by Lord Wemyss; has undergone recent extensive renovations and improvements; and stands on an eminence, overlooking the rich surrounding scenery. The estate was the subject of a famous litigation, called "the Great Will Cause," begun in 1826. Hornby Hall is the seat of John Murray, Esq. A Roman mound is near the Lune. A Premonstratensian priory, a cell to Croxton abbey, was anciently here; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Stanleys; and the remains of it are now a farm-house.—The chapelry was constituted a parish in 1859, and is larger than the township. Pop., 455. Houses, 98. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £130.* Patron, John Foster, Esq. The church is ancient; has a chancel, and an octagonal tower, built by the first Lord Montague, after the battle of Flodden; and contains a tablet to Dr. Lingard, the historian. The shaft of an ancient cross is in the churchyard. A small Roman Catholic chapel, to the W of the church, was served by Dr. Lingard.

HORNBY, a hamlet in Brongham parish, Westmoreland; on the river Eamont, 3 miles E of Penrith.

HORNBY, a township in Leyburn district, and a parish partly also in Bedale district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 3 miles SSW of Catterick, and 3½ N by E of Newton-le-Willows r. station. Acres, 1,532. Real property, £2,338. Pop., 96. Houses, 18.—The parish contains also the township of Hackforth, and that of Ainderby-Myers-with-Holby. Post-town, Catterick. Real property, £5,709. Pop., 360. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. Hornby Castle belonged formerly to the St. Quintins; is now the seat of the Duke of Leeds; occupies a commanding site, amid picturesque grounds; includes portions as ancient as the time of the Conquest, but presents, on the whole, a modern aspect; and contains superb apartments, with rich furniture and numerous paintings. The parish is a meet for the Bedale hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £135.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is ancient, but good; has a square tower; and contains a carved oak screen, and some ancient monuments and brasses. Charities, £9.

HORNBY, a township in Great Smeaton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Tees and the Northeastern railway, 7½ miles N of Northallerton. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £2,112. Pop., 229. Houses, 50. Hornby Grange is a chief residence. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HORNCASTLE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a soke, in Lincoln. The town stands at the confluence of the rivers Bain and Waring, at the E foot of the Wolds, and at the terminus of the Horncastle railway, 20½ miles E by S of Lincoln. Its name was originally written Horncastre, and was derived from a "hyrn" or angle at the confluence of the rivers, and from a "castrum" or fort built here by the Romans. The fort may be assumed to have been strong; and it appears to have been renovated or reconstructed, both in the Saxon times and after the Norman conquest; but it is now represented by only a few small fragments of walls. The original castrum has been identified, by some distinguished antiquaries, with the Pannovalium of the Roman geographer Ravennas. A Roman road went hence to Lincoln, nearly in coincidence with the present road; and another Roman road branched off to Caistor, and thence to the Humber, and is still known as the High-street. Many Roman coins, several Roman urns and fragments of urns, and some fine specimens of the silver currency of the early English, have been found to the S of the town; and an ornamental brass spur, a dagger, and a part of a brass crucifix were found, in 1802, in an adjacent part of the bed of the Bain. The site of a Roman maze, called the Julian Bower, is on the SW side of the town, near the vestiges of the fort. A place called Hangman's Corner, where capital sentences of the manor-court were formerly carried into execution, is at the SE part of the parish, near a mill on the Mareham-road. The manor was held by Queen Editha, by Adeliza de Candia, and by Girard of Rhodes; was given, by Henry III., to the Bishops of Carlisle; and passed, in 1853, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The town stands chiefly in the angle at the confluence of the rivers; has undergone great recent improvement; and, notwithstanding that its streets are somewhat narrow and irregular, presents a modern and pleasing appearance. The corn-exchange, in High-street, was erected in 1856, at a cost of about £3,500; is a handsome edifice of brick, with stone facings; and includes a news-room, a mechanics' institute, with a library, and a hall for assemblies, concerts, and lectures. The butter market was erected in 1853, at the expense of J. B. Stanhope, Esq. The public pumps were recently all made drinking fountains, by having affixed to them galvanized iron goblets. The parish church is later English, of the time of Henry VII.; includes small portions of a previous early English church; underwent reconstruction of its aisles in 1821, and a general restoration, at a cost of about £4,000, in 1861; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains some Comwallian weapons used at the battle of Winceby, a brass of the

Dymoke family, and monuments of Dr. Madely and George Heald, Esq. Holy Trinity church was built in 1848, contains about 400 sittings, and is a chapel of ease. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; a grammar school, founded in 1562, of high repute, with endowed income of £240; a free school, with endowed income of £62; national and British schools; a dispensary, a workhouse, and some charities. The Horncastle railway was authorized in 1854, at an estimated cost of £45,000, and opened in 1855; goes south-westward into junction with the Lincoln and Boston line at Kirkstead; is 8 miles long, single, and worked by the Great Northern; and has a station at Woodhall-Spa. The river Bain was made navigable from Horncastle to the Witham, a distance of 10 miles, under acts of 1792 and 1800, on a capital of £35,000. The town has a head post-office; two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a fair for cattle and sheep on the fifth Thursday in Lent; a fair for horses and cattle on 21 and 22 June; a great fair for horses, one of the greatest in the kingdom, on the Monday after 8 Aug. and five following days, the last two of which are also for sheep and cattle; a fair for foals and lambs, on the second Saturday of Sept.; and a fair for cattle, sheep, and horses, on 28 and 29 Oct. A good trade is carried on in malting and brewing, and in corn and coal. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 4,921; in 1861, 4,846. Houses, 1,057.

The parish includes an allotment in Wildmore Fen, and comprises 2,510 acres. Real property, £18,471; of which £379 are in the Bain navigation. Pop. in 1851, 5,017; in 1861, 4,944. Houses, 1,075. Pop. of the Wildmore Fen portion in 1861, 98. Houses, 18. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £700.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Stirkwold, Horsington, Langton-near-Horncastle, Thornton, Edlington, Wispington, Hemingby, Goulshy, Asterby, Cawkwell, and Scamblesby, and also, excepting their fen allotments, the parishes of Horncastle, Martin, Woodhall, Thimbleby, and West Ashby. Acres, 27,209. Pop., 9,112. Houses, 1,945.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Wragby, containing the parishes of Wragby, West Torrington, West Barkwith, East Barkwith, Panton, Langton-by-Wragby, Hatton, Sotby, Benniworth, Market-Stainton, Ranby, Great Storton, Baumber, Minting, Ganthby, Waddingworth, Topholme, and Bucknall, and the extra-parochial tract of Langton-Woodhouse; and the sub-district of Tetford, containing the parishes of Tetford, Belchford, Fulletby, Salmonby, Somersby, Bag-Enderby, Ashby-Puerorum, Greetham, Scafield, Hameringham, Wineby, Hagworthingham, and Claxby-Pluckack, and also, excepting fen allotments, the parishes of High Toynnton, Low Toynnton, Mareham-on-the-Hill, Lushy, Asgarby, Miningsby, Moorby, Wood-Enderby, Scrivelsby, and Dalderby; and the sub-district of Tattershall, containing the parishes of Tattershall, Roughton, Haltham-upon-Bain, Kirkby-upon-Bain, Kirkstead, Coningsby, Mareham-le-Fen, Wilksby, and Revesby, the allotments of twelve parishes in Wildmore Fen, the allotments of three parishes in West Fen, and the extra-parochial tracts of Haven-Bank, Land-South-of-the-Witham, Great Beats, and Little Beats. Acres, 113,588. Poor-rates in 1863, £13,065. Pop. in 1851, 25,091; in 1861, 24,718. Houses, 5,117. Marriages in 1862, 139; births, 820,—of which 76 were illegitimate; deaths, 420,—of which 133 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,683; births, 8,170; deaths, 4,716. The places of worship, in 1851, were 87 of the Church of England, with 12,099 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 549 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 674 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 65 s.; 47 of Wesleyans, with 7,219 s.; and 15 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,392 s. The schools were 28 public day schools, with 1,997 scholars; 68 private day schools, with 1,247 s.; 66 Sunday schools, with 4,039 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 4 s.—The soke is

in the parts of Lindsey, and contains fifteen parishes. Acres, 24,780. Pop. in 1831, 11,078; in 1861, 10,739. Houses, 2,900.

HORNCHURCH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Romford district, Essex. The village stands between the rivers Rom and Ingerbourn, 2 miles SE of Romford r. station; and has a post-office; under Romford, London E.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Havering-Well, extends to the Thames, and comprises 6,659 acres of land and 140 of water. Real property, £19,005. Pop., 2,227. Houses, 470. The property is much subdivided; but most of the land belongs to New College, Oxford. Hornchurch Hall, Great Nelves, Harrow Lodge, Ardley Lodge, Fair Kytes, Langtons, and Britons are chief residences. A priory, subordinate to the hospital of Monte Jovia, was founded here in the time of Henry II.; passed, by purchase, to William of Wykeham; and was given by him to New College, Oxford. Malting, brewing, iron-founding, agricultural-implement making, and the making of bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes, are carried on. A custom of wrestling for a boar's head on Christmas-day arose out of a charter granted by Henry II., and is still observed. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £740.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and porches, with turreted tower, and a neat spire 170 feet high; and contains some old brass inscriptions. Charities, £92 and two suites of alms-houses.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 19,722. Pop., 6,223. Houses, 1,255.

HORNCLIFFE, a village and a township in Norham parish, Northumberland. The village stands on the river Tweed, at the boundary with Scotland, adjacent to Union-Bridge and to the Northeastern railway, 4½ miles SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed; and has a post-office under Berwick, and an English Presbyterian or Free church. Union Bridge was constructed in 1820, at a cost of about £7,500, after designs by Sir Samuel Brown, R.N.; is a suspension bridge for carriages,—the first of its kind ever constructed; has the carriage-way 27 feet above the surface of the stream; and measures 368 feet in length, and 18 feet in width.—The township comprises 606 acres. Pop., 299. Houses, 68. The higher grounds command a fine view of the Tweed and the Merse.

HORNDEN, a village on the W border of Hants; on the edge of Beaufort, 3 miles WNW of Rowlands-castle r. station, and 4 N by W of Havant. It has a head post-office; and it gives an alternative name to Catherington district.

HORNDON, a village in Tavvy-St. Mary parish, Devon; on the W side of Dartmoor.

HORNDON (EAST), or **EAST THORNDON**, a parish in Billericay district, Essex; 3 miles SSE of Brentwood r. station, and 4 SW of Billericay. Post-town, Brentwood. Acres, 1,477. Real property, £4,412. Pop., 475. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. Fowchers-Heron manor belongs to George A. Lowndes, Esq.; and another manor, partly within the parish, belongs to Lord Petre. Remains exist of Heron Hall, an ancient seat of the Tyrrells. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £340. Patron, the Rev. John Pearson. The church is a brick building, ancient but good; and has a Norman font. There is a national school.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a village and a parish in Orsett district, Essex. The village stands on a hill, 1½ mile NW of Stanford-le-Hope r. station, and 2 ENE of Orsett; has a fine prospect along the Thames to London and to the sea; is an ancient place; was formerly a market-town; and has now a post-office; under Romford, London E, and a fair on 29 June.—The parish comprises 2,634 acres. Real property, £3,734. Pop., 522. Houses, 101. The property is much subdivided. A farm bears the name of Saffron Gardens, from the former cultivation of saffron. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £210. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls. The church has a wooden tower, and is good. There are a national school, an alms-house, and charities £10.

HORNDON (WEST), or **WEST THORNDON**, a parish in Billericay district, Essex; 2 miles SE of Brentwood r. station. Post-town, Brentwood. Acres, 470. Real property, £653. Pop., 94. Houses, 12. Thorndon Park here, was formerly the seat of the Fitzwalters; is now the seat of Lord Petre; and has some good portraits and a Roman Catholic chapel. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Ingrave, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £347.* Patron, Lord Petre. The church is a brick edifice of 1734, with a tower; and has a brass of 1400.

HORNE, a village and a parish in Godstone district, Surrey. The village stands 3 miles SW by S of Godstone r. station, and 6 NW of East Grinstead.—The parish includes the detached place of Harrowley-Borough, 2½ miles SW of the village; and its post-town is East Grinstead. Acres, 4,531. Real property, £3,003. Pop., 637. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. Thunderfield Castle, an extensive moated ground near Harrowley, is said to have been the site of a palace of King Athelstane. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £450. Patron, Miss Weston. The church is ancient but good, and has a spire. Charities, £30.

HORNE-FARM, a place on the SW border of Kent; 1 mile NW of Appledore. Remains are here of a very interesting late decorated English chapel, connected with a modern house.

HORNER, a hamlet in Luckham parish, Somerset; 5½ miles WSW of Minehead. Pop., 42.

HORNET, a hamlet in Rumbolds-Wyke parish, Sussex; near Chichester. Pop., 108.

HORNHILL, an eminence in the W of Dorset; 2 miles NNW of Beaminster. A tunnel 200 feet long, formed in 1832, pierces the eminence, and takes through the road from Beaminster to Crewkerne.

HORNLEAZOW, a hamlet in Stanway parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles NE of Winchcomb.

HORNING, a village and a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Bure, 5½ miles NNE of Brundall r. station, and 9½ NE by E of Norwich; consists of two long straggling streets, with many good houses; and has a post-office under Norwich, and a fair on the third Thursday of July.—The parish comprises 2,567 acres. Real property, £4,493. Pop., 441. Houses, 97. The property is all in one estate. Much of the land is marsh, inundated after rains and freshets, and much haunted by ignis-fatuus. Holme abbey, noticed in our article **HOLME** or **COWHOLME**, was here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church stands on a rising-ground, about 1 mile SE of the village; is an ancient edifice, with a lofty tower; and was reported in 1859 as very bad and unsafe. Charities, £15.

HORNINGHOLD, a parish, with a village, in the district of Uppingham and county of Leicester; 3½ miles W of the boundary with Rutland, 4 N of Medbourne-Bridge r. station, and 8½ NE of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Uppingham. Acres, 1,205. Real property, £2,139. Pop., 105. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Robert de Toden; was given by him to Belvoir priory; and belongs now to T. Chamberlayne, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £80. Patron, T. Chamberlayne, Esq. The church is old but good; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; and has a Norman doorway, and a pillared octagonal font. Charities, £20.

HORNINGLOW, a village and a township in Burton-upon-Trent parish, Stafford. The village stands on a rising-ground, near the Grand Trunk canal and the Burton and Derby railway, 2 miles NW of Burton-upon-Trent; commands a view of the Trent valley; and has a post-office under Burton-upon-Trent.—The township includes also the hamlets of Outwood and Whetmore. Acres, 2,430. Real property, £7,047. Pop. in 1851, 815; in 1861, 1,968. Houses, 395. The increase of pop. arose partly from the operations of a Freehold Land Society. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey.

The Grand Trunk canal here has several wharves and warehouses. A church was built in 1865; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. The Burton workhouse also is here; and at the census of 1861, had 113 inmates.

HORNINGSEA, or **HORNSEA**, a parish, with a village, in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; on the river Cam, and on the Cambridge and Ely railway, 3¼ miles NE by N of Cambridge. Post-town, Cambridge. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £2,604. Pop., 402. Houses, 82. An ancient priory here was destroyed, about 870, by the Danes. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, not reported. Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a national school, and charities £4.

HORNINGSHAM, a village and a parish in Warminster district, Wilts. The village stands near the boundary with Somerset, 4½ miles SW of Warminster town and r. station; enjoys picturesque environs, resembling the best parts of Devon; and has a post-office under Warminster. A well is here, covered with masonry, partly old, and inscribed with the words, "O ye wells, bless the Lord; with thee is the spring of life."—The parish comprises 2,541 acres. Real property, £3,251. Pop., 1,065. Houses, 246. The manor belonged formerly to the Arundells of Wardour, and belongs now to the Marquis of Bath. Remains of the Arundells' manor-house adjoin the church; and contain, in an upper room, a chimney-piece sculptured with their arms, and reaching from floor to ceiling. Part of the extensive park of Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, is within the parish. Fine views over parts of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, are commanded by a hill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1845, by the Marchioness of Bath, after designs by Wyatt and Brandon, at a cost of more than £5,000; and is a handsome edifice. Bishop Ken usually repaired to the old church during his residence at Longleat; and he is said to have composed on a neighbouring eminence his "Morning and Evening Hymns." There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £41.

HORNINGSEATH, or **HORRINGER**, a village and a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk. The village stands 2 miles SW of Bury-St. Edmunds r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Horringer, under Bury-St. Edmunds, and a fair on 4 Sept.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Horcroft, and comprises 2,200 acres. Real property, £4,103. Pop., 670. Houses, 136. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to Bury abbey; and belongs now to the Marquis of Bristol. Horringer House was once the seat of the Bury abbots, and is now the seat of W. M. Winch, Esq. Brooke House is the residence of General Sir James Simpson; Hopleys, of J. F. Dove, Esq.; and Horcroft, of W. B. Wigson, Esq. The parish, prior to 1523, formed two parishes, called Great H. and Little H. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £459.* Patron, the Marquis of Bristol. Great H. church is decorated English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and was repaired in 1818. Little H. church has disappeared. There are an endowed school with £9 a-year, and other charities with £15.

HORNINGTOFT, a parish in Miford district, Norfolk; 3 miles NW of Elmham r. station, and 5 S of Fakenham. Post-town, Litcham, under Swaffham. Acres, 1,405. Real property, £2,339. Pop., 248. Houses, 59. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Mrs. Talbot. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Whissonett, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is ancient but good; and the tower of it fell in 1796.

HORN-PARK, a place near Lewisham, on the NW border of Kent; with a post-office under Lewisham, London SE.

HORNSBY, a place on the river Eden, in Cumberland; 8½ miles SE of Carlisle. It is a meet for the Carlisle harriers.

HORNS-CROSS, a hamlet in Parkham parish, Devon; 5 miles SW of Bideford. It has a post-office under Bideford, and a Wesleyan chapel.

HORNS-CROSS, a hamlet on the N border of Kent; 1 mile W of Greenhithe. It has a post-office under Dartford.

HORNSEA, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Skirlaugh district, E. R. Yorkshire. The town stands at the terminus of the Hull and Hornsea railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the sea, and 16 miles NE of Hull. It figures in records of the 13th century; was long a seat of country trade, with a weekly market; is now a favourite bathing resort for the people of Hull, Beverley, and the surrounding country; consists chiefly of four well-built streets; is a coast-guard station, and a fishing-place; and has a post-office under Hull, a railway station with telegraph, a good hotel, several inns of different grades, a church, three dissenting chapels, a national school, a church estate of £118 a-year, and charities £8. The church is chiefly of the early part of the 15th century; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; stands over a vaulted crypt, said to have been at one time used as a receptacle of smuggled goods; and contains an alabaster tomb of 1430, of Anthony S. Quentin. The tower has been partly rebuilt; and a lofty spire, which surmounted it, was blown down in 1732. The railway was opened in 1864; and it has a station at Hornsea-Briggs, about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the town station. Fairs are held on 13 Aug. and 17 Dec.; and races have been run in July. Fine scenery lies around the town; and a chalybeate spring is at a short distance. The sea, in the neighbourhood, has been making great encroachments; is traditionally said to have been ten miles distant at and after the founding of the town; carried completely away, upwards of a century ago, a village called Hornsea-Beck; and has rendered the shore a broad band of loose, heavy, sloping sands, stretching beneath a line of cliff, and left bare for a considerable distance at low tides. Bathing machines are used on the sands, but require very broad wooden tires to protect them from excessive sinking. An opening to the sands, in front of the town, is called Hornsea-Gap. A lake, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, and covering about 436 acres, lies west of the town; bears the name of Hornsea Mere; has a depth, in some parts, of about 10 feet; and abounds in pike, perch, and eels; but is undergoing much change, partly by depositions of vegetable matter from its shores, and partly by action upon it by the sea. The parish bears the name of Hornsea-with-Burton; and comprises 3,160 acres of land, and 188 of water. Real property, £6,880. Pop. in 1851, 945; in 1861, 1,063. Houses, 246. The manor belongs to Lord Westbury. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Long Riston, in the diocese of York. Value, £382.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes, and five townships and two hamlets of others. Acres, 14,327. Pop., 2,529. Houses, 543.

HORNSEA, Cambridge. See **HORNINGSSEA**.

HORNSEA-BRIDGE. See **HORNSEA**, Yorkshire.

HORNSEY, a metropolitan suburb, a parish, and a sub-district, in Edmonton district, Middlesex. The suburb stands in a pleasant valley, on the New river, and on the Great Northern railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNW of St. Paul's, London; was known at Domesday as Haringe, and afterwards as Harringay; forms now a favourite retreat of London citizens; includes many villa-residences; lies within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan police and the Central criminal court; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a hotel adjoining the r. station, and a post-office under London N.—The parish contains also Crouch-End, Fortis-Green, Muswell-Hill, Stroud-Green, and part of Highgate. Acres, 2,895. Real property, £58,599. Pop. in 1851, 7,135; in 1861, 11,082. Houses, 1,787. The increase of pop. was caused by extension here of the outskirts of the metropolis. The manor belonged, from time immemorial, to the bishops of London. An ancient palace of the Bishops is supposed to have stood on Lodge-Hill; and a park connected with it was the place where the Duke of Gloucester and other

noblemen assembled, in 1386, to form a league against the favourites of Richard II., and where the youthful Edward V. and the victorious Henry VII. were met by trains of citizens to conduct them into the city. Harringay House, close to Hornsey suburb, is the seat of E. H. Chapman, Esq. Hornsey-Wood House, about a mile to the S, long noted as a place of refreshment and amusement, has been taken down; and the site of it, with about 100 acres of adjoining land, was destined, in 1866, to form Finsbury Park. A range of hills goes through the parish; and they have, on their N side, several feeders of the Colne; while near their top, adjacent to the railway, is the New Alexandra Park, with part of the removed exhibition building of 1862. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £400.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was rebuilt in 1832; retains the tower of a previous ancient edifice; and contains several handsome monuments and tablets,—one of which is to the poet Rogers, who was buried here in 1855. The p. curacies of Crouch-End and Muswell-Hill are separate benefices. There are a handsome Independent chapel, three national schools, and charities nearly £1,000. Bishop Westfield was rector; and Lightfoot, the hebraist, Newland, the Bank of England cashier, and Moore, the poet, were residents. Moore is said to have written here his "Lalla Rookh;" and his daughter Barbara was buried in the church-yard.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

HORTON, a parish with a village, in Banbury district, Oxford; adjacent to Warwickshire and under Edge-Hill, 5 miles W by S of Cropredy r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ NW of Banbury. Post-town, Banbury. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £3,226. Pop., 514. Houses, 133. Fire stone is found. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Oxford; and, till 1865, was annexed to the vicarage of Horley. Value, not reported. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly of the 12th century, partly of the 13th; and has a tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and an endowed national school.

HORRABRIDGE, a village in Buckland-Monachorum, Sampford-Spinye, and Walkhampton parishes, Devon; on an affluent of the river Tavny, and on the Tavistock railway, 4 miles SSE of Tavistock. It has a station with telegraph on the railway, a head post-office, designated Horrabridge, Devon, a chapel of ease, and a Wesleyan chapel.

HORRINGER. See **HORNINGSHEATH**.

HORRINFORD, a hamlet in the Isle of Wight; on the East Yar river, 4 miles SE of Newport. Stickworth, the seat of C. Halson, Esq., is adjacent.

HORRINGTON, a chapelry in Wells-St. Cuthbert parish, Somerset; 2 miles E of Wells city and r. station. It was constituted in 1844; and it includes the tythings of East Horrington and Chilcot. Post-town, Wells, Somerset. Pop., 863. Houses, 92. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Wells. The church was built in 1838. Charities, £5.

HORRINGTON (EAST and WEST), two tythings in Wells parish, Somerset; 2 miles E and $2\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Wells. Pop., 121, and 129.

HORROCKS-FOLD, a village in Little Bolton township, Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; near Bolton.

HORSBOROUGH, a hamlet in Morthoe parish, Devon; on the coast, 5 miles NW of Barnstaple.

HORSEBRIDGE, a village in Hellingly parish, Sussex; on the river Cuckmere, adjacent to the Hailsham and Uckfield railway, 2 miles NNW of Hailsham. It has a post-office under Hurst-Green, and fairs on 9 May and 29 Sept.

HORSEBRIDGE, a railway station in Hauts; on the Andover and Southampton railway, between Stockbridge and Mottisfont.

HORSEBROOK. See **BRESWOOD**.

HORSE-CHANNEL, the S passage to the Mersey, off Wirral, Cheshire; between Hoyle Sands and Burbo Flats. It has from 3 to 8 fathoms water.

HORSE-CHANNEL, a passage in the Thames estuary,

off Reculver, in Kent; immediately W of the Hook shoal, and 2½ miles SW of Margate-Sand.

HORSECROFT, a hamlet in Horningsheath and Newton parishes, Suffolk; 2 miles SW of Bury-St. Edmunds. Pop., 34.

HORSEFORD. See **HORSFORD**.

HORSEFORTH. See **HORSFORTH**.

HORSEHAY, a hamlet in the E of Salop; on the Wellington and Severn Junction railway, 3½ miles SE of Wellington. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wellington, Salop. W. Ball, born here in 1795, weighed upwards of 40 stone in 1850, and was then 6 feet 3 inches in girth, and 5 feet 9 inches high.

HORSEHEATH, a village and a parish in Linton district, Cambridge. The village stands near the boundaries with Essex and Suffolk, and near the Bartlow station of the Cambridge and Haverhill railway, 3½ miles E by N of Linton.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Horseheath-Green. Post-town, Linton, under Cambridge. Acres, 1,349. Real property, £3,068. Pop., 497. Houses, 112. The manor, with Horseheath Lodge, belongs to S. R. Batson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £400.* Patron, the Charterhouse, London. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with N and S porches, and a tower; and contains a very ancient brass, supposed to be that of Sir Philip de Argentine. Charities, £16.

HORSEHEATH-GREEN, a hamlet in Horseheath parish, Cambridge; 1 mile S of Horseheath village.

HORSEHILL. See **HORSALL**.

HORSEHOUSE, a chapelry in Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Cover, 7¼ miles SW of Middleham, and ½ SW by S of Leyburn r. station. It has a post-office under Bedale. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Coverham, in the diocese of Ripon.

HORSELEY, a township in Eccleshall parish, Stafford; 1 mile SW of Eccleshall. It includes the hamlets of Garmelow and Cotmere, and a place called Offey-Hey; and contains a lake of about 40 acres, well-stocked with fish. Acres, 2,520. Real property, £3,828. Pop., 532. Houses, 134. Walton Hall and Johnson Hall are chief residences.

HORSELEY, a hamlet in Wolverley parish, Worcester; 3½ miles NW of Kidderminster.

HORSELEY, Gloucester, Derby, and Northumberland. See **HORSLEY**.

HORSELEY-HEATH, a hamlet in Tipton parish, Stafford; near Derby.

HORSELL, or **HORSBILL**, a village and a parish in Chertsey district, Surrey. The village stands near the Basingstoke canal, 1 mile WNW of Woking r. station, and 6 SSW of Chertsey; and has a post-office under Woking station.—The parish includes part of Knaphill village. Acres, 2,890. Real property, £3,912. Pop., 783. Houses, 140. The property is subdivided. There are good nursery grounds, and interesting rows of gardens. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £83. Patrons, Three Landowners. The church consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with embattled tower; has pointed arches resting on octagonal pillars; and contains monuments to Sir John W. Rose and James Fenn, Esq., and several fine brasses. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

HORSEMONDEN, a village and a parish in Tunbridge district, and a hundred joined to Brenchley, in Kent. The village stands near an affluent of the river Medway, 3 miles NE of Lamberhurst, and 3¼ SE by S of Paddock-Wood r. station; and has a post-office under Staplehurst, and a fair on 26 July.—The parish includes also Rams-Hill, Caple-Cross, and Sherenden. Acres, 4,517. Real property, £7,066. Pop. in 1851, 1,226; in 1861, 1,385. Houses, 261. The increase of pop. arose from the increased cultivation of hops, and increased capital in possession of the farmers. J. F. Austen, Esq., G. Courthope, Esq., and the Rev. H. F. S. Marriott are the chief landowners; and the first has a very fine recent mansion. The Grovehurst family, long resident at Grovehurst here, became

extinct in the male line in the time of Richard II. Lewisheath manor here belonged to Bayham abbey. A handsome tower, erected in 1856, in honour of Sir Walter Scott, stands on an eminence, and contains most of Sir Walter's works. The parochial surface is part of the Weald; has an undulating contour; abounds in fine sylvan scenery; and has a very fertile soil, largely productive of hops and fruit. Bricks are made. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £1,000.* Patron, not reported. The church is chiefly early decorated English; has, at the E end of the nave, a beautiful Norman arch; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments of the Austens, and a very fine brass of 1330. There are a large national school, and charities £184.

HORSEMORE-GREEN, a hamlet in the S of Bucks; adjacent to the Great Western railway, 1¼ mile NW of Colnbrook. It has a post-office under Slough.

HORSENDON, a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; on Icknield-street, near the boundary with Oxfordshire, 1¼ mile WSW of Princes-Risborough r. station. Post-town, Princes-Risborough, under Tring. Acres, 517. Real property, £863. Pop., 45. Houses, 7. The manor was held by Archbishop Morton; passed to the Cottons, the Denhams, the Pentons, and the Grubbes; and went by sale, in 1838, to the Duke of Buckingham, and, in 1848, to the Rev. W. E. Partridge. The manor-house was garrisoned by Sir John Denham, for Charles I. The living is a rectory, now united with the vicarage of Ilmire, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £188. Patron, the Rev. W. E. Partridge. The church was recently restored.

HORSEPATH, a village and a parish in Headington district, Oxford. The village stands under a hill, 2 miles W by S of Wheatley r. station, and 4 ESE of Oxford. The parish includes also the hamlet of Littleworth. Post-town, Wheatley, under Oxford. Acres, 1,164. Real property, £1,840. Pop., 334. Houses, 71. The manor belongs to the Earl of Macclesfield. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £91.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is ancient; consists of nave and chancel with a tower; and has, in its tower-wall, two rude figures, said to be those of its founders.

HORSEPOOL. See **STANTON-UNDER-BARDON**.

HORSE-SHOE-BAY, a small bay on the SE of the Isle of Wight; ½ of a mile E by N of Ventnor.

HORSEY, a hamlet in Bridgewater parish, Somerset; on the river Parret and the Bristol and Exeter railway, 2 miles NE of Bridgewater. Real property, £1,968.

HORSEY ISLAND, an island in Kirby-le-Soken parish, Essex; in a ramified bay near the Naze, 5½ miles SSW of Harwich. It is 2 miles long, and 1¼ broad; communicates by a ford with the mainland; and consists of grazing marsh.

HORSEY-NEXT-THE-SEA, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; on the coast, near the North river, 10½ miles NNW of Yarmouth r. station. Post-town, West Somerton, under Yarmouth. Acres, 1,830; of which 122 are water. Real property, £1,652. Pop., 206. Houses, 24. The property is all in one estate; belonged to Sir G. B. Brograve and others; and was purchased from them by Robert Rising, Esq. The land then was mainly marsh; but it was drained and wonderfully improved by Mr. Rising. Horsey Mere is a lake of about 113 acres. The quondam parish of Little Waxham, whose church and village were swept away by the sea, is adjacent. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £135. Patron, R. Rising, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has a thatched roof and a tower round below and octagonal above. There is a fuel allotment.

HORSFORD, a village and a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk. The village stands on an affluent of the river Bure, 5 miles NNW of Norwich r. station; and is irregular and wide. The parish comprises 4,177 acres. Post-town, St. Faith's, under Norwich. Real property, £4,420. Pop., 665. Houses, 155. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir Thomas

B. Lennard. Traces exist of an ancient moated castle of the Fitzwalters de Cadomo. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £220.* Patron, Viscount Ranelagh. The church is ancient, and was recently repaired. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a fuel allotment.

HORSFORTH, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Hunslet district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Aire, near the Leeds and Harrogate and the Leeds and Bradford railways, 5 miles NW of Leeds; is large and populous, a seat of the clothing trade; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Leeds, a mechanics' institute, two national schools, and an iron bridge over the Aire, erected in 1819.—The township includes also the hamlets of Woodside and West End, and is in Giseley parish. Acres, 2,729. Real property, £10,793; of which £120 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1861, 4,584; in 1861, 5,281. Houses, 1,095. The increase of pop. arose from extension of the woollen cloth trade, and from employment at bleach-works, a silk-mill, and stone quarries. The manor and much of the land belong to John S. Stanhope, Esq. Horsforth Hall is occupied by John Marshall, Esq.—The chapelry includes only part of the township. Pop., 2,466. The living is a curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, J. S. Stanhope, Esq. The church is a plain edifice. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, and Free Methodists. See **WOODSIDE**.—The sub-district contains all Horsforth township and two townships of Otley and Harewood parishes. Acres, 5,530. Pop., 5,733. Houses, 1,206.

HORSHAM, a town, a parish, two sub-districts, and a district, in Sussex. The town stands on a branch of the river Arun, at the W side of St. Leonard's forest, at a forking of railways toward Crawley and Dorking, on the Mid Sussex railway, at its junction with the Horsham and Dorking railway, 2 miles NE of its junction with the lines toward Shoreham and Guildford, and 22 NNW of Brighton. Its name is derived, by some, from "hurst" and "ham," signifying the wood town; by others, from "hors-ham," signifying horse meadow; by others, from the Saxon chief Horsa, whom some accounts assert to have been slain and buried in the neighbourhood. The town was a place of much trade prior to the decay of Shoreham haven; it went into considerable decadence in the 16th century; it presented, so late as about 1830, an appearance more of village than of town, with most of its houses only one storey high, and many of them wooden; but latterly it has been very much improved, by the reconstruction of houses, by the erection of numerous villa residences, and by general cleaning and embellishment. One of its principal streets is adorned with rows of trees; this street and another principal one cross each other at right angles; and several smaller streets go off to the right and the left. Some pleasant scenery lies around; and Denne Hill, closely adjacent, commands extensive views, and overlooks an avenue of 1½ mile in St. Leonard's forest. The chief public buildings are the court-house or town-hall, the market-house, the parish church, St. Mark's church, eight dissenting chapels, the grammar school, the national school, and a workhouse. The court-house stands in the centre of the town; and is far from being a handsome edifice. The parish church is partly Norman, partly later English, but chiefly early English; was mainly built, in the time of King John, by the nuns of Ruspur monastery, who held the great tithes; consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and porch, with lofty tower and spire; contains a fine octagonal font, altar tombs of Thomas Lord Braose and Thomas Hoo, a fine marble tomb and effigies of Elizabeth Delves, and a brass of a priest of 1430; and was under process of restoration in 1865,—when in Oct. of that year about £7,000 had been expended on the process, and about £1,000 more were required for completion. The grammar school was founded, in 1540, for sixty boys; is under the trusteeship of the Mercers' Company, who have added twenty scholars; was rebuilt in 1840, and in 1857; and has an endowed income of £544. The national school in-

cludes a girls' school room, erected in 1862. The workhouse has capacity for 250 persons; and, at the census of 1861, had 138 inmates. There are, also, alms-houses for twenty-four persons, and partially endowed; a British school; a literary and scientific institute, with reading-room; a permanent benefit building society; an agricultural society; several other institutions; and some small charities. The King's Head hotel has a music hall and assembly room, with accommodation for upwards of 500 persons; and there are two other good hotels and several inns. The town has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, and two banking-offices; and is a seat of petty sessions, county courts, and midsummer quarter sessions, and a polling-place. A weekly corn market is held on Wednesday; a weekly poultry market, on Monday; a fortnightly cattle market, on Wednesday; and fairs, on 5 April, the Monday before Whitsuntide, 18 July, and 17 and 27 Nov. There are an extensive tannery, an iron foundry, two breweries, a large nursery ground, and several corn mills and malting establishments. The town is a borough by prescription; sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till the reform act; was reduced by that act to the sending of one member; and is nominally governed by a steward, two bailiffs, and two constables. The borough boundaries are identical with those of the parish. Electors in 1863, 372. Nicholas of Horsham, a physician of the time of Henry VI., and Barnaby Rintot, the famous publisher of the time of Gay and Pope, were natives.

The parish comprises 10,770 acres. Real property, £27,468; of which £183 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 5,947; in 1861, 6,747. Houses, 1,267. The village of Southwater, the hamlet of Roughy, and part of Broadbridge-Heath are included. Denne House was anciently a seat of the Braose family; is now occupied by C. G. Eversfield, Esq.; stands on a spot which is supposed to have had a Danish camp; derives thence its name of Denne, originally Dane; is confronted by an eminence called Picts' hill, supposed to have been a post of the Picts in conflict with the Danes; and is surrounded with a park which commands fine views over the North Weald. Cheesworth also was anciently a seat of the Braoses; was the place where Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was apprehended in 1571; and is now a farmhouse. Coolhurst is a mansion in the Tudor style; was rebuilt, in 1831, for the Dowager Marchioness of Northampton; and is now the residence of C. S. Dickens, Esq. Horsham Park is the seat of R. H. Hurst, Esq.; Holbrook, of W. R. S. Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq.; Wimbush, of John Braby, Esq.; Springfield Place, of the Hon. Mrs. Pelham; and Manor House, of Henry Padwick, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, about £420. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Mark's church is a chapel of ease. The p. curacy of Southwater is a separate benefice.—The sub-districts are North H. and South H. North H. contains the parishes of Horsham, Lower Beeding, Ifield, Ruspur, and Warnham. Acres, 32,607. Pop., 10,799. Houses, 1,972. South H. contains the parishes of West Grinstead, Shipley, Nuthurst, Itchingfield, and Slinfold. Acres, 24,416. Pop., 4,514. Houses, 806.—The district consists of these two sub-districts. Acres, 57,023. Poor-rates, in 1863, £11,045. Pop. in 1851, 14,018; in 1861, 15,313. Houses, 2,778. Marriages, in 1862, 82; births, 474,—of which 19 were illegitimate; deaths, 282,—of which 88 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 903; births, 4,495; deaths, 2,589. The places of worship, in 1851, were 13 of the Church of England, with 5,745 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 406 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 516 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 362 s.; 2 of Wesleyans, with 250 s.; 1 undefined, with 120 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 100 s. The schools were 20 public day schools with 1,399 scholars; 35 private day schools, with 572 s.; and 18 Sunday schools, with 1,359 s.

HORSHAM AND GUILDFORD RAILWAY, a railway in Sussex and Surrey; from the Mid Sussex 2 miles

SW of Horsham, northward to the Godalming branch of the Southwestern at Guildford. It was authorized in Aug. 1860, and opened in Oct. 1865; and is 14 miles long. The capital for it was £160,000.

HORSHAM, DORKING, AND LEATHERHEAD RAILWAY, a railway in Sussex and Surrey; from the Mid Sussex at Horsham, northward to the Reading branch of the Southeastern at Dorking. It was authorized in July 1862, and was to be completed within 5 years. Its length is 13½ miles.

HORSHAM-ST. FAITHS, a village and a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk. The village stands on a branch of the river Bure, 5 miles NNW of Norwich r. station; was once a market town; and has now a post-office, of the name of St. Faiths, under Norwich, and a prolonged annual cattle fair commencing on 17 Oct. The parish includes also Newton-St. Faiths, and comprises 1,750 acres. Real property, £3,114. Pop., 918. Houses, 180. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Viscount Ranelagh. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Conches abbey in Normandy, was founded here, in 1105, by Robert Fitzwalter; and was given, at the Reformation, to E. Ebrington and R. Southwell. An hospital of the Knights Templars also was here before 1163; and was given to the Benedictine priory. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £101. Patron, Viscount Ranelagh. The church is ancient, and has an embattled tower. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and a workhouse,—and the latter serves for the district of St. Faith, and has accommodation for 300 inmates.

HORSHILL. See **HORSELL**.

HORSINGTON, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; ¾ miles NE of Stixwold r. station, and 4 W of Horncastle. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 1,700. Real property, £2,833. Pop., 418. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £450.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1860; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire. There are chapels for Independents, and Wesleyans, and a national school.

HORSINGTON, a village and a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset. The village stands near the river Cale, 1 mile NW of Templecombe r. station, and 3½ SSW of Wincanton; and has a post-office under Bath. The parish contains also the hamlets of South Cheriton and Wilkenthrop. Acres, 3,591. Real property, with North Cheriton, £8,782. Rated property, without N. C., £6,253. Pop., 369. Houses, 181. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to John Bailward, Esq. Bricks and tiles are made. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £874.* Patron, the Rev. Hill D. Wickham. The church, excepting its chancel and its tower, was rebuilt in 1819 in the Italian style; and it contains an old font and a carved flamboyant chest. An ancient cross is near it. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, a large school-house, and charities £20.

HORSINGTON, a hamlet in Middlesex; on the Paddington canal, 2½ miles SSE of Harrow. It has a post-office under Sudbury, London, NW.

HORSLEY, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Belper district, Derby. The township lies adjacent to the Derby, Little Eaton, and Ripley railway, ¼ mile from Coxbench station, 1½ E of the river Derwent, and 2½ SE of Belper. Real property, £1,982; of which £100 are in quarries. Pop., 468. Houses, 102. The parish contains also the townships of Horsley-Woodhouse and Kilbourne; and its post-town is Coxbench, under Derby. Acres, 2,792. Real property, £7,764; of which £1,300 are in mines, and £100 in quarries. Pop., 2,250. Houses, 473. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to the Rev. H. W. Sitwell. Stainsby House, Horsley House, and Kilbourne Hall are chief residences. Horston Castle was built here, in the early part of the 13th century, by Ralph de Burun; but has been destroyed. Coal-mining has been extended; and tanning,

nail-making, and the manufactory of hosiery are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £170.* Patron, the Rev. H. W. Sitwell. The church stands on an eminence; is early English; was restored in 1860; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and lofty spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, two national schools, and an infant school in Horsley township; Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and an infant school, in Horsley-Woodhouse; and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a girls' school, in Kilbourne. Charities, £22.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes and parts of two more. Acres, 9,672. Pop., 5,930. Houses, 1,230.

HORSLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Stroud district, Gloucester. The village stands under the Cotswolds, 3 miles SW of Minchinhampton, and 5 S of Stroud r. station; was once a market-town, and a place of more importance than now; consists chiefly of old houses, irregularly built; and has a post-office under Stroud, and a police station. The parish includes also the hamlet of Chaseridge, the village of Nailsworth, and the hamlets of Barton-End, Down-End, Newmarket, Rockness, Shortwood, Nupp-End, and Walkley-Wood. Acres, 4,082. Real property, exclusive of Nailsworth, £8,545; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,931; in 1861, 2,558. Houses, 630. The decrease of pop. was caused by the closing of cloth mills. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Townsend Stephens, Esq. A Tudor manor-house, with chapel attached, is at Chavenage. An ancient priory, a cell to St. Martin du Tours, stood near the church; passed to Bruton abbey, to the Denny, and to the Stephens; and is now represented by only a gateway. The woollen manufacture, though much declined, is still carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £199.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is perpendicular English; and consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with a tower. There is a chapel of ease at Shortwood. The p. curacy of Chaseridge is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, an endowed national school, and charities £100.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Avening. Acres, 8,510. Pop., 4,628. Houses, 1,109.

HORSLEY, a township in Oringham parish, Northumberland; near the Roman wall, the river Tyne, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 2½ miles NW of Wylam. It has a post-office under Wylam, and chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. Acres, 1,478. Pop., 272. Houses, 58.

HORSLEY, a chapelry in Elsdon parish, Northumberland; on the river Reed, 3 miles NNW of Otterburn, and 8½ NE of Reedsmouth r. station. Post-town, Otterburn, under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Elsdon, in the diocese of Durham. The church is a modern edifice, in the Lombardic style, with an apse.

HORSLEY, Stafford. See **HORSELEY**.

HORSLEYDOWN, a parish and a sub-district in Southwark-St. Olave district, Surrey. The parish forms part of the metropolis; lies on the Thames below London bridge, near London bridge r. station; and has a postal pillar box under London, SE. It was separated from St. Olave in 1732; it bears the name of H.-St. John; and it includes a chapelry constituted in 1844, and called H.-St. Mark. Acres, 69 of land, and 25 of water. Real property, £49,380. Pop. in 1861, 11,393. Houses, 1,445. Pop. of the part within H. St. Mark, 2,920. Houses, 369. The living of St. John is a rectory, and that of St. Mark is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Winchester. Value of St. J., £350; of St. M., £130. Patron, of St. J., the Lord Chancellor; of St. M., alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church of St. John was one of fifty new churches built about 1732; and it has the remarkable feature of a spire surmounted by an Ionic column. The district workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 327 inmates.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

HORSLEY (EAST), a village and a parish in Guildford district, Surrey. The village stands 3½ miles NNE of Gomshall r. station, and 5½ SW of Leatherhead; is a pleasant place; and has a post-office under Woking Station, and a good inn.—Acres of the parish, 1,324. Real property, £1,880. Pop., 228. Houses, 50. Most of the property belongs to the Earl of Lovelace. East Horsley Towers, the Earl's seat, includes an ancient tower; was recently extended by the addition of two stately towers, and of a hall 56 feet long, with open timbered roof, of original construction; contains the books and manuscripts bequeathed by John Locke to Lord Chancellor King; contains also many valuable pictures and marbles; and stands in a finely undulating and well-wooded park. A manor here was given, in 1036, by the Danish jarl Thored to Christ's Church, Canterbury; and continued with it till the dissolution. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £257.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is partly early English, partly perpendicular; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with low embattled tower; has been entirely and tastelessly remodelled; and contains a brass of Bishop Booth of Exeter. There are a free school, and charities £5.

HORSLEY (LONG), a village in Morpeth district, and a parish partly also in Rothbury district, Northumberland. The village stands on a branch of the river Coquet, 4½ miles W by S of Widdrington r. station, and 6 NW by N of Morpeth; and has a post-office under Morpeth.—The parish comprises the townships of Wotton-Shields, Stanton, Longshaws, Bigges-Quarter, Riddells-Quarter, Fresholders-Quarter, Todburn, and Wingates. Acres, 12,849. Real property, £7,463; of which £38 are in mines. Pop., 964. Houses, 201. The manor belonged to Gospatrick, passed to the Merlays, and belongs now to Thomas Riddell and Henry J. Baker, Esqs. An old tower of the Riddells stands at the W end of the parish, and is used as a Roman Catholic chapel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £336.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is modern, and has a bell-turret. There is a national school.

HORSLEY (WEST), a village and a parish in Guildford district, Surrey. The village stands 3½ miles N by E of Gomshall r. station, and 6 ENE of Guildford; and has a post-office under Ripley.—The parish comprises 2,993 acres. Real property, £3,135; of which £10 are in chalk pits. Pop., 706. Houses, 145. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with West Horsley Place, belonged to Lord Berners, the translator of Froissart; passed to the Raleighs; was the favourite residence of Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter; passed to the family of Nicholas; and belongs now to H. M. Weston, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £317.* Patron, H. M. Weston, Esq. The church is partly early English, partly perpendicular; was well restored in 1849; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and shingled spire; has, at the W end of the nave, a curious carving of the Nativity, found under the flooring in 1810; and contains monuments of a Berners and a Fullerton. A mortuary chapel belonging to the manor house is traditionally said to contain the head of Sir Walter Raleigh; in the same grave as the remains of his son. There are a national school, and charities £151.

HORSLEY-WOODHOUSE, a township in Horsley parish, Derby; 3½ miles ESE of Belper. Real property, £1,699. Pop., 832. Houses, 173. See **HORSLEY**.

HORSMONDEN. See **HORSEMONDEN**.

HORSTEAD, a village and a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Bure, ¼ mile W of Coltishall, and 6 NNE of Norwich r. station; and took its name, which is a corruption of "Hursted" or wood-place, from the former abundance of wood about it.—The parish includes the quondam parish of Stanninghall, and bears the name of Horstead-with-Stanninghall. Post-town, Coltishall, under Norwich. Acres, 2,733. Real property, £4,181. Pop., 608. Houses, 121. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Dr. Thomas Blake. Horstead Hall, a mansion of 1835,

in the Tudor style, is a seat of Lord Suffield. An ancient priory was here, a cell to Trinity abbey at Caen, in Normandy; and was given to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £580.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, but very good; has a square tower; and contains an ancient font, and monuments of the Hornsells, the Wards, and the Townshends. Charities, £11.

HORSTED, a hamlet in Cudham parish, Kent; ¼ a mile N of Cudham village.

HORSTED, a place in Aylesford parish, Kent; 2 miles N of Aylesford. A heap of flint stones here is alleged, by some writers, to mark the grave of the Saxon chief Horsa.

HORSTED-KEYNES, a village and a parish in Cuckfield district, Sussex. The village stands 4½ miles NE of Haywards-Heath r. station, and 6 NE by E of Cuckfield; and has a post-office under East Grinstead.—The parish includes part of Dane-Hill chapelry, and comprises 4,304 acres. Real property, £3,740. Pop., 790. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Hon. H. Brand. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £505.* Patron, J. F. Austen, Esq. The church is early English and cruciform, with central tower and spire; and contains a cross-legged effigy 2½ feet long, and monuments of the Wyatts. The church-yard contains the grave of Archbishop Leighton, who resided here during the last ten years of his life; and over the grave is a new tombstone, erected in 1857. There are a Baptist chapel, and national schools.

HORSTED (LITTLE), a parish with a village, in Uckfield district, Sussex; adjacent to the river Ouse, and to the Uckfield and Lewis railway, 1½ mile NE of Isfield r. station, and 2½ SSW of Uckfield. Post-town, Uckfield. Acres, 2,240. Real property, £2,220. Pop., 296. Houses, 56. The manor, Horsted House, and much of the property, belong to Francis Barchard, Esq. Horsted Place is a handsome mansion in the Tudor style; stands amid charming grounds; and commands charming views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £356.* Patron, F. Barchard, Esq. The church is Norman, in fair condition; comprises nave and chancel, with embattled tower; contains an old carved font, and some neat monuments; was restored in 1863; and stands conspicuously on an eminence.

HORSTON CASTLE. See **HORSLEY**, Derby.

HORTON, a village and a chapelry in Eton district, Bucks. The village stands on the river Colne, at the boundary with Middlesex, 1 mile N of Wraybury r. station, and 3½ ESE of Eton; is a rural place, embosomed in wood; and has fairs on Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday.—The parish includes part of Colnbrook chapelry, which has a post-office under Slough. Acres, 1,610. Real property, £4,723. Pop., 810. Houses, 166. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to T. P. Williams, Esq. The poet Milton resided here from his 24th till 30th year, and wrote here his "Comus," his "Lycidas," his "Arcades," his "Sonnet to the Nightingale," and probably also his "Allegro" and "Penseroso." A portion of his house stood till about 1770, and was known as the poet's house; and is said to have been on or near the site of a recently erected mansion, near the church. An outhouse of his residence stood till even about 1810; and the remnant of an apple-tree belonging to it stood till within the last few years. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £380.* Patron, T. P. Williams, Esq. The church has a Norman arch; is partly covered with ivy; and contains, under the chancel, the grave of Milton's mother. Charities, £420.

HORTON, a hamlet in Ivinghoe, Eddlesborough, and Slapton parishes, Bucks; near the Northwestern railway and the Grand Junction canal, 2½ miles NW of Ivinghoe. Real property, with Seabrook, £984. Pop. of H. alone, 179. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HORTON, a township in Tilston parish, Cheshire; 2½ miles NW of Malpas. Acres, 800. Real property,

£1,253. Pop., 122. Houses, 28. The manor belongs to the Rev. J. Y. Dod.

HORTON, a township, joined with Peele, in Tarvin parish, Cheshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Tarvin. Acres, 240. Real property, £619. Pop., 40. Horton House is the seat of W. W. Maddocks, Esq. Peele Hall is the seat of S. Aldersey, Esq.; and is now but a part of the original mansion, built in 1637.

HORTON, a village and a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Cranborne, and 6 NNE of Wimborne r. station; and has a post-office under Wimborne.—The parish comprises 2,740 acres. Real property, £2,201. Pop., 431. Houses, 95. The manor belongs to the Earl of Shaftesbury. Horton Park is a chief residence. A lofty brick tower, erected by Mr. Sturt of More-Critchell about the beginning of the present century, stands on a hill near the village, and commands fine views of the surrounding country and the Isle of Wight. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Sherborne abbey, was founded at Horton, in 970, by Earl Orgar. A circular trench, several barrows, and traces of a chapel are here. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Woodlands, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £150.* Patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury. The church was rebuilt in 1720; and is a peculiarly-shaped structure, with a spire. There is a free school.

HORTON, a village and a parish in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester. The village stands among the Cotswolds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Chipping-Sodbury, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Yate r. station.—The parish comprises 3,540 acres; and its post-town is Chipping-Sodbury under Chippingham. Real property, £4,751. Pop., 454. Houses, 98. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to the Pastons; and part of the old manor-house still stands, and belongs now to Mrs. E. Fayle. Parts of the Cotswolds here command fine views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £657.* Patron, the Rev. T. R. Brooke. The church is early English; was restored in 1865; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and embattled tower; and contains tombs of the Pastons, and several old monuments. There is a national school, an ornate structure of 1860. Charities, 25.

HORTON, a hamlet in the NE of Hereford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bromyard.

HORTON, a hamlet or chapelry in Chatham parish, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Chatham village. Acres, 399. Horton Park is a meet for the East Kent hounds. The chapelry is annexed to Chatham rectory in the diocese of Canterbury.

HORTON, a parish in Hardingstone district, Northamptonshire; on an affluent of the river Nen, near the boundary with Bucks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Billing-Road r. station, and 6 SE of Northampton. Post-town, Piddington, under Northampton. Acres, 2,790. Real property, £2,032. Pop., 76. Houses, 15. The manor belonged formerly to the Salusburys, the Parrs, the Lanes, the Montagues, and others; and, with Horton Hall, belongs now to the Rev. Sir Henry J. Gunning, Bart. The living is p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Piddington, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £98. Patron, the Rev. S. H. J. Gunning, Bart. The church is decorated English, and was partly rebuilt, partly restored, in 1862. Montague, the first Earl of Halifax, the friend of Addison, Pope, and other literati, was born at Horton Hall.

HORTON, a township and a parish in Tynemouth district, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Blyth, 2 miles WNW of Newsham r. station, and 3 WSW of Blyth. Acres, 2,365; of which 190 are water. Pop., 368. Houses, 82. The parish contains also the townships of East Hartford, West Hartford, Bebside, and Cowpen; the last of which has a head post-office, designated Cowpen, Northumberland. Acres, 5,550. Real property, £43,563; of which £30,000 are in mines and £100 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 4,449; in 1861, 6,787. Houses, 1,349. The increase of pop. was caused by the extension of collieries. The property is not much divided. An old castle of the Delavals stood here; and the

ruins of it were destroyed in 1809. Coal is very extensively worked. The parish originally formed part of Woodhorn, and afterwards became a parochial chapelry. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of Woodhorn. The church was rebuilt in 1827, and has a tower. There are chapels for Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. There is also a national school.

HORTON, a hamlet and a township in Beckley parish, Oxfordshire. The hamlet lies 6 miles NE of Oxford. The township includes also the hamlet of Studley, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the ENE; and bears the name of Horton-cum-Studley. Acres, 2,460. Real property, £1,848. Pop., 420. Houses, 92.

HORTON, a township, joined to Woodcote, in St. Chad parish, Salop; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Shrewsbury.

HORTON, a township in Wellington parish, Salop; near the Shrewsbury canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Wellington. Pop., 117.

HORTON, a township in Wem parish, Salop; 1 mile WNW of Wem. Pop., 36.

HORTON, a tything in Ilminster parish, Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Ilminster. It has a post-office under Ilminster.

HORTON, a township and a parish in Leek district, Stafford. The township bears the name of Horton and Horton-Hay; lies near the North Staffordshire railway and the Caldon canal reservoir, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Leek; and has a station, jointly with Rudyard, on the railway. Real property, £3,215. Pop., 456. Houses, 85. The parish includes also the township of Blackwood and Crowborough; and its post-town is Leek, under Stoke-upon-Trent. Acres, 4,570. Real property, £6,211; of which £199 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 967; in 1861, 1,046. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to J. C. Antrobus, Esq. Horton Hall and Cliff Park Hall are chief residences. The Caldon canal reservoir lies near the latter, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £130.* Patron, J. C. Antrobus, Esq. The church has a tower, and contains monuments of the Cromptons, the Fowlers, and the Wedgwoods. The churchyard contains the tomb-stone of a woman who died in 1787 at the age of 119. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and charities 17.

HORTON, a hamlet in Epsom parish, Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Epsom. Horton Place and Horton Lodge are seats here; and the former belonged to Lord Baltimore, and passed to the Trotters.

HORTON, a tything in Bishops-Canning parish, Wilts; on the Kennet and Avon canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Devizes. Real property, £2,425. Pop., 387.

HORTON, a township, three chapelries, and a sub-district, in the parish and district of Bradford, W. R. Yorkshire. The township comprises the southwestern suburbs of Bradford; lies all within Bradford borough; extends 3 miles south-westward from the market-place; is divided, for highway purposes, into the hamlets of Great H. and Little H.; and contains the villages of Lidget-Green and Scholes-Moor. Acres, 2,070. Real property, £82,971; of which £100 are in mines, and £150 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 28,143; in 1861, 30,189. Houses, 6,391. The manor figured at Domesday as a berewick of the manor of Bradford; became afterwards a part of the estates of the Lacys, Earls of Lincoln; was given, in the time of Henry II., to Robert de Lacy, ancestor of the Horton family; passed afterwards through several families; and belongs now to Captain Rhys. Little Horton Hall was, for several centuries, the residence of the distinguished family of Sharpe; belongs now to F. S. Powell, Esq.; and is an ancient mansion, with massive central tower and two wings. The woollen and cotton manufactures are extensively carried on; and a cattle fair is held at Great Horton on 5 Sept. The Bradford workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 355 inmates. The chapelries are Great Horton, Horton-All Saints, and Horton-St. James; and the last was constituted in 1842. The livings are p. curacies in

the diocese of Ripon. Value of Great H., £330; * of H.-All Saints, not reported; of H.-St. James, £250. * Patron of the first, the Vicar of Bradford; of the second, F. S. Powell, Esq.; of the third, J. Wood, Esq. The church of Great H. was built in 1807, as a chapel of ease, at a cost of £1,200; and a new church, in room of it, was about to be built in 1868. The church of All Saints was completed in 1864, and is noticed in our article BRADFORD. There are several dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar school with £68 a-year, another endowed school with £30, a mechanics' institute, and charities £60.—The sub-district contains the townships of Horton and Manningham. Acres, 3,365. Pop., 43,078. Houses, 9,070.

HORTON, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Gisburn. Acres, 2,018. Real property, £2,548. Pop., 129. Houses, 25. Little Horton House is a chief residence.

HORTON-BY-MALPAS. See HORTON, Tilston, Cheshire.

HORTON CASTLE, a seat of Earl Grey, in the N of Northumberland; 3 miles NE of Wooler. It belonged previously to the Veseys and the Turbervilles.

HORTON-GRANGE, a township in Dinnington parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles S of Morpeth. Acres, 1,222. Pop., 85. Houses, 16.

HORTON (GREAT). See HORTON, Bradford, W. R. Yorkshire.

HORTON-GREEN. See BRADFORD and HORTON.

HORTON-HAY. See HORTON, Stafford.

HORTON-IN-GISBURN. See HORTON, Gisburn, W. R. Yorkshire.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE, a village and a parish in Settle district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ribble, under Penygant mountain, 6 miles N by W of Settle r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Horton, under Settle. The parish contains also the hamlets of Birkwith, Studfield, and Thornes. Acres, 18,970. Real property, £6,464. Pop., 417. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. The surface is, to a large extent, moor and mountain; includes parts of the magnificent heights of Penygant, Ingleborough, and Wharfedale; abounds in picturesque and romantic scenery; and contains many chasms, caves, and other striking natural features. The rocks are chiefly limestone; and a blue flag slate is quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £110. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is Norman; is supposed to have been built in the time of Stephen; and consists of nave and transept, with porch and low tower. A grammar school has £160 a-year from endowment; and other charities have £60.

HORTON-KIRBY, a village and a parish in Dartford district, Kent. The village stands on the river Darent, ¼ mile SSE of Farningham r. station, and ¼ SSE of Dartford; and has a post-office under Dartford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Pinden and Dean Bottom, and part of South Darenth. Acres, 2,813. Real property, £6,638. Pop. in 1851, 747; in 1861, 867. Houses, 156. The property is divided among a few. The manor was held, at Domesday, by Anschitill de Ros, under Bishop Odo; remained with the family of De Ros till the time of Lora, called the "Lady of Horton;" and went, by marriage with her, to the family of Kirkby, who previously owned adjacent lands. Horton Castle was founded, soon after the Conquest, by the De Ros; was rebuilt, in the time of Edward I., by Roger De Kirkby; seems to have been either rebuilt again or largely restored and altered, at a subsequent period; and is now represented by very considerable remains. Franks is a fine Tudor edifice; was built, in the time of Elizabeth, by Alderman Bathurst; is now the residence of R. Bradford, Esq.; and was recently restored at great expense. Extensive paper mills are at South Darenth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £214. * Patron, the Rev. G. Rashleigh. The church is mainly early English, but has a modern tower; is cruciform, with the tower rising from the intersection; has arcades round the interior of the transepts; and contains some remains of Roman pavement, and two brasses of the

16th century. There are a national school, and charities £30.

HORTON (LITTLE). See HORTON, Bradford, W. R. Yorkshire.

HORTON (MONKS), a parish in Elham district, Kent; 2½ miles N by W of Westonsanger r. station, and 5 NW of Hythe. Post-town, Hythe, Kent. Acres, 1,079. Real property, £1,382. Pop., 153. Houses, 31. A Cluniac priory, a cell to the house of St. Pancras at Lewes, was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Robert de Ver; was made "indigena" by Edward III.; and, together with the manor which it held, was given, at the dissolution, to Richard Tate, and afterwards passed to the Mantells. The remains of it stand in a low situation among woods; have partly been converted into a farmhouse; and include an arch and some fragments in transition Norman, and of interesting character. A neighbouring eminence commands a fine view. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Brabourne, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church stands in what was once the park of Mount-Morris; has been restored; has a curious wooden tower; and contains tombs of the Robinsons of Mount-Morris.

HORTON-WITH-PEELE. See HORTON, Tarvin, Cheshire.

HORWICH, a town, a parochial chapelry, and a sub-district in Bolton district, Lancashire. The town stands 1 mile N of a station on the Bolton and Preston railway, and 5 WNW of Bolton. The railway station serves for it and for Blackrod, and has a telegraph. The town occupies the site of a Roman settlement; was a seat of cotton manufacture so early as the time of Henry VIII.; carries on now cotton-spinning, bleaching, and dyeing; also conducts trade in connection with stone quarries, fire-brick, tile, and terra-cotta works in the chapelry, and with collieries there and in the neighbourhood; and has a post-office under Bolton, a church, three dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £392. The church was re-built in 1831, at a cost of £6,000; is in the pointed style; comprises nave and two aisles, with lofty tower; and contains a monument, by Westmacott, to Joseph Ridgway, Esq. Two of the dissenting chapels are for Independents; and one of these is a large and handsome edifice of 1855. The national school is a spacious structure of 1832.—The chapelry contains also the village of Wilderswood, and is in the parish of Dean. Acres, 3,230. Real property, £15,880; of which £170 are in mines, and £92 in quarries. Pop., 3,471. Houses, 682. The Stoner family and the Rev. Henry Wright are the chief landowners. The reservoir of the Liverpool water-works, a large sheet of water, is in the W. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £334. * Patron, the Vicar of Dean.—The sub-district contains also a township of Bolton-le-Moors. Acres, 4,656. Pop., 4,051. Houses, 803.

HORWOOD, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; near the river Torridge, 3 miles NE of Bideford r. station. Post-town, Bideford. Acres, 860. Real property, £906. Pop., 109. Houses, 20. The property is divided among three. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £157. * Patron, the Rev. J. Dene. The church is ancient but good; has a low tower; and contains monuments of the Denes, the Rolles, and the Pollards.

HORWOOD (GREAT), a village and a parish in Winslow district, Bucks. The village stands 2 miles N by E of Winslow r. station, and 2½ NE by N of Winslow; has a post-office under Winslow; and was once a market-town. The parish includes also the hamlet of Singleborough, and comprises 3,109 acres. Real property, £5,640. Pop., 846. Houses, 197. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to New College, Oxford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £445. * Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is partly fine decorated English, partly perpendicular; is in good condition; has a tower; and contains three piscinae, a triple sedilia, a brass of 1487, and two monuments to the Barker family. There are an Independent chapel, a handsome national

school, built in 1861, and charities £13 and 27 acres of land.

HORWOOD (LITTLE), a parish, with a village, in Winslow district, Bucks; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Swanbourne r. station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Winslow. Post-town, Winslow. Acres, 1,950. Real property, £2,500. Pop., 449. Houses, 106. The property is subdivided; but a large portion of it, with the manor, belongs to W. S. Lowndes, Esq. A very fine herd of Alderney cows is here; and butter is sent often hence to the Royal family. The parish was a meet for the Rothschild hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £150.* Patron, the Church Patronage Society. The church is ancient, and has a tower. Charities, £8.

HOSE, a parish, with a village, in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; on the Grantham canal, adjacent to Notts. 7 miles N of Melton-Mowbray r. station. Post-town, Harby, under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 2,140. Real property, £3,859. Pop., 477. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Rutland. Hose Grange is a meet for the Belvoir hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £105. Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is ancient, has a pinnacled tower, and was recently in disrepair. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

HOSELEY, a hamlet in Merford and Hoseley lordship, Gresford parish, Flint; 4 miles NE of Wrexham. Hoseley Hall was the seat of Gen. Webber.

HOSELEY, Norfolk. See **HOLLESLEY**.

HOSEKETHILL, a hamlet in Kirk-Andrews parish, Cumberland; near the river Eden and the Silloth railway, 3 miles WNW of Carlisle.

HOSPITAL, a tything in Great Faringdon parish, Berks; on the river Isis, 2 miles NE of Great Faringdon. It contains the hamlets of Thrupp and Littleworth. Real property, £861. Pop., 89.

HOTHAL. See **ETAL**.

HOTHAM, a village and a parish in Howden district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on Ermine-street, 3 miles NW of South Cave, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Staddlethorpe r. station; and has a post-office under Brough. The parish comprises 2,670 acres. Real property, £3,029. Pop., 333. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Henry Burton, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £328. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient and tolerable, and has a tower.

HOTHAMTON. See **BOGNOR**.

HOTHERSALL. See **HATHERALL**.

HOTHFIELD, a village and a parish in West Ashford district, Kent. The village stands near a branch of the river Stour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ashford r. station; and has a post-office under Ashford. The parish comprises 1,777 acres. Real property, £2,745. Pop., 336. Houses, 63. The property belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury; was given, by Henry VIII., to the Tuftons; and belongs now to Sir Richard Tufton, Bart. Hothfield Place is Sir Richard's seat, and was the seat of the Earls of Thanet. This parish contests with Heathfield, in Sussex, the claim of having been the place where Jack Cade was captured by Sheriff Iden. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £300.* Patron, Sir R. Tufton, Bart. The church was partly rebuilt in 1624; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel. There are an endowed school, with £60 a-year, and other charities, with about £80.

HOTHORPE, a hamlet in Theddingworth parish, Northampton; on the river Welland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Market-Harborough. Acres, 1,150. Real property, £1,607. Pop., 12. Houses, 3.

HOTON, or **HOUGHTON**, a township-chapelry in Prestwold parish, Leicester; near the river Soar and the boundary with Notts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Loughborough r. station. Post-town, Loughborough. Acres, 1,850. Real property, £3,031. Pop., 401. Houses, 87. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Hastings. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the donative of Prestwold, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church was rebuilt in

1837, and has an embattled tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HOTSPUR-PLACE, a hamlet in Whitley chapelry, Northumberland; 2 miles N of North Shields.

HOT-WELLS. See **CLIFTON**, Gloucester.

HOUGH, a township in Wyburnbury parish, Cheshire; near the Northwestern railway, 4 miles E by S of Nantwich. Acres, 980. Real property, £2,205. Pop., 346. Houses, 64. Hough Hall is the seat of Robert G. Hill, Esq.

HOUGH, Lincoln. See **HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL**.

HOUGHALL, an ancient moated seat in Durham-shire; on the river Wear, 1 mile SE of Durham. It was built by Prior Hotoun; was occupied, for a time, by Cromwell; and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

HOUGHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Dover district, Kent. The village stands near the Southeastern railway, 1 mile from the coast, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dover. The parish contains also the hamlets of Hougham-court and West Hougham, and the western outskirts of the town of Dover; and is partly within Dover borough. Post-town, Dover. Acres, 3,275; of which 280 are water. Real property, exclusive of the part within Dover borough, £3,700. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 2,639; in 1861, 3,372. Houses, 389. The increase of pop. was caused by building operations of a Freehold Land Society, and by the opening of three new brickfields. Pop. of the part within Dover borough, in 1861, 2,800. Houses, 285. The Heights barracks, the Citadel Engineers' barracks, the Western Heights hospital, the Drop redoubt, the Married Soldiers' quarters, and the Kent Artillery Militia stores are here; and, at the census of 1861, they aggregately had 1,263 inmates. The property is much subdivided. The chapelry of Christ Church, or of Hougham-in-Dover, is within the parish; was constituted in 1844; and contained 1,803 of the pop. in 1861. The parochial living is a vicarage, and that of Christ Church is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value of the former, £135; of the latter, not reported.* Patron of the former, the Archbishop of Canterbury; of the latter, Trustees. The parochial church is early English, and has been partially restored and enlarged. The church of Christ Church is good.—The sub-district contains twelve parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 19,321. Pop., 3,242. Houses, 1,301.

HOUGHAM, a village and a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln. The village stands on the river Witham, near the Great Northern railway, 6 miles NNW of Grantham; and has a station on the railway. The parish comprises 2,590 acres; and its post-town is Hough, under Grantham. Real property, £4,027. Pop., 349. Houses, 77. The manor belonged formerly to the Brudenell family, and belongs now to Sir John C. Thorold, Bart. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Marston, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £740.* Patron, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. The church is chiefly early English; has Norman pillars on the S aisle; was recently restored; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a handsome screen, and a figured monumental stone of a Knight Templar.

HOUGHAM-COURT, a hamlet in Hougham parish, Kent; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Hougham village.

HOUGHAM-IN-DOVER. See **HOUGHAM**, Kent.

HOUGHAM (West), a hamlet in Hougham parish, Kent; 1 mile W of Hougham village.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, a village and a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln. The village stands on an eminence, 2 miles NW of Hougham r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ N of Grantham; is a pleasant place; and has a post-office, of the name of Hough, under Grantham. The parish contains also the hamlets of Brandon and Gelston. Acres, 3,600. Real property, £7,668; of which £27 are in quarries. Pop., 655. Houses, 144. The manor and most of the property belong to Earl Brownlow. An artificial mound, near the church, bears the name of Castle Hill. Several fine springs, the source of the river Brant,

are at the village; and one of them is chalybeate. An Augustinian priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary de Voto at Cherburgh in Normandy, was found at Houghton about the year 1164; was given, by Richard II., first to the priory of Spittle-on-the-Street in Lincolnshire, afterwards to the Chartreuse at Coventry; was restored, by Henry IV. to Cherburgh; was transferred, by Henry V., to the priory of Montgrace in Yorkshire; and went, with that priory, at the Reformation, to John, Lord Russell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £110.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church is later English; was restored in 1845; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with fine pinnacled tower; and contains a very ancient font, and two handsome monuments to the Payne family. There are a chapel of ease at Brandon, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and an ancient cross at Gelston, an endowed school at Houghton, and charities about £30.

HOUGHTON, a topographical name, signifying "hill-town."

HOUGHTON, a township in Stanwix parish, and a chapelry including also Kingmoor extra-parochial tract, Cumberland. The township lies on an affluent of the river Eden and on the North British railway, adjacent to the Roman wall, 2½ miles N by E of Carlisle. Acres, 1,478. Real property, £2,579. Pop., 369. Houses, 80. The chapelry was constituted in 1841; and its post-town is Carlisle. Pop., 865. Houses, 178. Houghton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £40. Patrons, Trustees. The church was built in 1840, and has a tower. There is an endowed school.

HOUGHTON, a hamlet in Sourton parish; Devon; 4½ miles SW of Okehampton.

HOUGHTON, a village and a parish in Stockbridge district, Hants. The village stands 1½ mile W by N of Horsebridge r. station, and 2½ SW by W of Stockbridge; and has a post-office under Winchester. The parish includes the tythings of Houghton-Drayton and North Houghton. Acres, 2,642. Real property, £3,994. Pop., 428. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to — Warner, Esq. A race-course here was broken up, and put under the plough; a new race-course having been formed in the parish of Wallop. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £438.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is ancient but good, and has a wooden tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £4.

HOUGHTON, a village and a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdon. The village stands on the river Ouse, near the Huntingdon and Cambridge railway, 2½ miles WNW of St. Ives; and has a post-office under Huntingdon. The parish comprises 1,640 acres. Real property, £3,089. Pop., 484. Houses, 110. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Manchester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £400.* Patron, the Duke of Manchester. The church is very ancient; was recently restored; consists of nave, N aisle, chancel, and S porch, with tower and spire; and contains an early English stone seat, and an elegant piscina. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and a British school.

HOUGHTON, a hamlet and a township in Winwick parish, Lancashire. The hamlet lies 2½ miles NNE of Warrington. The township includes also Middleton and Arbury, and comprises 839 acres. Real property, £1,174. Pop., 253. Houses, 45.

HOUGHTON, a hamlet in Spittlegate, Houghton, and Walton township, Grantham parish, Lincoln; 1 mile SSE of Grantham. A paper mill is here.

HOUGHTON, a village in Burton parish, Pembrokeshire; near Milford haven, 4½ miles N of Pembrok.

HOUGHTON, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; on the river Arun, ¼ mile WSW of Amberley r. station, and 3½ N of Arundel. Post-town, Amberley, under Arundel. Acres, 1,455. Real property, £815; of which £30 are in quarries. Pop., 165. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Houghton Hill com-

mands a fine view to the sea. Barrows are on heights in the W. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Amberley, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is a recent edifice, in the early English style.

HOUGHTON, a hamlet in Sancton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; under the Wolds, 2 miles SSE of Market-Weighton. Houghton Hall is a fine residence, in a well-wooded park; and a Roman Catholic chapel is near it.

HOUGHTON, Notts. See HAUGHTON.

HOUGHTON, Leicester. See HOTOX.

HOUGHTON AND CLOSEHOUSE, a township in Heddon-on-the-Wall parish, Northumberland; near the Roman wall, 8½ miles W by N of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Acres, 597. Pop., 147. Houses, 38. An old tower is here, 100 feet by 44. Closehouse belonged to the Ratcliffes, and passed to the Bewicks.

HOUGHTON-CHAPEL. See TOSSIDE.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a village and a parish in Amphilh district, Beds. The village stands near the Bedford and Watford railway, 2½ miles NNE of Amphilh, and 2½ NE of the Amphilh station of the Northwestern railway. The parish comprises 3,345 acres. Post-town, Amphilh. Real property, £4,953. Pop., 784. Houses, 179. The property is divided among a few, but belongs chiefly to the Duke of Bedford and the Rev. Lord John Thynne. Houghton Park estate belonged anciently to the Conquests; passed, in 1615, to the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, sister of Sir Philip Sidney; went afterwards, through several hands, to the Duke of Bedford; was sold, soon after 1794, to Lord Ossory; has returned to the Duke of Bedford; and is now united to Amphilh Park. The mansion on it was built by the Countess of Pembroke; is said to have been a handsome edifice; was reduced to a shell in 1794; and is now a ruin. James I. was entertained, in 1605, by Sir Richard Conquest, at Houghton-Berie, the remains of which were lately taken down. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Houghton-Gildable, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £648.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is old, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, six alms-houses, and some other charities. Dr. Archer, chaplain to James I., and Dr. Zachary Grey, the commentator on Shakespeare, were rectors.

HOUGHTON-DRAYTON, a tything in Houghton parish, Hants; on the river Test and the Andover railway, 2½ miles SW by W of Stockbridge. Real property, £2,351. Pop., 396.

HOUGHTON-GILDABLE, a quondam parish in Beds; incorporated, in 1637, with Houghton-Conquest. It still ranks as a rectory, annexed to that of Houghton-Conquest.

HOUGHTON-GLASS, a township in Castleford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NW of Pontefract. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £2,372; of which £15 are in mines, and £160 in quarries. Pop., 489. Houses, 113. Excellent limestone is here; also an excellent bed of sand, much used by glass-makers and iron-founders. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a Church of England preaching-house and school.

HOUGHTON (GREAT), a township in Darfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the North Midland railway, 5½ miles E of Barnsley. Acres, 1,637. Real property, £2,094. Pop., 309. Houses, 72. The manor belongs to the Milnes family. A ruined ancient hall is here, and has been partly converted into a public-house. An old chapel adjoins the ruins, and is used as a chapel of ease. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a slightly endowed school. Elliott, the corn-law rhymist, spent here the closing part of his life.

HOUGHTON (GREAT), a parish in Hardington district, Northamptonshire; near the river Nen and the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 2½ miles ESE of Northampton. Post-town, Northampton. Acres, 1,783. Real property, £4,646. Pop., 365. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. Great Houghton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £820.* Patron, Mag-

Jalen College, Oxford. The church is an edifice in the Italian style. Charities, 24.

HOUGHTON-HANGING. See HANGING-HOUGHTON.

HOUGHTON-IN-THE-BRAKE. See HOUGHTON (New).

HOUGHTON-IN-THE-HOLE, or HOUGHTON-LE-DALE, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; on the river Stiffkey, and on the Norwich and Wells railway, 1 mile SSW of New Walsingham. Post-town, New Walsingham, under Fakenham. Acres, 978. Real property, £1,615. Pop., 191. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Henry L. Warner, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £148. Patron, H. L. Warner, Esq. The church is decorated English, and has a fine E window, and remains of a carved screen. A small ancient chapel, on the W side of the parish, is supposed to have belonged to Walsingham abbey; and was converted into a barn.

HOUGHTON-LE-SIDE, a township in Gainford parish, Durham; on Whinstone-dyke, 6 miles NW of Darlington. Acres, 1,060. Real property, £1,223; of which £64 are in quarries. Pop., 133. Houses, 28. The township is a meet for the Raby hounds; and it has a national school.

HOUGHTON-LE-SKERNE. See HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Durham. The town stands near a system of local railways, connected with the Hartlepool and Sunderland and the Durham and Sunderland lines, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Fence-Houses station of the Northeastern railway, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Durham. It got the latter part of its name either from its abundant springs, or more probably from the family of Le Spring, who, in the 13th century, held the manor. It possesses celebrity from the scene of the labours of Bernard Gilpin, commonly called the Apostle of the North, who was long the parish rector, and died in 1553; and it has been much visited on his account. It is approached from the r. station, by Rainton Hill, now covered with colliery works, and where Lord Burleigh made a notable exclamation respecting Gilpin. It stands at the head of a beautiful vale, opening to the W, and sheltered from northerly and easterly winds by Houghton and Wardenlaw hills. It has undergone great improvement since 1810; and it now contains many large and handsome houses; yet it presents, in a general view, the appearance of a large blackened village. Its parish church is an interesting cruciform edifice, of the period of transition from early English to decorated; stands in the centre of a square area in the lower part of the town; is approached through an avenue of fine sycamores; was recently restored; measures 93 feet by 46 in the nave, 48 by 20 in the chancel, and 87 in the transept; has a central tower, the upper storey of which is modern, and superseded a low leaden spire; had formerly, attached to it, a chantry and two guilds; and contains a cinque-cento altar-tomb of Bernard Gilpin, a brass of R. Belasis of 1537, and the effigies of a knight, said by some to be that of Sir R. Belasis of the time of Henry III., but always referred by tradition to Sir John le Spring, who was murdered in his own manor-house here in the time of Edward III. The ballad of Surtees says respecting that knight, —

"Pray for the sowle of Sir John le Spring!
When the black monks sing, and the vesper bells ring,
Pray for the sprite of a murder'd knight;
Pray for the sowle of Sir John le Spring.
He fell not when before the Cross
The waning Crescent fled,
When the martyr's palm and the golden crown
Reward Christ's soldier dead, &c."

The rectory was built in 1664-7, stands embosomed in sycamores, and is an embattled edifice, of venerable appearance. A tower connected with it, built in 1483, and forming part of the rectory inhabited by Gilpin, was recently destroyed. But a thorn-tree, said to have been planted by Gilpin, and commonly called Gilpin's Thorn, is still in the garden, and measures $11\frac{1}{4}$ feet at 2 feet

from the ground. The rectory has been inhabited by Archbishop Sancroft, George Davenport, Peter Heylin, and the oriental traveller, Sir George Wheler. The Roman Catholic church was built in 1837; and is a neat edifice, in the pointed style. There are places of worship also for United Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, and United Methodists. The mechanics' institution was built in 1851; has a tower over the entrance; and contains a library and reading-room. The Kieper grammar school stands near the parish church; was founded by Bernard Gilpin, and by Heath of Kieper; and has an endowed income of £181. Wheler's school has £80; the Kieper alms-houses have £81; and other charities have £150. There are also a national school and a workhouse; and the latter, at the census of 1861, had 43 inmates. The town has a post-office; under Fence-Houses, and is a seat of petty sessions. A weekly market is held on Friday; and an annual fair or festival used to commence on the Sunday after New Michaelmas day, and to continue three or four days. There are breweries, an iron foundry, and two brick kilns; but the chief trade arises from numerous and extensive coal mines in the vicinity, yielding coal of superior quality, and sending it off, by railways, to the ports. There are also, in the neighbourhood, extensive quarries of limestone and freestone, and several chalybeate springs. An ancient church or religious house stood on the S side of the town, in a field called Kirk-Lee; but has completely disappeared. Ancient coins, carved stones, and other vestiges of antiquity have been found. Houghton Hall, at the head of the town, is a massive, oblong, mullioned structure of 1589-1623; was built by the Cromwellian trooper, R. Hutton, out of his share of the plunder of Dundee; and is now the seat of G. Elliott, Esq. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 3,224; in 1861, 3,824. Houses, 710.

The township comprises 1,475 acres. Real property, £7,698; of which £518 are in railways. Pop., 4,741. Houses, 892.—The parish contains also the townships of Wardenlaw, Morton Grange, Newbottle, Penshaw, Offerton, West Herrington, East and Middle Herrington, Great Eppleton, Little Eppleton, Hetton-le-Hole, East Rainton, West Rainton, Moorsley, Moorhouse, Coken, Bourn-Moor, and South Biddick. Acres, 15,494. Real property, £71,265; of which £23,600 are in mines, £1,487 in quarries, and £3,750 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 20,284; in 1861, 22,582. Houses, 4,524. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £1,600. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The rectories of Hetton-le-Hole, Penshaw, and Rainton, were erected out of the parish under an act of 16 George III., and were endowed out of the revenues of the mother rectory, which previously was one of the richest livings in England. The p. curacy of Newbottle, with the chapelry of Herrington, also is a separate benefice.

The sub-district contains the H.-le-S. townships of H.-le-S., Wardenlaw, Morton-Grange, Newbottle, Penshaw, Offerton, and the Herringtons, and the Bishop-Wearmouth township of Silksworth. Acres, 9,720. Pop., 11,238. Houses, 2,172.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Hetton-le-Hole, containing the townships of H.-le-H., E. and W. Rainton, Moorsley, Moorhouse, and the two Eppletons. Acres of the district, 16,202. Poor-rates in 1863, £5,317. Pop. in 1851, 19,564; in 1861, 21,773. Houses, 4,355. Marriages in 1862, 121; births, 945,—of which 43 were illegitimate; deaths, 549,—of which 296 were at ages under 5 years, and 4 at ages above 35. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,421; births, 7,675; deaths, 4,376. The places of worship, in 1851, were 6 of the Church of England, with 2,850 sittings; 1 of United Presbyterians, with 220 s.; 1 of Independents, with 170 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 200 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,242 s.; 7 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,205 s.; 5 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,343 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 52 attendants; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 270 sittings. The schools were 12 public day schools, with 1,286 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 1,080 s.; 32 Sunday schools, with 2,990 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 79 s.

HOUGHTON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Worsley parish, Lancashire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Manchester.

HOUGHTON (LITTLE), a parish in Hardingsstone district, Northamptonshire; on the river Nen and the Northampton and Peterborough railway, near Billing Road r. station, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by S of Northampton. It has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 1,070. Real property, £3,317. Pop., 578. Houses, 134. The manor belongs to W. Smyth, Esq.; and most of the land belongs to him, to T. Marriot, Esq., and to the Rev. C. Smyth. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Brafield-on-the-Green, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rev. C. Smyth. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, an endowed school with £21 a-year, and some charities.

HOUGHTON (LITTLE), a township in Long Houghton parish, Northumberland; 1 mile NW of Long Houghton. It contains the hamlet of Little Mill. Acres, 753. Pop., 130. Houses, 23. Lead ore has been worked, and coal, of a peculiar kind, is found.

HOUGHTON (LITTLE), a township in Darfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Darfield. Acres, 644. Real property, £1,254. Pop., 93. Houses, 20. The manor belongs to the Rev. G. Wright.

HOUGHTON (LONG), a township and a parish in Alnwick district, Northumberland. The township lies on the Northeastern railway and on the coast, 4 miles ENE of Alnwick; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bilton, Northumberland. Acres, 2,747; of which 222 are water. Pop., 491. Houses, 104. The parish contains also the township of Little Houghton and that of Boulmer and Seaton-House. Acres, 4,113. Real property, £5,976. Pop., 777. Houses, 154. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. Coal, limestone, and lead ore are found. Boulmer bay and Ratcatcher crag are here; and the latter commands an extensive coast-view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £162.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is ancient but good; and has a massive tower, with walls of great thickness, and with some early Norman windows. There is a national school.

HOUGHTON (NEW), HOUGHTON-IN-THE-BRAKE, or HOUGHTON-NEXT-HARPLEY, a village and a parish in Docking district, Norfolk. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Fakenham r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Houghton, under Rougham. The parish comprises 1,495 acres. Real property, £1,322. Pop., 227. Houses, 53. The property, with Houghton Hall, belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley. Houghton Hall was built by Sir Robert Walpole, after designs by Ripley; presents a principal front of 166 feet with a cupola and lantern at each angle; has wings connected by a Tuscan colonnade, making a total frontage of 450 feet; contains a staircase by Kent, a hall of 40 feet by 40, a saloon of 40 feet by 30, a library of 22 feet by 21, and other spacious apartments; is enriched with noble and costly works of art; had a collection of pictures which was sold, in 1779, for £45,500, to the Empress Catherine of Russia; stands in rather a flat park, with many fine old beech and other trees, of Sir Robert's planting; was inhabited, for ten years, by Sir Robert Walpole; and was visited, in 1814 and 1818, by the Duke of Wellington. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £110. Patron, the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church was repaired by Sir Robert Walpole; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a small tower; and contains an effigy of a prior of Coxford, of the time of Edward I. The church-vault contains the remains of fifteen generations of the Walpole family.

HOUGHTON (NORTH), a tything in Houghton parish, Hants; near Stockbridge. Real property, £1,643. Pop., 27.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a village and a parish in Billesdon district, Leicestershire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Billesdon, and 6 E by S of Leicester r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Houghton,

under Leicester. The parish comprises 2,450 acres. Real property, £3,672. Pop., 449. Houses, 100. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to H. L. Keek, Esq. There is a mineral spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £262.* Patron, W. Freer, Esq. The church is old; was recently restored; and has a spire, open seats, and an old font. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Swaffham r. station. Post-town, Swaffham. Acres, 601. Real property, £1,001. Pop., 49. Houses, 10. The manor belongs to E. A. Applegate, Esq. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of North Pickenham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower.

HOUGHTON-REGIS, a village and a parish in Linton district, Beds. The village stands near Watling-street, 1 mile N of Dunstable r. station; and has a post-office under Dunstable. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bidwell, Puddle-hill, Sewell, and Thorn. Acres, 4,500. Real property, £3,920. Pop., 2,169. Houses, 452. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Bedford. Houghton Hall is the seat of H. Brandreth, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £400.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is early English; was recently restored; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains an effigy of a knight and monuments of the Brandreths. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a large national school of 1847, an endowed school with £50 a-year, and a charity with £10.

HOUGHTON (WEST), a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Deane parish, Bolton district, Lancashire. The village stands near the Bolton and Wigan railway, 5 miles SW by W of Bolton; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under Bolton, a police station, and fairs on 27 Feb. and 12 Oct.—The township comprises 4,460 acres. Real property, £16,679; of which £2,790 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 4,547; in 1861, 5,156. Houses, 1,064. The land belongs chiefly to five. There are collieries, two silk factories, cotton-mills, and a nail-manufacture.—The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1860. Pop., 3,379. Houses, 806. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £170.* Patron, the Vicar of Deane. The church was rebuilt about 1700; and comprises nave, aisle, and chancel. There are chapels for Independents, Quakers, and Methodists, and a national school.—The sub-district is coterminous with the township.

HOUGHTON-WINTERBORNE, a parish in Blandford district, Dorset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Blandford r. station. Post-town, Blandford. Acres, 1,923. Real property, £1,350. Pop., 234. Houses, 55. The manor belonged to the Despensers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £180.* Patron, Mrs. Michell. The church is ancient, and has a tower.

HOUND, a village and a parish in South Stoneham district, Hants. The village stands on the E side of Southampton water, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Southampton r. station; and is near Netley Abbey and Hamble, each of which has a post-office under Southampton. The parish contains the tythings of Satchell, Sholing, and Netley. Acres, 4,691; of which 1,035 are water. Real property, exclusive of Sholing, £3,207. Pop. in 1851, 807; in 1861, 2,039. Houses, 350. The increase of pop. was caused partly by works in progress at the Victoria hospital at Netley. The property is subdivided. The objects of chief interest are at Netley Abbey, and will be noticed in the article NETLEY. Much of the land is under wood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £215.* Patron, Winchester College. The church is very old; was restored in 1866; and consists only of nave and very long chancel, with small wooden steeple. A church, with 350 sittings, was recently erected at Sholing. The p. curacy of Bursledon is a separate benefice.

HOUNSBOROUGH, BARWICK, AND COKER, a hundred in Somerset; bounded on the E and the S by Dorset, on the W by Crewkerne hundred, on the N by Stone and Tintinhull hundreds; and containing sixteen parishes. Acres, 18,634. Pop. in 1851, 8,460; in 1861, 7,372. Houses, 1,678.

HOUNDSTONE, a hamlet in Brimpton parish, Somerset; 2 miles W of Yeovil. Pop., 33.

HOUND-STREET, a hamlet in Marksbury parish, Somerset; 4½ miles S of Keynsham. Pop., 50.

HOUNDROT. See BECKY (TAE).

HOUNSDOWN, a hamlet in New Forest, Hants; in a pastoral tract, 5½ miles W of Southampton. It has a post-office under Southampton.

HOUNSLOW, a town, a chapelry, and a quondam heath in Middlesex. The town is in the parishes of Heston and Islesworth; stands on the edge of the quondam heath, on a loop line of the Southwestern railway, about 1½ mile from the Thames, 3¼ W by N of Richmond, and 9 WSW of Hyde Park corner in London; is within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan police; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office; under London W. It was known, at Domesday, as Hondeslawe; it became the seat of a priory in the 13th century; it acquired importance from being situated on the great line of thoroughfare from London to the west of England; it was officially reported, in 1650, to contain then 120 houses, mostly inns and ale-houses dependent upon travellers; it continued to flourish, in connexion with the thoroughfare, till the era of railways; it then sank, for a time, into much depression; it afterwards rose to new prosperity, and underwent much improvement; it now presents a pleasing appearance, with modern shops and good houses; it possesses advantages which render it a favourable residence for gentlemen connected with the metropolis; it once had a weekly market, and still has fairs on Trinity Monday and the Monday after Michaelmas; it publishes a weekly newspaper; and it has a church, an Independent chapel, two Baptist chapels, a townhall, and a subscription school. The priory at it was founded in 1211; belonged to the order of Trinitarians for the redemption of captives; went, at the dissolution, to Lord Windsor; and passed to the Bulstrodes and others. The church of it became the church of the chapelry. The present church is a modern reconstruction, in the Italian style; was enlarged, by the addition of a chancel, in 1856; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and bell-turret; is adorned with twelve cupolas or spires; and contains a handsome font, a mural monument of a knight, and a monument to W. Bulstrode, an ambassador of the time of Charles II. The Independent chapel contains about 500 sittings. The town-hall was built at a cost of upwards of £3,000; is a recent and ornamental edifice; and contains a banking-office, a reading-room, and a library. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3,514; in 1861, 5,760. Houses, 1,304. Pop. of the Heston portion in 1861, 3,198. Houses, 667. Robert de Hounslow, who died in 1340, Roan, auditor to Queen Elizabeth, and Henry Elsynge, clerk to the house of Commons in the time of Charles I., were natives.

The chapelry is less extensive than the town, and was made ecclesiastically parochial in 1835. Pop. in 1861, 5,201. Houses, 1,129. Pop. of the Heston portion, 2,345. Houses, 483. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £305. Patron, the Bishop of London.—The heath extended westward from the town; comprised between 4,200 and 6,500 acres; was, at one time, notorious for highway robberies, and celebrated for races; but has been mostly enclosed; and is now beautified with plantations, and with numerous handsome residences. It retains traces of ancient encampments; and it had, in particular, a camp of Cæsar, near the Roman way to Staines. A conference was held on it, in 1217, between the deputies of Henry III. and the Dauphin; an encampment of Gloucester was on it, in 1267, against Henry III.; an encampment of Charles I., in 1642, before the battle of Brentford; encampments of Essex, in 1642 and 1647; encampments of James II., in 1686 and 1688; an encampment of Marlborough in 1740;

and reviews were held on it by George III. A portable wooden chapel of James II. stood on it, in connexion with his encampments; and, after the Revolution, was removed, by Dr. Tenison, to Conduit-street. General Roy's base line of 27,404 feet, for the trigonometrical survey, was laid down on it in 1784. Large cavalry barracks for the London district, an exercising-ground of about 300 acres for reviewing troops, and militia quarters and an arsenal, are now on it. Extensive gunpowder mills stand beyond the barracks, 2 miles WSW of the town; bear commonly the name of Hounslow mills, but are within Twickenham parish; and are notable for an explosion in 1835, which was felt for many miles around, and for another in 1850, which was heard at distances of from 40 to 60 miles.

HOUSESTEADS, a station on the Roman wall, in Northumberland; 3 miles N of Bardon Mill r. station, and 5½ NE of Haltwhistle. It is the most remarkable of all the stations; retains extensive and interesting portions of its original Roman work; was visited by a large excursion party, from the British Association meeting at Newcastle, in 1863; and is called by Stukely the "Tadmor," by Bruce the "Pompeii," of Britain. It was the Borcovicus of the Romans, and was garrisoned by the Tungrian cohort. It occupies a lofty ridge, with a wide view on the E, the S, and the W; contains an area of nearly 5 acres; is in the form of a parallelogram, rounded at the corners, and extending from E to W; and has the wall on the N, while the vallum probably ran along the S. It shows an indication, in projecting beyond the wall's line, of having been constructed prior to the wall; it had natural defences on all sides except the W; and it was defended, on that side, by a triple line of ramparts. A number of suburban houses have left vestiges exterior to its S side; its own wall, on that side, still stands ten or twelve courses high; two principal streets traverse its interior, crossing each other at right angles; the W gate retains its strong, central gate-post, and has also, in a ruined state, each of its guard-chambers; the intersecting point of the two principal streets retains a large square base of a pillar; and the entire station, besides having yielded numerous interesting relics which have been carried away, exhibits a surprising amount at once of solid masonry, of broken columns, and of fragments of mill-stones and pottery.

HOUSHAM. See HOWSHAM.

HOVE, a town and a parish in Steyning district, Sussex. The town stands on the coast and on the South Coast railway, contiguous to Brighton; was, not long ago, a small village of scattered houses; is now a suburb or rather part of Brighton; is united to the main body of that town by a series of streets and squares; extends to the W; comprises handsome streets, squares, and terraces, equal or superior to the best in other parts of Brighton; is a coast-guard station; and has two stations, of the names of Hove and Cliftonville, on the railway, and a post-office; under Brighton. The parish is all within Brighton parliamentary borough; and comprises 712 acres of land and 160 of water. Real property, £38,660. Pop. in 1851, 4,104; in 1861, 9,624. Houses, 1,256. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the extension of Brighton. Hove House is the residence of W. Rigden, Esq., the famous feeder of Southdown sheep; and nearly all the land is occupied by him. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Preston, in the diocese of Chichester; and there are four separate livings, all p. curacies, called St. Andrew, St. John the Baptist, St. Patrick and St. James, and Holy Trinity-with-Preston-Cliftonville. Value of the vicarage, £306; * of the p. curacies, not reported. Patron of the vicarage, the Bishop of Chichester; of St. Andrew, Sir H. Fleetwood; of St. John the Baptist and Holy Trinity, the Vicar; of St. Patrick and St. James, the Rev. James O'Brien. The parochial church stands at Cliftonville; is Norman, with retention of the original arches; was thoroughly restored in 1834; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. St. Andrew's church stands in Waterloo-street; and is a neat edifice, containing several handsome tablets. St. John's church stands at the W end of the Western-

road; and is a cruciform edifice, in the early English style. St. James' church stands in Cambridge-road; was built, in 1858, at the expense of the Rev. James O'Brien; is a large and noble edifice, in the early decorated English style; and comprises entrance-choir, lofty nave, chancel, two aisles, and chapels. Holy Trinity church stands at Cliftonville; was built in 1864; is in the early English style; and contains 650 sittings. There are also non-established places of worship, and public schools. See BRIGHTON.

HOVERINGHAM, a village and a parish in Southwell district, Notts. The village stands near the river Trent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Lowtham r. station, and 5 S of Southwell; and has a post-office under Southwell, and a spa in a field at the back of the church. The parish comprises 1,050 acres. Real property, £2,288. Pop., 387. Houses, 83. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir John Sutton, Bart. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £62. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is old, in fair condition; and has a Norman porch, a tower, and some old table tombs. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

HOVETON-ST. JOHN, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 8 miles NE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Hoveton-St. Peter, under Norwich. Acres, 1,541. Real property, £2,373. Pop., 285. Houses, 60.—The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. T. G. Blofield. Hoveton House is a mansion of brick, with Grecian pilasters; and stands in a well-wooded park. There is a lake of 123 acres. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hoveton-St. Peter, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is ancient but good; has a brick tower; and stands on a rising ground. There are four almshouses.

HOVETON-ST. PETER, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; near the river Bure, 9 miles NE of Norwich r. station. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 952. Real property, £2,356. Pop., 131. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. Hoveton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Hoveton-St. John, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £134. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is a brick structure of 1624, and was recently in bad condition.

HOVINGHAM, a village, a township, and a sub-district, in Malton district, and a parish partly also in Helmsley district N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the vicinal Roman road from Malton to Isurium, near the Thirk, Malton, and Driffield railway, amid a richly wooded and picturesque tract of country, 9 miles WNW of New Malton; is believed to occupy the site of a Roman settlement; was once a market town; and has a post-office; under York, a railway station, a hotel, a church, an endowed school, and a fair on 14 Aug. A Roman bath in good preservation, and a small tessellated pavement were discovered near it in 1745; and other Roman relics have been found in the neighbourhood. Three spas, said to have stimulating and aperient properties, are at a short distance from the village; and a neat bath-building, in pleasant grounds, is beside them. The church has a fine old Saxon tower, with new stone roof; was rebuilt in 1860; comprises nave with N and S aisles, and chancel with N aisle; and shows some beautiful stone carving. Hovingham Hall, the seat of Sir W. Worsley, Bart., a modern mansion in the Italian style, is in the village.—The township comprises 3,110 acres. Real property, £3,796. Pop., 608. Houses, 121.—The parish contains also the townships of Scackleton, Fryton, Wath, South Holme, and Airyholme and Howthorpe in Malton district, and those of Cotton and East Ness in Helmsley district. Acres, 9,044. Real property, exclusive of East Ness, £9,666. Pop., 1,208. Houses, 223. The property is not much divided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £101. Patron, W. C. Worsley, Esq. Charities, £17.—The sub-district, in addition to the Malton townships of H. parish, contains all Slingsby parish, and three townships of two other parishes. Acres, 12,754. Pop., 2,198. Houses, 419.

HOWARD (CASTLE). See CASTLE HOWARD.

HOWARD-STREET. See LIVERPOOL.

HOW-BOUND, a township in Castle-Sowerby parish, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Hesket-Newmarket. Real property, £1,456. Pop., 219. Houses, 42. How Hill here is crowned by an ancient earthwork.

HOWBOURNE. See BUXTEAD.

HOWBROOK, a hamlet in Wortley township, Tanckersley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Peniston.

HOWBURY HALL, the seat of the Polhill-Turners, in Renhold parish, Beds; on the river Ouse, 3 miles NE of Bedford. It is a beautiful mansion, in a park of about 100 acres; and an old amphitheatre is near it.

HOW-CAPLE, a village and a parish in Ross district, Hereford. The village stands near the river Wye, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Fawley r. station, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Ross; and has a post-office under Ross. The parish comprises 1,018 acres. Real property, £1,918. Pop., 161. Houses, 29. The manor belongs to Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Holt. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Sollers-Hope, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £344.* Patron, Mrs. S. Stackhouse. The church has a pinnacled tower.

HOWDEN, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in E. R. Yorkshire. The town stands about a mile S of the Hull and Selby railway, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the river Ouse, in a flat but fertile tract of country, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Selby. It is an ancient place, and was originally called Hoveden or Hovendene. The manor belonged to Peterborough abbey; was forfeited by that abbey to Edward the Confessor; was given, by William the Conqueror, to the bishops of Durham; was temporarily alienated from the bishops, or demised by them, at different periods, to other parties; had a palace of theirs on the S side of the parish church; and continues still in their possession. The palace is now a ruin; showed recently a centre, a front, and a W wing; was converted, in conjunction with modern buildings, into a farm-house; had, to the E, several large structures, which appear to have included an extensive cloister or vault,—to the W, a very long range of barns or granaries,—on the S, a park extending to the Ouse; and was the favourite residence of some of the most distinguished of the bishops of Durham, and the death-place of Bishops Pudsey, Kirkham, and Skirlaw. The church succeeded a previous one, noticed in Domesday book, and appears to have been partly built with its materials. It was originally rectorial, in the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham; but, in 1267, it was made collegiate for five prebendaries, each of them to maintain at his own cost a priest and clerk; and it afterwards had a sixth prebendary, and five chantries. It lost its collegiate character and its revenues at the Reformation; it soon afterwards began to show symptoms of decay; its choir was relinquished for public use in 1630, in consequence of having become unsafe; and this was subsequently much injured by disturbances of the civil war, and became roofless and otherwise ruinous in 1696. But the church, as it now stands, though a ruin in the E part, is one of the noblest in Yorkshire, and presents a venerable and magnificent aspect. It belongs chiefly to the 13th century, but includes some fine additions of later date; and the W portion is in good repair, and used regularly for divine service. The pile consists of a nave of seven bays, with a N aisle and two S aisles; a transept of two bays, with an E chantry in each wing; a S porch; a central tower; the ruined choir; and an octagonal chapter-house, with a S chapel. The nave is 105 feet long and 66 wide; the transept is 117 feet long and 30 wide; the tower is 135 feet high; the choir is 120 feet long and 66 wide; and the entire pile is 255 feet long. The W front is very rich; has a recessed great door, between two blank arches filled with tracery; shows a window of two orders and four lights, with crocketed canopy and decorated geometrical tracery; and is flanked, in front, with two pinnacled octagonal turrets. The tower is of two stories, embattled, with NW turret; and has, on the first story two very lofty, blank, transomed, mullioned, perpendicular windows. The choir is beautiful even in ruins;

its E end consists of a high pinnacled gable, between pedimented buttresses and two octagonal four-stage towers; and its aisles are flanked by niched buttresses and octagonal turrets. The chapter-house has a rich arch and vestibule; it had an octagonal stone roof, which fell in 1750; and it contains thirty seats with very delicate and beautiful sculpture. The interior of the church contains an altar-piece of 1764, by Bell of Selby; a rood-screen, with quatrefoils in the spandrels; and two altar-tombs and some other monuments of much antiquity and interest.

The town has been much improved, and is neat, respectable, and well-built. It has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, two chief inns, a town-hall, three dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar-school, a national school, a mechanics' institute, an agricultural association, a work-house, and charities about £40; is a seat of county courts and a polling-place; and gives the title of Baron to the Cradocks of Grinstead. An ancient building, called the moot-hall, was taken down in 1822. The town-hall is a stone edifice, opposite the church; and serves for the county courts. The Roman Catholic chapel stands in Kneadlington-road, and is a handsome edifice. The grammar school has £22 a-year from endowment. The workhouse stands at the W extremity of the town; and is a substantial building, in the Tudor style. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a cattle market, on every alternate Tuesday; a wool market, in June and July; and fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle, on 15, 16, and 17 April, on the Monday and five following days after Doncaster races, and on 2 Oct. The chief local trade, besides that of the markets and the fairs, is connected with a tannery, three brick and tile works, some corn-mills, and a small boat harbour on the Ouse. Roger de Hoveden, a monkish chronicler, was a native; and Edward II. visited the town in 1312. Pop. in 1851, 2,235; in 1861, 2,376. Houses, 539.

The township comprises 2,774 acres. Real property, £10,732; of which £150 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,507. Houses, 566.—The parish contains also the townships of Barmby-on-the-Marsh, Asselby, Kneadlington, Kilpin, Skelton, Saltmarsh, Cotnes, Yokefleet, Laxton, Metham, Balkholme, Belby, and Thorpe. Acres, 16,292. Real property, £34,424. Pop., 5,209. Houses, 1,119. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £178.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The p. curacies of Barmby-Marsh and Laxton are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains also Wressell parish, three townships of Hemingbrough, two of Easttrington, and the extra-parochial tract of Brindleys. Acres, 28,443. Pop., 6,934. Houses, 1,496.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Holme, conterminous with Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor parish; the sub-district of Bubwith, containing the parishes of Bubwith and Ellerton-Priory, and two townships of Aughton; and the sub-district of Newport, containing the parishes of Blacktoft, New Village, and Hotham, three townships of Easttrington, two of South Cave, two of North Cave, and the extra-parochial tract of Cheapshades. Acres, 72,253. Poor rates, in 1863, £6,084. Pop. in 1851, 14,436; in 1861, 15,001. Houses, 3,156. Marriages, in 1862, 111; births, 653,—of which 50 were illegitimate; deaths, 401,—of which 161 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,245; births, 5,740; deaths, 3,322. The places of worship, in 1851, were 14 of the Church of England, with 4,477 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 450 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 150 s.; 26 of Wesleyans, with 3,992 s.; 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,211 s.; 2 of Roman Catholics, with 120 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 23 attendants. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,117 scholars; 46 private day schools, with 853 s.; 24 Sunday schools, with 1,417 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 6 s.

HOWDEN, or HOWDEN-PANS, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Wallsend parish, Northumberland. The village stands on the river Tyne, adjacent to the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway, 2½ miles SW by W

of North Shields; and has a station, of the name of Howden, on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Howden-Pans, under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was noted, in the 16th and 17th centuries, for extensive glass-works; it afterwards had numerous salt-pans, whence it took the suffix to its alternative name; it now has ship-building yards, a brewery, and the extensive works of the River Tyne Commissioners; and it is adjacent to a commodious dock, called the Northumberland Dock, opened in 1857, and situated in Chirton township, Tynemouth parish.—The township includes the village, and extends beyond it. Pop., 1,313. Houses, 179.—The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1859. Pop., 3,443. Houses, 554. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £196. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

HOWDEN-FEE, a manor in Walkington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Beverley. Pop., 356. Houses, 81.

HOWDENSHERE, a wapentake in E. R. Yorkshire; bounded, on the W and the S, by the river Ouse; and containing Howden parish, two other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 30,342. Pop., 8,108. Houses, 1,751.

HOWE, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; 3½ miles ESE of Swainsthorpe r. station, and 6½ SSE of Norwich. Post-town, Brooke, under Norwich. Acres, 754. Real property, £1,215. Pop., 113. Houses, 21. The manor belongs to the Rev. J. Holmes. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Little Poringland, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. C. Wheler. The church is ancient, has a round tower, and was restored in 1864. A school has £12 a-year from endowment, and other charities have £7.

HOWE, a township in Pickhill parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles SW of Thirsk. Acres, 397. Real property, £683. Pop., 36. Houses, 8.

HOWELL, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 1½ mile NNW of Heckington r. station, and 4½ N by E of Sleaford. Post-town, Sleaford. Acres, 1,650. Real property, £1,985. Pop., 72. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £124.* Patron, H. Machin, Esq. The church is good; has some Norman traces; and contains some very ancient monuments.

HOWES. See HOSE.

HOWEY, a village in Disserth parish, Radnor; near the river Ython, 5½ miles N of Builth. It has a post-office under Builth, and fairs on the Saturday before 11 Feb. and 11 May.

HOWEY, a hamlet in the S of Pembrokeshire; 3 miles from Pembroke-Dock. It has a post-office under Haverfordwest.

HOWGILL, a hamlet in Rimmington township, Gisburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on a branch of the river Ribble, near the boundary with Lancashire, 5½ miles NE of Clitheroe. Howgill House is the seat of the Wilkinsons.

HOWGILL, a chapelry in Sedbergh parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Lune, under Howgill Fell, at the boundary with Westmoreland, 2 miles SE by S of Low Gill r. station, and 3 NW of Sedbergh. Post-town, Sedbergh, under Kendal. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £80. Patron, the Vicar of Sedbergh.

HOWGRAVE, a hamlet in Kirklington parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles N of Ripon. Pop., 27.

HOWGRAVE, a township conjoint with Nunwick, in Ripon parish, N. R. Yorkshire. See NUNWICK.

HOW-GREEN, a hamlet in Sandon parish, Essex; 1½ mile S of Sandon village.

HOW-GREEN, a hamlet in Great Baddow parish, Essex; 1 mile SE of Great Baddow village.

HOW-GREEN, a hamlet in Purleigh parish, Essex; ¼ mile S of Purleigh village. It was a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and it has a dissenting chapel.

HOW-HALL, a seat on Ennerdale water, in Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Egremont. It belonged to the Patricksons, and passed to the Senhouses; and it commands a full view of nearly all the lake.

HOWICK, a township in Penwortham parish, Lancashire; near the river Ribble, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Preston. Acres, 879; of which 130 are water. Real property, £1,210. Pop., 93. Houses, 19. Howick Hall, a neat edifice, embosomed in wood, is the seat of T. Norris, Esq.

HOWICK, a hamlet in Itton parish, Monmouth; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Chepstow. Acres, 635. Real property, £814. Pop., 32. Houses, 7.

HOWICK, a parish, with a village, in Alnwick district, Northumberland; on the coast, 1 mile NE of Long Houghton r. station, and 5 NE by E of Alnwick. Post-town, Bilton, Northumberland. Acres, 1,692; of which 72 are water. Real property, £2,738. Pop., 265. Houses, 51. The property is divided between two. The manor belonged to the Muschamps; passed to the Vescies, afterwards to the Greys, who became Earls Grey; and gives to the latter the title of Viscount. Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey, occupies the site of an ancient tower, destroyed in 1780; is a fine Grecian edifice, built in 1782, and much enlarged and improved in 1812; and contains some valuable statues, paintings, and other works of art. A trout-stream, called Howick burn, crossed by a stone bridge, winds through the park, and along a beautifully-wooded dene, to the sea; and the shore, adjacent to its mouth, is broken into picturesque masses of jagged freestone rock. Traces exist of a camp variously regarded as British, Roman, and Danish; and ancient spears, swords, coins, and several gold rings, linked together in the form of a gorget, have been found. Coal was at one time worked, but proved unremunerative. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £318.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church was rebuilt, in 1746, by Sir Henry Grey, Bart.; was remodelled, with insertion of Norman windows and foliated capitals, in 1849, by the third Earl Grey; and contains, under a rich Gothic canopy of Caen stone, the monument of the second Earl Grey, the distinguished prime minister. There are a national school, and charities £40.

HOWK (THE). See CALDBECK.

HOWLE, a township in Chetwynd parish, Salop; on the river Mees, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newport. Pop., 102.

HOWLEY, a tything in Warrington parish, Lancashire; near Warrington.

HOWLEY-HALL, a hamlet in Morley township, Batley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Dewsbury.

HOW-MILL, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Carlisle. Hayton church is close to it; and the white turrets of Edmond Castle, the seat of T. H. Graham, Esq., are seen in the distance.

HOWSELL (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in Leigh parish, Worcestershire; 7 miles SSW of Worcester. Pop., 131 and 350.

HOWSHAM, a township in Scrayingham parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, adjacent to the York and Malton railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of New Malton. Acres, 2,056. Real property, £2,900. Pop., 188. Houses, 33. The property belonged to Kirkham priory; was given, at the dissolution, to the Eires; and passed to the Bamburghs and the Cholmleys. Howsham Hall was built, by Thomas Bamburgh, out of the materials of the old priory; is now the seat of the Cholmleys; and is a quadrangular edifice in the Tudor style. A stone bridge is here over the Derwent. A church was built at Howsham in 1860, at a cost of nearly £3,000, by Mrs. Cholmley, as a memorial of her husband, the late Col. Cholmley; is in the geometrical, middle-pointed style; and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower.

HOWSHAM, a hamlet in Cadney-cum-Howsham parish, Lincoln; on the Lincoln and Hull railway, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Market-Rasen. It has a station on the railway.

HOW-STREET, a hamlet in Great Waltham parish, Essex; 1 mile N of Great Waltham village.

HOWTELL, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Wooler. Acres, 1,145. Pop., 141. Houses, 31. A fragment of an ancient peel tower is here, engrossed in some farm buildings.

HOWTHORPE. See AYTHOLME.

HOWTON, a place 6 miles from Haverfordwest, in Pembroke; with a post-office under Haverfordwest.

HOWTON, Hereford. See KENDERBURCH.

HOW-TOWN, a place on the E side of Ulles-water, in Westmoreland; commanding some very fine views of the lake.

HOXNE, a village, a parish, a district, and a hundred in Suffolk. The village stands near the river Waveney and the boundary with Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Eye, and 5 ESE of Diss r. station; was anciently known as Eglesdune; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Scole, and a fair on 1 Dec. The parish includes also the hamlets of Hilton and Thorpe-Hall. Acres, 4,257. Real property, £8,544. Pop., 1,218. Houses, 264. The property is much subdivided; but the greater part belongs to Sir Edward C. Kerrison, Bart. The manor belonged to the bishops of Norwich; had a seat of theirs; was given, by Henry VIII., to the Southwells; and belongs now to Sir Edward C. Kerrison, Bart. Oakley Park, the seat of Sir Edward, is a beautiful mansion, in the Grecian style; has a gallery 80 feet long, resting on eight marble pillars; and stands in a park of upwards of 600 acres. A fine mansion has lately been erected by Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart. King Edmund was shot to death in Hoxne, with arrows, by the Danes, after his defeat at Thetford. His remains were buried in a wooden chapel here; and this, after their removal to Bury, was converted into a Benedictine priory, a cell to Norwich abbey. The priory flourished till the dissolution; and was then, with its property, given to Sir R. Gresham. An oak-tree, to which the king is supposed to have been fastened, fell in 1848; and an iron arrow-head was then found in it. The parish is all included in the parliamentary borough of Eye. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Denham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £450.* Patron, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The church comprises nave, N aisle and chancel; has a large pinnacled tower; and contains several monuments. A Baptist chapel was erected in 1864. There are a national school; a free school, with £54 a-year from endowment; five almshouses, erected and supported by Sir E. Kerrison; and other charities, with £87 a-year.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Stradbroke, containing the parishes of Hoxne, Denham, Stradbroke, Wingfield, Syleham, Weybread, Withersdale, Metfield, Fressingfield, and Mendham,—part of the last electorally in Norfolk; and the sub-district of Dennington, containing the parishes of Dennington, Saxtead, Bedfield, Monk-Soham, Laxfield, Wilby, Horham, Athelington, Bedingfield, Southolt, Worlingworth, Tannington, Brundish, and Badingham. Acres, 53,035. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,263. Pop. in 1851, 15,900; in 1861, 14,694. Houses, 3,175. Marriages in 1862, 92; births, 496,—of which 52 were illegitimate; deaths, 266,—of which 37 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,125; births, 5,047; deaths, 3,093. The places of worship, in 1851, were 24 of the Church of England, with 5,994 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 351 attendants; 5 of Baptists, with 2,534 sittings; 1 of Wesleyans, with 80 s.; and 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 160 s. The schools were 21 public day schools, with 943 scholars; 30 private day schools, with 495 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 1,730 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 6 s. The workhouse is in Stradbroke.—The hundred is mainly identical with the district, but is more extensive. Acres, 56,625. Pop. in 1851, 16,394; in 1861, 15,673. Houses, 3,413.

HOXTON, a quondam hamlet, five chapels, and two sub-districts in Shoreditch parish and district, Middlesex. The quondam hamlet is now part of the metropolis; occupies the space between the old Roman road, now called Old Street-road, and the Regent's canal; lies

averagely 1½ mile NE by N of St. Paul's; is within the jurisdiction of the central criminal court; contains the station of the N division of the metropolitan police; and has a post-office, of the name of Hoxton-New-Town, and several receiving post-offices, under London N. It was known at Domesday as Hoxheston; it has, since about 1810, become closely built and populous; and it is divided into Old and New towns, the former of which contains some old houses, while the latter is entirely modern. Balmes' House, or Whitmore, in the Old town, was once a moated mansion, and was converted into a private lunatic asylum. The Haberdashers' alms-houses, in Hoxton, were erected in 1692, and endowed with a legacy of £30,000 by Robert Aske, Esq.; were rebuilt, in 1825; are now a handsome edifice, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with a chapel and a bronze statue of Aske; and have an income of £3,550. Fuller's alms-houses, for 28 aged women, were founded and endowed in 1795; Westby's alms-houses, for 10 aged women, were founded in 1749; Lady Lumley's alms-houses, for 6 aged persons, were rebuilt in 1822; and there are also Badger's and Barmere's alms-houses. The workhouse, belonging to St. Luke, Middlesex, is in the New town; and, at the census of 1861, had 694 inmates. Hoxton, in the early part of the 17th century, was regarded as a country village, appears to have been a favourite resort of the citizens, and was famous for cakes and ale, and for custards. The manor has belonged, since before the Norman conquest, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls. The Rev. John Newton lived in Charles-square.—The chapels are St. John, Trinity, Christ Church, St. Andrew, and St. Saviour; and the first and the second were constituted in 1829, the third in 1841, the fourth in 1861, the fifth in 1862. Pop. of St. J., 24,879; of T., 10,911; of C. C., 6,829; of St. A., 3,874; of St. S., 7,000. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of London. Value of St. J., £211; of T., and C. C., each £400; of St. A. and St. S., each £200. Patron, of St. J., the Archbishop of London; of T., the Bishop of London; of C. C., the Incumbent of St. John; of St. A. and St. S., alternately the Crown and the Bishop. St. John's church was built in 1826, at a cost of £13,000; and is an edifice of brick, with a tower comprising successive stages of campanile turrets, and crowned with a cupola. There are numerous dissenting chapels, particularly for Independents and Wesleyans; a Jews' synagogue, attached to an ancient Jews' cemetery; and several national and other public schools.—The sub-districts are H. New Town and H. Old Town; and they are divided by a line drawn through Pittfield-street, Critchill-place, and New North-road. Acres, of H. N. T., 130. Pop. in 1851, 23,505; in 1861, 26,516. Houses, 3,182. Acres, of H. O. T., 116. Pop. in 1851, 17,431; in 1861, 25,777. Houses, 3,233.

HOYLAKE. See HOOSE.

HOYLAND. See HOYLAND (NETHER).

HOYLAND (HIGH), a village, a township, and a sub-district in Wortley district, and a parish partly also in Huddersfield district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, 2½ miles WNW of Darton r. station, and 5½ NW of Barnsley; and is a picturesque place.—The township comprises 836 acres. Real property, £1,133; of which £21 are in mines. Pop., 224. Houses, 46.—The parish contains also, in Wortley district, the township of West Clayton, which has a post-office under Huddersfield; and, in Huddersfield district, the larger part of the township of Cumberworth. Acres, inclusive of all Cumberworth, 2,864. Real property, inclusive of all C., £10,360; of which £211 are in mines. Pop., inclusive of only the H. H. part of C., 3,357. Houses, 679. The property is divided among a few. The manor of H. H. belongs to W. B. Beaumont, Esq.; and that of West Clayton, to the Earl of Scarborough. There are several worsted-mills; and the manufacture of fancy-woolens and vestings, and the spinning of twine and flax, are carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £455.* Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The church is good. The p. curacy of Scissett is a separate benefice. There are four dissenting chapels, and charities £20.—The sub-district contains

the two Wortley townships of H. H. parish, and a township of Penistone parish. Acres, 4,804. Pop., 3,569. Houses, 745.

HOYLAND-LANE-END. See next article.

HOYLAND (NETHER), a village, a township, and a chapelry in Wath-upon-Dearne parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile E of the South Yorkshire railway, and 5 SE by S of Barnsley; is a large place; and has a station, jointly with Birdwell, on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Hoyland, under Barnsley. The township contains also the hamlets of Broadcar, Hoyland-Lane-End, Upper Hoyland, and Stubbin, and part of the village of Elsecar. Acres, 2,012. Real property, £21,978; of which £11,550 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 2,912; in 1861, 5,352. Houses, 1,013. The increase of pop. arose from increase of employment in collieries, brickyards, iron-foundries, and rolling-mills. The extensive iron-works, called the Milton and Elsecar furnaces, are here. The manor, and much of the land, belong to Earl Fitzwilliam. The chapelry excludes a part of the township, which is within Elsecar chapelry. Pop., 3,645. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £400.* Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church was rebuilt in 1830; is in the pointed style; and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and lofty spire. There are two chapels for Wesleyans, one for Independents, one for Primitive Methodists, one for Free Methodists, a mechanics' institution, a national school, and charities, 27.

HOYLAND-SWAINE, a village and a township in Silkstone parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, 2 miles E of Penistone r. station, and 5½ W by S of Barnsley; and is a straggling place.—The township comprises 1,936 acres. Real property, £2,450. Pop., 689. Houses, 136. The manor belongs to E. Buckley, Esq. Nail-making is carried on. There are a Methodist New Connexion chapel and a national school.

HOYLAND (UPPER). See HOYLAND (NETHER).

HOYLE SANDS. See HOOSE.

HOYLES MOUTH, a curious cavern in the S of Pembroke; 2 miles W of Tenby. It penetrates limestone rock, to the extent of 159 feet; and forms a series of caves, connected by narrow passages.

HREOPANDUM. See REPTON.

HRIPUM. See RIPON.

HROFESCEASTER. See ROCHESTER.

HUBBERHOLME, a hamlet and a chapelry in Arncliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on the river Wharfe, in Langstrothdale Chase, 2 miles NW of Buckden village, and 13¼ NE by N of Settle.—The chapelry is conterminous with Buckden township, which has a post-office under Skipton. Acres, 13,224. Real property, £5,039. Pop., 335. Houses, 72. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £30. Patron, the Vicar of Arncliffe. The church has a small tower; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

HUBBERSTON, a village and a parish in Haverford-west district, Pembroke. The village stands on a creek of Milford Haven, 1 mile W of Milford r. station; and carries on some trade in the export of corn, limestone, and coal.—The parish is partly within Milford borough; and it comprises 1,270 acres of land, and 610 of water. Post-town, Milford Haven. Real property, £3,963; of which £235 are in gas works. Pop. in 1851, 1,040; in 1861, 1,270. Houses, 242. Pop. of the part within Milford borough, 336. Houses, 162. An observatory, and the remains of Pill priory are a little E of the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £130.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has some old stalls, and was recently in disrepair. Charities, £3.

HUBBERTS-BRIDGE, a railway-station in Lincolnshire; on the Boston and Grantham railway, 3¼ miles W of Boston.

HUBBLESTONE POINT, a small headland in Appledore parish, Devon; within Bideford bay, at the confluence of the Torridge and the Taw, 3¼ miles N of Bideford. Hubba, the Dane, after his defeat and death at Cynvit or Kenwith Castle, now Henny Castle, is believed to

have been buried on the shore at Hubblestone; and in a hurried retreat from Cynvrit at this point, the magical Raven banner was taken by the Saxons.

HUBY, a village and a township in Sutton-on-the-Forest parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Easingwold, and is noted for a Maypole festival on the third Sunday of June.—The township comprises 4,515 acres. Real property, £5,147. Pop., 572. Houses, 112. There are chapels for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

HUCLECOTE, a hamlet and a chapelry in Churchdown parish, Gloucestershire. The hamlet lies on Ermine-street, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Gloucester r. station. Post-town, Gloucester. Acres, 1,517. Real property, £3,809. Pop., 460. The property is much subdivided. There are some brick-works.—The chapelry is less extensive than the hamlet, and was constituted in 1851. Pop., 359. Houses, 71. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £30. * Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church has a bell-turret, and is very good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

HUCKABY, a hamlet in Lidford parish, Devon; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Tavistock.

HUCKING, a parish in Hollingbourn district, Kent; 2 miles N of Hollingbourn, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Newington r. station. Post-town, Hollingbourn, under Maidstone. Acres, 1,188. Real property, £922. Pop., 119. Houses, 23. The property is divided between two. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Hollingbourn, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church has Norman parts, and is good.

HUCKLECOT. See **HUCLECOTE**.

HUCKLESTONE. See **HACKLESTONE**.

HUCKLOW (GREAT and LITTLE), two hamlets in Hope parish, Derby; $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles NNE of Tideswell. Real property, £1,631 and £632. Pop., 242 and 237. Houses, 46 and 49. G. H. was formerly part of the duchy of Lancaster manor of High Peak; and the chief employment of its inhabitants is mining. Chapels for Wesleyans and Unitarians are in G. H., and one for Primitive Methodists is in L. H.

HUCKNALL, a railway station in Notts; on the Nottingham and Mansfield railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Nottingham.

HUCKNALL (AULT). See **AULT-HUCKNALL**.

HUCKNALL-TORKARD, a village and a parish in Basford district, Notts. The village stands near Hucknall r. station, 1 mile W of the river Trent, and 8 NNW of Nottingham; is a large place; and has a post-office under Nottingham.—The parish comprises 3,270 acres. Real property, £6,599. Pop., 2,836. Houses, 611. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Portland. An extensive colliery, employing about 500 men, and yielding coal of excellent quality, was recently opened. Excellent limestone is quarried, and stocking-making and lace-making are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £135. Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and contains the tomb of Lord Byron the poet, and monuments of several of his ancestors. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists, a national school, and a charity of about £50 a-year.

HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE, a village and a township in Sutton-in-Ashfield parish, Notts. The village stands near the boundary with Derbyshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Sutton r. station, and 5 WSW of Mansfield; and has a post-office under Alfreton.—The township comprises 800 acres. Real property, £2,594. Pop., 1,160. Houses, 244. There is an extensive colliery; and the manufacture of cotton hose is carried on. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HUDDERSFIELD, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the declivities of an eminence, in the valley of the river Colne, almost in the centre of the great

woollen region of Yorkshire, 10 miles N of the boundary with Derbyshire, 11 E of the boundary with Lancashire, 45 SW of York, and 189 by road, but 213 by railway, NNW of London. Railways go from it in three directions; and, by their ramifications and their junctions, give it communication with all parts of the kingdom. The Huddersfield and Ramsden canal also connects it, on the one hand, by a cut of 4 miles with the Calder navigation, giving communication with Halifax, Wakefield, Leeds, York, and Hull; on the other hand, by a cut of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, past Marsden, and through a tunnel of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles among the backbone mountains of England, with the Ashton and Oldham canal near Ashton-under-Line, giving communication with Manchester and the Mersey.

The name Huddersfield is said to be derived from Oder, or Hudder, the first Saxon resident; and, in Domesday book, it is spelt ODERSEFT. The town does not now show any mark of antiquity; nor does it make any very noticeable figure in history; yet it seems to stand on or near a seat of ancient population. Some Druidical remains, including several enormous rocking stones, are in the neighbourhood; and the site of a cromlech is still pointed out. The Roman station Campodunum also has long been thought to have been in the neighbourhood; and, from the result of excavations made at Slack, in the township of Longwood, in 1865–6, it seems certainly to have been here. A Roman settlement appears likewise to have been on the site of the town itself; for, in 1743, the foundations of a Roman temple were found here, with many beautifully ornamented bricks, and with an altar having at the summit a patera, on one side a cornucopia, on the other side an augural staff. The town is mentioned in charters of the time of Richard II., which grant "free warren in Huddersfield to the prior and canons of Nostel;" and it appears, from a grant by Colin de Dammeville to the abbots and monks of Stanlaw, to have had profitable mills as early as 1200. But the town, as it now exists, owes its prosperity, we might say its origin, to modern manufacture; and has more than quadrupled, in both wealth and population, since the commencement of the present century.

The town, besides being large in itself, is connected at the outskirts, on to considerable distances, with numerous hamlets and villages. The commissioners on parliamentary boundaries felt a difficulty in assigning limits to it as a parliamentary borough, and said, "If Moldgreen be included, no good reason can be given for shutting out the villages of Lockwood and Almondbury; and if these were taken in, together with all places containing houses which are connected with each other and the town of Huddersfield, a large tract of surrounding country would be included." The town is built almost wholly of stone; it underwent, during a number of years till 1866, great and various improvements; it presents a substantial, pleasant, prosperous, and very handsome appearance; and it has decidedly picturesque outskirts and environs. St. George's-square is the most conspicuous of the improvements; has, on its different sides, the railway station and Station hotel, the Lion arcade, the George hotel, and a pile of warehouses called Britannia Buildings; and contains on a stone platform, opposite the portico of the station, a Russian trophy of two large cannons from Sebastopol. The station is a large edifice in the Grecian style, with a beautiful Corinthian portico, and was opened in 1848; the Lion arcade consists externally of elegant shops and warehouses, in the Italian style; the George hotel stands close to the station, and is one of the finest structures of its class in England; and the Britannia Buildings afford an excellent example of a bold treatment of Italian renaissance, are ornamented all round on the first story by large admirably-carved heads, and have, in the centre, near the top, a carved bas-relief of the Royal arms, surmounted by a colossal figure of Britannia. Another pile of warehouses, erected in 1861, in St. Peter's-street, challenges attention for good treatment of a feature which always requires care in the handling, the feature of rustication. John William-street and

several other new streets also contain numerous excellent shops, offices, and warehouses.

The cloth-hall was built in 1768 by Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and enlarged in 1780 by his son; is a brick structure, two stories high, forming a circle of 880 yards; has a diametrical range, one story high, dividing the interior into two semicircles; receives all its light from the inner face, there being no windows on the outside; is arranged, on the one side, into several compartments or shops,—on the other side, into open stalls; and is open for business on Tuesdays and Fridays, and attended by many hundreds of manufacturers from the surrounding villages. The gymnasium hall, in Ramsden-street, was erected in 1847; is 104 feet long, 33 wide, 30 high, and handsomely fitted up; has a proscenium and drop-scene, ante-rooms, gallery, top and north lights; and is used for lectures, concerts, assemblies, art-exhibitions, and other public purposes. The riding-school, also in Ramsden-street, was erected also in 1847; is a handsome edifice, with large entrance-gate, flanked by well-executed bas-reliefs of horses in full gallop; and, besides being used as a riding academy, is now occupied also as an armoury by the Rifle Volunteers. The masonic hall, in South-parade, was erected in 1838; has a gallery and organ; and includes several ante and retiring rooms. The chamber-of-commerce was opened in 1853, and has a well-supplied reading-room. The police station, for the upper Agbrigg division of the West Riding, is situated in Princess-street; was opened in 1848; and contains a lock-up with 5 cells, and the superintendent's house. The court house, over the lock-up, was built in 1859; and is used for petty sessions every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The borough police station is in Victoria-street; and the police force, in 1864, comprised 31 men, maintained at an annual cost of £2,215.

St. Peter's church was rebuilt in 1836, at a cost of nearly £10,000; is in the perpendicular English style; comprises nave, aisles, S transept, and chancel, with a beautiful pinnacled tower; has a fine E window with five lights, and many stained glass windows; and contains a carved stone pulpit, many handsome tablets, and about 1,500 sittings. St. Paul's church, in Ramsden-street, was built in 1830; is in the early English style; consists of nave, two aisles, and apse, with tower and handsome spire; and contains 1,243 sittings. Trinity church, at Westfield, was built in 1819, at a cost of £16,000; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; figures picturesquely on a commanding site; and contains 1,500 sittings. St. John's church was built in 1853, at a cost of above £7,000; is in the perpendicular English style; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire; has E and W windows of stained glass, in fanciful devices; and contains about 700 sittings. All Saints church, at Paddock, was built in 1830; and is in the perpendicular style, with a tower. St. Thomas' church, at Longroyd-bridge, was built in 1859, at a cost of about £10,000; was done at the expense and in memory of the Starkey family; is in the pointed style of the 13th and 14th centuries; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and side chapels, with tower and spire; contains a reredos, a pulpit, and a font of Caen stone; and has, in the tower wall, opposite the font, an elaborate memorial tablet to the Starkeys. Christ church stands on an eminence at Woodhouse; and was built and endowed by J. Whitacre, Esq. The Independent chapel at Hillhouse was built in 1865, at a cost of nearly £3,000; is a cruciform edifice, with geometrical tracery; and has, at an angle where two streets meet, a tower and spire 120 feet high. The Independent chapel in Highfields was rebuilt in 1844, and contains 1,000 sittings. The Independent chapel in Ramsden-street was built in 1825, and contains 1,300 sittings. The Wesleyan chapel in Queen-street was built in 1819, at a cost of £8,000; and contains about 2,400 sittings. The Free Wesleyan chapel in Brunswick-street was built in 1853, at a cost of £7,000; is in the Roman Corinthian style; and contains 1,400 sittings. The Methodist New Connexion chapel, in High-street, was rebuilt in 1866; and is an ornamented edifice, in the

pointed style. There are other chapels also for Independents, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The cemetery, near New North road, was opened in 1855; comprises 12½ acres, beautifully laid out and planted; and has, in the centre, two chapels in the pointed style, joined by a wide arch, with surmounting spire.

The college, in New North road, was built in 1838, for affording a liberal education to the sons of gentry; is a castellated edifice; comprises two schools, the lower or preparatory, and the upper or collegiate; and is affiliated to the London university. The collegiate institution, at Clare hill, was erected in 1839, also for the education of the sons of gentry; is an edifice in the pointed style, with grounds of about 2½ acres; and has an exhibition of £20 a-year. There are national schools, British schools, and schools connected with churches and with chapels. The philosophical hall, in Ramsden-street, was erected in 1837, at a cost of about £3,000; is in the Grecian style; has been transformed into a theatre; and is used also for lectures, concerts, assemblies, and public meetings. The mechanics' institution, in Northumberland-street, was built in 1861, at a cost of £4,500; is a three-story edifice, in the Italian style; and contains a large hall, 17 class rooms, library, and reading rooms. There are likewise a female educational institute, a Huddersfield church institute, and a literary and scientific society. The Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg infirmary, in New North road, was built in 1831, at a cost of £7,518, and extended shortly before 1861, at a cost of £4,000; is in the Doric style, with tetrastyle portico; and has accommodation for about 60 patients. The model lodging-house, in Chapel hill, was erected in 1854; and is divided into 4 compartments, with respectively 90, 43, 12, and 11 beds. The endowed charities amount to about £250 a-year.

The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, and five banking offices; is a polling place, and the seat of a county court; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Weekly markets for woollen goods are held on Tuesday and Friday; a weekly market for general produce, on Saturday; and fairs on 31 March, 14 May, and 4 Oct. A large amount of water-power, for the driving of machinery, is afforded by the streams in the town and in its neighbourhood; and this has very greatly fostered manufacturing industry. Coal also is abundant in the neighbourhood, giving an annual output of nearly 400 tons; and this has contributed to the same result. The woollen manufacture has here one of its chief seats; and is carried on in all varieties of plain and fancy fabrics, both broad and narrow, and in serges, cashmerettes, pilots, mohair cloths, sealskin cloths, and woollen and Bedford cords. The manufacture of an endless variety of fancy goods, in worsted, silk, and cotton, including trousers, waistcoatings, shawls, fancy dress skirts, and elegant, delicate, and prime dresses, is carried on. The cotton trade likewise is prominent and increasing; and includes spinning, doubling, and cotton wool manufacturing. Silk spinning is carried on in several mills. The manufacture of steam engines, engine boilers, hydraulic presses, and the various kinds of machines and implements used in the several sorts of factories, is carried on in several extensive foundries. There are also dye-houses, breweries, and an extensive organ manufactory. The householders, for the most part, bake their own bread; so that there are few bakers' shops. Public and subscription baths are at Lockwood. A supply of water, to the amount of 13 gallons per head daily, is obtained from water-works, constructed at considerable cost and occupying an area of 12 acres, at Longwood; and a scheme for fully doubling the supply was projected in 1865, to be carried out at an estimated cost of £100,000 or £120,000. The town is governed by a board of 21 commissioners, appointed in terms of a local act of 1848; and it was created a borough, with one parliamentary representative, by the reform act. The parliamentary borough and the township are co-extensive; but the boundary of the jurisdiction of the Improvement Commissioners is 1,200 yards from the old market-place.

Acres of the borough, 3,950. Constituency in 1865, 2,138. Real property in 1860, £138,264; of which £1,830 were in mines, £92 in quarries, £540 in canals, and £3,000 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 30,880; in 1861, 34,877. Houses, 6,955.

The township, as already stated, is conteminate with the borough; but it nevertheless includes the hamlets of Fartown, Bradley, Deighton - with - Sheepridge, and Marsh - with - Paddock. The parish contains also the townships of Slaithwaite, Golcar, Longwood, Scammonden, Lindley-cum-Quarmby, and part of Marsden. Acres, 15,080. Real property in 1860, exclusive of the part of Marsden township, £176,324; of which £2,230 were in mines, and £252 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 46,130; in 1861, 52,254. Houses, 10,437. The manor belongs to Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart. The livings are St. Peter, St. Paul, Holy Trinity, St. John, St. Thomas, Christ Church-with-Bradley, All Saints, Golcar, Lindley, Longwood, Scammonden, and Slaithwaite-with-Lingards; and the first is a vicarage, all the others p. curacies, in the diocese of Ripon. Value of St. Peter, £503; of St. Paul, £200; of H. T., £185; of St. J., £200; of St. T., £160; of each of the next five, £150. Patron, of St. Peter and St. John, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.; of H. T. Mrs. E. A. Davies; of St. T., Mrs. Starkey; of C. C.-with-Bradley, the Bishop of Ripon; of St. Paul and all the others, the Vicar of Huddersfield.

The sub-district is conteminate with the borough or township.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Golcar, containing the townships of Golcar, Longwood, Scammonden, and Lindley-cum-Quarmby; the sub-district of Slaithwaite, partly in Almondbury parish, and containing the townships of Slaithwaite, Marsden, Lingards, and part of Linthwaite; the sub-district of Meltham, containing the Almondbury townships of Meltham and South Crosland; the sub-district of Honley, containing the Almondbury townships of Honley and Netherthong; the sub-district of Holmfirth, containing the Almondbury townships of Holme, Uppertong, and Austonley, and parts of the Kirkburton townships of Cartworth and Wooddale; the sub-district of Newmill, all in Kirkburton parish, and containing the townships of Hepworth and Fulstone, and parts of Cartworth and Wooddale; the sub-district of Kirkburton, chiefly in Kirkburton parish, but partly also in Emley, Silkstone, and High Hoyland parishes, and containing the townships of Thurstonland, Shepley, Shelley, Kirkburton, Cumberworth, and Half-Cumberworth; the sub-district of Almondbury, containing the Almondbury townships of Almondbury and Farnley-Tyaz; the sub-district of Kirkheaton, conteminate with Kirkheaton parish; and the sub-district of Lockwood, all in Almondbury parish, and containing the township of Lockwood and part of Linthwaite. Acres, 66,560. Poor-rates in 1863, £32,773. Pop. in 1851, 123,860; in 1861, 131,336. Houses, 28,646. Marriages in 1862, 1,121; births, 4,797—of which 363 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,940,—of which 1,206 were at ages under 5 years, and 26 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 9,994; births, 47,690; deaths, 28,016. The places of worship, in 1851, were 41 of the Church of England, with 26,375 sittings; 1 of the English Presbyterian Church, with 100 s.; 14 of Independents, with 6,434 s.; 11 of Baptists, with 5,487 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 665 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 220 s.; 37 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 11,930 s.; 10 of New Connexion Methodists, with 3,084 s.; 15 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,190 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 656 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 452 s.; 3 undefined, with 300 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 250 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 400 s. The schools were 83 public day schools, with 9,632 scholars; 171 private day schools, with 5,334 s.; 130 Sunday schools, with 22,800 s.; and 26 evening schools for adults, with 1,254 s. There are four workhouses, in respectively Huddersfield, Golcar, Deanhouse, and Kirkheaton. Plans for a new workhouse at Birkby were before the Board of Guardians in Feb. 1865; the main building to be three stories high, 268 feet long, and 52 feet wide; an attached hospital to be also three stories high, 68 feet long and

56 feet wide; the entire edifice to be in plain Gothic style, to accommodate 456 inmates, and to cost between £11,000 and £12,000. But at April 1866 the erection was indefinitely postponed.

HUDDINGTON, a parish in Droitwich district, Worcester; on Dean's brook, 3 miles NE of Spetchley r. station, and 4½ SSE of Droitwich. Post-town, Droitwich. Acres, 890. Real property, £1,338; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop., 37. Houses, 18. The manor belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £156. Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church is in the early English style, and has an open belfry.

HUDDLESTON AND LUMBY, a township in Sherburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Selby railway, 2 miles E by N of Milford Junction, and 8 NNE of Pontefract. Acres, 1,381. Real property, £1,572; of which £70 are in quarries. Pop., 267. Houses, 55. The manor belongs to Lord Ashtown. Huddleston Hall is a very ancient mansion; was formerly the seat of the Hungate family; and is now occupied by John Woodward, Esq. A fine white building-stone, known as Huddleston quarry stone, and which was the material of Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, is worked.

HUDNALL, a hamlet in Edlesborough parish, Bucks; 3½ miles N of Berkhamstead. Pop., 92.

HUDNOLLS, a tract, formerly extra-parochial, in Hewelsfield and St. Brivells parishes, Gloucester.

HUDSHOPE BURN, a rivulet of Durham; running to the Tees at Middleton.

HUDSWELL, a township-chapelry in Catterick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 2¼ miles WSW of Richmond r. station. It includes the hamlet of Thorpe-under-Stone; and its post-town is Richmond, Yorkshire. Acres, 2,831. Real property, £2,400. Pop., 249. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. Coal and lead ore are worked. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £90. Patron, the Vicar of Catterick. The church is good; and there are a national school with £18 from endowment, and charities with £22.

HUEL, a Cornish name for a mining work; but it is pronounced and often written Wheal.

HUEL-FRIENDSHIP, a copper mine in Dartmoor, Devon; 5¼ miles E of Tavistock.

HUEL-JEWEL and HUEL-UNITY, two tin mines in Dartmoor, Devon; near Huel-Friendship.

HUELSFIELD. See HEWELSFIELD.

HUEL-VOR. See BREAGE.

HUGGATE, a village and a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Wolds, 4½ miles SSW of Sledmere and Fimber r. station, and 7 NE of Pocklington; and has a post-office under York, and a well 348 feet deep. The parish comprises 6,500 acres. Real property, 26,185. Pop., 539. Houses, 109. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to James Christie, Esq. Danish earthworks and numerous barrows are on the hills. Races used to be run in July. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £449. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

HUGGINS COLLEGE, a recently-founded institution in Northfleet parish, Kent; on an eminence, near Stone Bridge. It is a handsome edifice, comprising forty residences and a chapel with beautiful lofty spire; it is occupied by ladies and gentlemen of reduced circumstances, who have a weekly allowance of £1 each; and it was founded and is superintended by John Huggins, Esq. of Sittingbourne.

HUGGLESCOTE, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Ibbstock parish, Leicester. The village stands 1 mile W of Bardon r. station, and 6 SE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and has a post-office under Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The township includes the hamlet of Donington, and bears the name of Hugglescote and Donington. Acres, 2,539. Real property, £5,104; of which £190 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,014; in 1861, 1,227. Houses,

265. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Hastings. The chapel is annexed to the rectory of Istock in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is old and has a tower. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

HUGHDITCH, a tything in Froxfield parish, Wilts; 2 miles W of Hungerford. Pop., 24.

HUGHENDEN. See HITCHENDEN.

HUGHLEY, a parish in Aitham district, Salop; on Wenlock Edge, 4 miles SW by W of Much Wenlock r. station. Post-town, Much Wenlock, under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 1,110. Real property, £389. Pop., 98. Houses, 20. The manor belonged, in the 12th century, to Hugh de Le,—hence the name Hughley; and belongs now to the Earl of Bradford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £162.* Patron, the Earl of Bradford. The church is ancient, and has a bell-turret.

HUGH-TOWN, the capital of the Scilly Isles; on a sandy isthmus of St. Mary's Island, between St. Mary's Pool and Port Cressa. The peninsula running out from the isthmus rises to an elevation of 110 feet; has the kind of character designated by the Celtic word "heugh;" and probably gave rise to the name Hugh-Town. The town has a crooked main street of stone houses; an excellent harbour in the Pool; a pier 430 feet long, reconstructed in 1835-8; two good inns; and a church built in 1835, in the pointed style, with a tower, and with memorials of those who perished in the wreck of three men of war, in Oct. 1707, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel. A previous church stood $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile distant; is now partly a ruin; yet is still used for the burial service. The Star Castle, a fortress erected in the time of Elizabeth, and probably taking its name from a star-like saliency of its eight angles, crowns the neighbouring peninsula; and the garrison, with batteries, park, and charming promenade, is in the vicinity of the castle. Pop. of the town, in 1861, including all on the island, 1,532. Houses, 282.

HUGIL, a township and a chapelry in Kendal parish, Westmoreland. The township lies on the Kendal and Windermere railway, 2 miles E of Windermere; and contains the hamlets of Ings, Grass-Garth, and Borwick-Fold. Post-town, Kendal. Real property, £2,069. Pop., 391. Houses, 71. Hugil Hall was the seat of P. Colinson, the naturalist and antiquary. Reston Scar is a prominent feature in the valley. The chapelry includes parts of Hugil and Over-Staveley; and is sometimes called Ings. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The church is at Ings; and was built in 1743, by Bateman, a wealthy merchant and a native. Bateman's almshouses have 267 a-year, and Wilson's school has £12.

HUICAS. See HWICAS.

HUISE, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; on the river Torridge, 5 miles NNW of Hatherleigh, and 9 WSW of Eggesford r. station. It includes the hamlet of Newbridge; and its post-town is Hatherleigh, North Devon. Acres, 986. Real property, £926. Pop., 171. Houses, 24. The property is divided between two. The manor belongs to Lord Clinton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £194.* Patron, Lord Clinton. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains several handsome monuments. Saunders, the medical author who died in 1810, was a native.

HUISE, Wilts. See HEWISH.

HUISE-CHAMPFLOWER, a village and a parish in Dulverton district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Tone, 2½ miles W by N of Wiveliscombe, and 9 NW of Wellington r. station; and has a post-office under Wellington, Somerset. The parish comprises 2,909 acres. Real property, £3,370. Pop., 444. Houses, 77. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. Iron mines are on the N border, on the Brendon Hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £443.* Patron, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. The church is ancient; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower.

HUISE-EPISCOPI, a parish in Langport district,

Somerset; at the confluence of the rivers Yeo and Parret, and on the Yeovil and Bridgewater railway, in the eastern vicinity of Langport. It includes the tything of Langport-Westover, and the hamlets of Coombe, Pebs-bury, and Wearne, with portions of Wagg and Paradise; and it has a post-office under Langport. Acres, 2,314. Real property, £5,914. Pop., 679. Houses, 149. The manor of Huish-Episcopi belonged to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and was recently ceded to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The manor of Pitney-Wearne belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Langport, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £180.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Wells. The church is of very various architecture; comprises nave, chancel, S transept and N Lady chapel; and has a lofty tower, one of the most beautiful in Somerset. There are a national school, and charities £15.

HUISE-JUXTA-HIGHBRIDGE, a tything in Burnham parish, Somerset; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles N of Bridgewater.

HUISE (NORTH), a parish, with a small scattered village, in Totnes district, Devon; on the river Avon, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles E by S of Kingsbridge Road r. station, and 7 SW of Totnes. Post-town, Ivybridge. Acres, 2,662. Real property, with Deptford, £8,226. Rated property of N. H. alone, £2,700. Pop., 432. Houses, 87. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to T. King, Esq. The manor house, Blackhall, and Butterford are chief residences. The parish is a meet for the South Devon harriers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £550.* Patron, the Rev. John Collins. The church is decorated English, and was repaired in 1848. There are a national school, and charities £13.

HUISE (SOUTH), a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon; on the coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Kingsbridge, and 12 S of Kingsbridge Road r. station. It includes the hamlets of Glampton, Silverhill, and Hope Cove; and its post-town is Kingsbridge. Acres, 1,150; of which 100 are water. Real property, with Malborough, £10,705. Rated property of S. H. alone, £1,501. Pop., 346. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Devon. An old castle, of which some remains exist, stood on the rocks near the sea, and is traditionally said to have been assailed by the parliamentarians in the civil war. The parish is a meet for the Malborough hounds. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of West Alvington, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is ancient, but good; and comprises nave, S aisle, N transept, and chancel. There is a chapel for Plymouth Brethren at Glampton.

HULAM, or HOLOM, a township in Monk-Hesledon parish, Durham; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NW of Hartlepool. Acres, 120. Real property, £456. Pop., 13. Houses, 2.

HULCOTE, a hamlet in Easton-Neston parish, Northampton; 1 mile NE of Towcester. Pop., 133.

HULCOTE, Beds. See HOLCOTT.

HULCOTT, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; on the river Thame, near the Aylesbury railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Aylesbury. Post-town, Aylesbury. Acres, 850. Real property, £1,390. Pop., 143. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Baron Rothschild. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £312.* Patron, Baron Rothschild. The church is ancient but good, and has a wooden steeple. There is a national school.

HULL (THE), a river of E. R. Yorkshire. It rises on the E side of the Wolds, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Great Driffield; runs about 23 miles southward, past the eastern vicinity of Beverley, to the Humber at Hull; traverses, for the most part, a very flat and low country, with remarkably small gradient; drains most of the territory between the wolds and the sea; was formerly noted for overflowing the lands in the lower part of its basin, and covering them with stagnant water; was rendered innocuous by means of much cutting and embanking; is now navigable up to Frodingham-bridge, and connected by canals with Beverley and Great Driffield; and abounds

with trout of peculiar excellence, and large size. The heavy expense long incurred in protecting the town of Hull from inundations by the Hull and the Humber, is quaintly described as follows by Taylor, the water-poet, who visited the town in 1622:—

"It yearly costs five hundred pounds besides,
To fence the towne from Hull and Humber's tydes,
For stakes, for baving, timber, stones, and piles,
All which are brought by water many miles;
For workmen's labour, and a world of things,
Which on the towne excessive charges bring."

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a large seaport-town, in E. R. Yorkshire; at the influx of the river Hull to the Humber, 2½ miles NNE of New Holland in Lincolnshire, 22 NW by W of Spurn Head at the Humber's mouth, 38 by road, but 4½ by railway, ESE of York, and 171 by road, but 17¾ by railway, through Grimsby and New Holland, N of London. The river Hull gives it inland navigation through the country between the wolds and the sea; the Humber at once lays it open to commerce with all the world, places it in command of the N coast of Lincolnshire, and gives it inland navigation, through Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, to the centre and the west of England; lines of railway, going from it in four directions, give it communication with all considerable places throughout Yorkshire, and to the north and the west; and a nexus by steam-ferry with railway at New Holland, running into many ramifications and junctions, gives it communication, through Lincolnshire, to all places in the south and the south-west of England.

History.—The early history of Hull is involved in some obscurity. A town existed here in the 12th century which bore the name of Wyke, or Wyke-upon-Hull; and was then a place of some importance, conducting trade in the exportation of wool and the importation of wine. It probably sprang, in some way, from the founding of Meaux abbey, near the river Hull, on a spot about 5 miles distant. That abbey was of the Cisterian order, and was founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, who, in 1150, made a vow to visit the Holy Land, but, afterwards finding himself unable to fulfil the vow, founded the abbey instead, and died in 1179. One account says that, while hunting in the neighbourhood, he was so struck with the site at the confluence of the Hull and the Humber, as a suitable one for a market and a port, that he made arrangement with the abbot respecting it, and there founded the town. Other accounts, without showing how the town originated, but assuming it as already a place of some trade, say that, about 1293, either the abbot of Meaux, by grant from Edward I., or the king himself, in result of an exchange of lands with the abbot, established at the town a market and a fair. All accounts say that then the town was made a manor of itself, and a free borough, that a harbour was completed at it, and that its name was changed into *Kyngeston-super-Hull* or *Kingston-upon-Hull*. The town appears to have thence increased rapidly in prosperity and population. A ferry was soon established at it over the Humber; and in 1316, vessels began to sail at fixed periods, for the conveyance of passengers, goods, and cattle, to the coast of Lincolnshire. A trade arose about the same time, in the importation of stock-fish from Iceland, and in the whale fishery; and this very soon became lucrative and important. A fortification wall of stone was built round the town, in 1322, by license of Edward II.; and was repaired, in 1378, with brick,—which then, for the first time after the Roman period, came into revived use as a building material. The De la Poles, afterwards Dukes of Suffolk, settled here in the time of Edward III.; built here a monastery, an hospital, and a palace; and greatly stimulated and promoted the town's prosperity. Hull, in 1359, sent 16 ships, and 466 men, to the siege of Calais,—when London sent no more than 25 ships, and 662 men; and Hull again, in 1414, furnished several large ships for Henry V.'s expedition against France. The town adhered steadfastly to the house of Lancaster, in the wars of the

Roses; and its mayor fell, in the moment of victory, at the battle of Wakefield-green. It was the scene of a surprise and of an unsuccessful disturbance in 1537, by the insurgents of the "pilgrimage of grace." It was a great depot of arms at the outbreak of the civil wars of Charles I.; but the magazine was, by order of the parliament, promptly removed from it to London. Hull, in the course of these wars, was twice besieged by the royalists, but without success; it witnessed much slaughter, on both sides, during the conduct of the sieges; and its governor, Sir John Hotham, and his son, were detected privately negotiating with the king, and were beheaded. A stand was made here on the side of the Stuarts, during the short period of excitement preceding the Revolution; but it terminated by the quiet capture of the governor of the citadel, who was on the Stuarts' side. Hull was then, and had long been, a very strong place. Taylor said respecting it, in 1622:—

"It is the only bulwark of the north;
All other towns for strength to it must strike,
And all the northern parts have not the like;
The people from the sea much wealth hath won,
Each man doth live as he were Neptune's son."

The old walls were nearly 1½ mile in circuit, and were strengthened by outworks; the ditches had such connexion with the neighbouring rivers as to admit of conversion into lake or flood; a castle and two blockhouses were added, in the time of Henry VIII., at a cost of £23,000; a citadel, enclosing the castle and south blockhouse, was constructed in 1681; the ditches were renovated, and breastworks and batteries were erected, at the time of the rebellion in 1745; but all these works, the latest as well as the earliest, have disappeared, some having been converted for a time to other than their original uses, and the last having quite recently been swept away in the course of street and harbour improvements. The town was visited by plague in 1472, 1476, 1576, 1603, 1635 (when it raged for three years), and in 1665. It was long subject also to damage by floods of the river Hull, and by high tides of the Humber; and, in particular, it suffered a severe inundation in 1571. It was visited, in 1332, by Edward III.; in 1448, by Henry VI.; in 1541, by Henry VIII.; in 1639, Charles I. was before its walls; and in 1854 Queen Victoria paid the town a visit. The great Revolution jubilee was celebrated at it in 1788. Lawson, the naval commander, was a resident; and Foxe, who attempted the northwest passage, Marvel, the patriot of the time of Charles II., Johnson, the botanist, Spence, the entomologist, Mason, the poet, Wilberforce, the senator and philanthropist, Thompson, the translator of the "Stranger," and Thompson, the song writer, were natives. The town gave the title of Duke of Kingston to the Pierreponts.

Site and Streets.—The town stands on flat and very low ground, close to the Humber, and partly on the E side of the Hull, but chiefly on the W side. The country around it, for several miles, is so low and flat that what would elsewhere be called a swell or a rising-ground, ranks here as a good sized hill; and having scarcely any wood except a few scattered trees, it presents a very tame appearance; and yet it derives interest both from the results of labour on its own surface, and especially from the broad waters and the nautical stir of the Humber. Much of the town is on a level below high-water mark, and therefore liable to inundation; but, in consequence of the combined effects of drainage and embankment, executed on an excellent system and at an enormous expense, it now suffers no inconvenience from the pressure of the contiguous waters. The oldest portion of the town, or that occupying the area within the cincture line of the ancient walls, lies in the S centre, between the river Hull on the E, the Queen's dock on the N, and the Prince's and Humber docks on the W; and this, as might be expected, is a dense mass of buildings, and consists chiefly of narrow thoroughfares; yet it contains a fine oblong or spacious street called the market-place, good continuations of that street N and S, the long curving thoroughfare of High-street in the same direction, and

several good thoroughfares east and west. These three docks, which bound it on the N and W, were chiefly excavated from the site of the ancient walls and ramparts; and the portions of the town beyond these are all modern. The portion to the W of the Prince's and Humber docks bears the name of North and South Myton, and partly occupies the site of the ancient hamlet of Myton, which appears to have been as old as Wyke-upon-Hull, or older, but either crumbled to decay by the weight of time or became obliterated by the growth of Kingston-upon-Hull; and this part of the town now occupies an area considerably larger than that of the ancient portion, and consists partly of mean streets and alleys, partly of very respectable and spacious thoroughfares, partly of handsome airy places extending away into the country. The portion N of the Queen's dock, and of a line westward from it, is in Sculcoates parish; occupies an area about treble that of the ancient town; includes, on the E side, adjacent to the river Hull, a densely peopled region, chiefly of mean houses; but consists elsewhere, for the most part, of excellent streets; and contains the residences of a large proportion of the wealthy inhabitants. The portion E of the river Hull is in Sutton and Drypool parishes, and in Garrison-Side extra-parochial tract; communicates with the Sculcoates portion by a four-arched bridge, with central drawbridge, on the line of Bridge-street,—and with the ancient town by a new swivel bridge, completed in 1866, on the line of Blackfriar-gate; consists of streets, of various characters, less densely arranged, in general, than those of the older portions; and includes, in the south, the site of the ancient fort or citadel, the site of more modern magazines, barracks, and batteries, and the Victoria dock and basin. A grand improvement which was finished in 1864, removed the town's military defences to Paull; swept away the quondam citadel, magazines, barracks, and batteries; and devoted the space which they had occupied to new streets, and to enlargements in the Victoria dock, and its timber ponds and yards. The town generally has undergone immense improvement since the beginning of the present century; and it was continuing to undergo it, on a great scale, in 1866. Its extent, exclusive of outskirts, from N to S, is about 2½ miles,—from E to W, about 3 miles.

Public Buildings.—The late mansion-house or guildhall stood in Lowgate; was a plain brick edifice, and had, in the rear, court-rooms and offices. The original guildhall stood at the south end of the market-place, and was taken down in 1806. The new town-hall superseded the late mansion-house in Lowgate, on the same site; was completed in 1866, after designs by Cuthbert Brodrick, at a cost of about £30,000; is a splendid edifice, in the Italian style; presents a frontage of 105 feet to Lowgate, with eight circular-headed windows on the basement story, and 9 similar windows, with intercolumniations, on the upper story, surmounted by ornamental cornice, frieze, and balustrade; has, in the centre, a clock tower, 135 feet high, with turrets at each angle; is commodiously arranged and beautifully decorated in the interior; includes a mayor's reception-room, 57 feet long, 23 wide, and 25 high, and numerous rooms and offices for the business of the corporation and the borough; contains, in a niche in the grand hall, a Sicilian marble statue of Edward I., from the chisel of Thomas Earle of Brompton; and has, in the rear, the police and sessions courts, with magistrates and clerks' rooms, and with prisoners' cells under each court. The borough jail stands in Kingston-street, near the Humber; occupies an area of 2½ acres, enclosed by boundary walls; was erected in 1827–30, at a cost of about £22,000; comprises a central building and five radiating wings, three of which are each three stories high; and has capacity for 153 male and 62 female prisoners. But this jail will be superseded in a couple of years by a new one on the Hedon road, the lower story of which was being constructed in 1866. The erection of the new jail will cost upwards of £50,000; its site occupies about 12 acres; the structure is to be of red brick with stone finishings; the corridors on which the cells are to be built, will be cruciform; and the residences of the Governor and

Chaplain will flank the outer entrance. The old exchange, in Exchange-alley, was built in 1794, and extensively improved in 1822. The new exchange, completed in 1866, stands at the corner of Lowgate and Bowl-alley-lane, on part of the site of the ancient palace of the De la Poles; is in the Italian style, three stories high, after designs by W. Botterill; includes a hall 70 feet by 40 with a fine barrelled roof, stations for three telegraph companies, and several suites of offices and rooms; and cost £17,000. The corn exchange stands in High-street, on the site of the old custom-house; was built in 1856, at a cost of £5,500; is a handsome structure, 60 feet high; and contains a hall 158 feet long and 36 feet wide, which is used for public meetings as well as for commercial purposes. The post-office, up a wide court in Whitefriar-gate, was built in 1843, and is a plain but well-arranged building. The custom-house, in Whitefriar-gate, was originally the Neptune hotel; is a large and handsome erection of brick, ornamented with stone; and includes an apartment 52 feet long, and suitable offices of every kind for the customs. The inland revenue office is a new building in Trinity House-lane. The pilot office stands at the corner of Queen-street and Nelson-street; is a modern lofty brick edifice; and serves, in the upper part, as a telegraph station for signalling vessels. The Trinity house stands in a lane of its own name; was rebuilt on an enlarged plan, in 1753; is a handsome edifice, in connection with which are a marine school, and several marine hospitals or alms-houses; includes a museum, with portraits of George III. and Marvel, "Hawke's Victory" by Serres, a curious Greenland boat, and other interesting objects; and belongs to a corporation who date from 1369,—who has been favoured with no less than ten royal charters, the last of which was received from Queen Victoria,—who comprise twelve elder brethren, six assistants, and an unlimited number of younger brothers,—who license pilots, examine ship-masters, and grant pensions to seamen and their widows,—and who have an income of upwards of £50,000. The amount received by them, during 1865, was £51,726, which included £16,117 derived from primage; £10,616 from fines of aliens and haven master's fees; £8,717 from rents of estates; and £5,759 from buoyage and beaconage. The chapel of the Trinity-house is a Grecian structure, with marble floor, marble pillars and pilasters, stained glass east window, and two noble pillars in the sanctuary composed of a highly polished and valuable description of marble found only in small pieces. The Bank of England, in Whitefriar-gate, occupies the site of the old charity hall; was built about 1355; and is an imposing edifice, in the Italian style. The public rooms, in Jarratt-street, were built in 1830; form a handsome structure; and contain a splendid music hall 91 feet by 41, and several smaller apartments. The Royal theatre, in Humber-street, was built in 1810, burnt in 1859, and rebuilt in 1865–6; and it is in the Italian style, occupies an area of 146 feet by 72, and is approached by five distinct entrances. The Queen's theatre, in Paragon-street, was erected in 1846, and is a spacious brick structure. The public baths and wash-houses, in Trippett-street, were built in 1850, at a cost of £12,000; and form a neat structure, in the Tudor style. The railway station, in Paragon-street, was constructed in 1847, at a cost of upwards of £60,000; covers nearly 2½ acres; and has a handsome front elevation, in the Doric and Ionic styles, a main entrance with a colonnade, and two other entrances. A very fine hotel, also in the Doric and Ionic styles, adjoins the station, covers an area of 120 feet by 130, and forms a quadrangle, with an interior court 60 feet square. Rails, in connexion with the Hull and Selby railway, run from both sides of the Railway dock, which will be noticed in a subsequent paragraph. A pier, in the form of the letter T, was constructed, in 1847, in front of Nelson-street; is used as the station, by ferry, for the railway at New Holland; and serves also as a delightful promenade. A statue of William III., by Scheemaker, stands in the market-place; and was erected in 1734, by subscription, at a cost of £893. A monument to Wilberforce stands near the end of Junction-street; is a

fine Doric column, upwards of 72 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Wilberforce 12 feet high; and was erected in 1834, by subscription, at a cost of £1,250. A beautiful marble statue of Queen Victoria, stands in the new park; and was presented to the town, in 1863, by the mayor, W. H. Moss, Esq.

Park and Gardens.—Hull, till recently, was more devoid of interesting walks or public promenades than almost any other considerable town in the kingdom; but it now has many pleasing walks on the N and W sides, and a fine public park adjacent to the Beverley-road. The park was presented to the town, in 1861, by the mayor, Z. C. Pearson, Esq.; comprises about 27 acres; was formed at a cost of about £11,800; and is beautifully adorned with shrubs and trees, artificial water, and bridges. The botanic garden, near the Anlaby-road, in the western outskirts, was opened in 1812, occupies about 5 acres, and is laid out with science and taste.

Churches.—In 1851, according to the census, the places of worship within the borough were 15 of the Church of England, with 12,830 sittings; 1 of United Presbyterians, with 600 s.; 8 of Independents, with 5,978 s.; 2 of Particular Baptists, with 1,140 s.; 2 of Baptists, not otherwise defined, the s. not reported; 1 of Quakers, with 386 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 490 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 7,456 s.; 2 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,080 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,750 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,000 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 710 s.; 2 of isolated congregations, with 534 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 500 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 628 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 95 s. But prior to 1866, another of the Church of England, one or two of Dissenters, a German Lutheran one, and another of Roman Catholics, were added.

Holy Trinity church, in the W side of market-place, was built in 1235-1312, and enlarged in the time of Henry VIII.; includes much brick work, supposed to be the oldest extant in England, subsequent to the Roman times; forms an interesting specimen of its age of architecture, as to both character and completeness; is a cruciform structure, measuring 272 feet from E to W, and 96 from N to S; has a central tower of two stories, with crocketed pinnacles, and with pierced terminating parapet, 147 feet high; and ranked for a time as a cathedral, having had three suffragan bishops, respectively in 1536, from 1539 till 1542, and from 1553 till 1579. Its west front has a large recessed door, a nine-light window (recently filled with stained glass) and a quatrefoiled parapet; its nave is of eight bays, and has a clerestory of sixteen three-light windows; its choir is of five bays, and has a clerestory of ten two-light decorated windows; its E window was re-built in 1562-73, has seven lights, and is very rich and canopied; its font is late decorated English; and its organ was originally designed for St. Paul's Cathedral. Other noticeable features are an oak screen, a double range of oak stalls, a recently-restored chantry-chapel, a library in what was once a chantry-chapel, a handsomely sculptured stone pulpit, a brass of 1401, a canopied tomb and effigies of Michael de la Pole, and some modern mural monuments, one of which is of the Rev. Joseph Milner, author of the "History of the Church of Christ," who served here as vicar. A restoration of the nave was begun in 1861, but in 1866 the work had been suspended for want of funds.

St. Mary's church, in Lowgate, was founded in the beginning of the 14th century; but only the chancel of the original edifice remains; the other parts are later than 1540; the tower was built in 1696, and altered in 1826; and the entire structure, with addition of a new aisle, was restored in 1862, at a cost of about £9,000. St. Mark's church in Jennings-street, was founded in 1342; is an elegant edifice; and has a beautiful and lofty spire. St. Stephen's church, in St. Stephen-street, was built in 1844; is in the early English style; and has a fine spire 200 feet high. St. John's church, in St. John-street, was built in 1792, at a cost of nearly £5,000, and has recently been enlarged. St. James' church, in St. James-street, was built in 1830, at a cost of £6,000; and has a tower 100 feet high. St. Luke's church, in St.

Luke's-street, was built in 1862; is in the decorated English style; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; and cost, exclusive of tower and spire which were afterwards to be added, and including the value of the site and the necessary endowment, about £6,500. Mariner's church, at Prince's Dockwalls, was built in 1834, and has an early English front. Drypool church, near the Victoria dock, was originally an edifice of the early part of the 14th century, and was rebuilt in 1824. Sculcoates church, near the river Hull, also was originally a very ancient edifice, was rebuilt in 1760, and contains many handsome monuments. Christ Church, in John-street, was built in 1822, at a cost of about £8,000, and enlarged in 1863. St. Paul's church, in Cannon-street, was built in 1847, and is a fine structure in the early English style. In 1866 sites for two other sacred edifices in connection with the Church of England had been obtained.

The Albion-street Independent chapel is a neat edifice of 1842; cost about £8,000. The Great Thornton-street Wesleyan chapel was built in the same year, at a cost of £7,000. The Kingston Wesleyan chapel is one of the largest of the Wesleyan body in England. The Beverley-road Wesleyan chapel was built in 1862, at a cost of £7,000; is in the decorated English style; and has pinnacles, an octagonal turret, and a small spire. The Roman Catholic chapel in Jarratt-street was built in 1829, and is handsome and spacious. Some of the other non-Established places of worship are good or interesting structures. The general cemetery, on Springbank, comprises about 15 acres, with chapels and decorations; and has attached to it a cemetery of about 5 acres, under the Board of Health. Holy Trinity cemetery, on Hessele-road, includes about 3 acres. A cemetery is attached to St. Peter's church, Drypool. A convent is on the Anlaby road; and, at the census of 1861, had 30 inmates. A priory for black monks was founded, about 1317, by Sir Jeffrey de Hotham; occupied half the street now called Blackfriar-gate,—originally Monk-street; had back buildings of much extent, fine gardens, fountains, and courts; was represented, till about 1784, by a square tower and some offices, used as an inn, behind the old guild-hall; and proved to be represented also, by some groined arches of brick, in 1806, at the taking down of the guild-hall. A priory of white friars was founded by Edward I., and enlarged, by Sir Richard de la Pole and others, in the time of Edward III.; stood adjacent to Whitefriar-gate—its site being now occupied by the Trinity-house—and was given, at the dissolution, to John Heneage. A Carthusian priory was founded, in 1350, by William de la Pole; stood on the ground now occupied by the charter-house; had grand buildings, a splendid chapel, and extensive gardens, surrounded with walls and gates; and was razed to the ground about 1538.

Parishes and Livings.—The only entire civil parishes within the borough are the united parish of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, the parish of Sculcoates, and the parish of Drypool. The other civil tracts within it are the extra-parochial place of Garrison-side, and part of the parish of Sutton. But an ecclesiastical parish of St. Stephen was constituted, in 1859, within the united parish of Holy Trinity and St. Mary; one of St. Luke, in 1861, within the same parish; one of St. Paul was constituted in 1844, within Sculcoates; and one of St. Mark was constituted, in the same year, within Sutton. Acres of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, quoad civilia, 1,827; of which 867 are water. Pop. in 1851, 50,670; in 1861, 56,888. Houses, 10,892. Acres of Sculcoates, quoad civilia, 1,010. Pop. in 1851, 22,325; in 1861, 27,167. Houses, 5,842. Acres of Drypool, 2,206; of which 916 are water. Pop. in 1851, 4,421; in 1861, 6,241. Houses, 1,305. Acres of Garrison-side, 80. Pop. in 1851, 660; in 1861, 376. Houses in 1851, 37; in 1861, 78. The decrease of pop. here was caused by the removal of the military from the citadel; and the increase of houses, by the conversion of the barracks into dwellings. Acres of all Sutton, quoad civilia, 4,450. Pop. in 1851, 7,733; in 1861, 8,348. Houses, 1,720. Pop. of the portion of Sutton within the borough in 1861, 6,989. Houses, 1,399. Pop. in 1861, of St. Ste-

phen. 11,428; of St. Luke, 7,360; of St. Paul, 9,480; of St. Mark, 7,172. Houses of St. S., 2,339; of St. P., 2,080; of St. M., 1,436.—The livings of Holy Trinity and Sculcoates are vicarages, and all the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of York. Value of Holy Trinity, £605;* of Sculcoates, £295; of St. Mary, £210; of St. Mark, £180; of St. Stephen, £350;* of St. John, £205; of St. James, St. Luke, and Christ Church, each £300; of Mariners' church, £150; of Drypool and St. Paul, each £300;* of Sutton, £110. Patrons of Holy Trinity, Trustees; of Sculcoates, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Mary, the Scott family; of St. Mark and St. Paul, alternately the Crown and the Archbishop; of St. Stephen, St. John, St. James, St. Luke, and Mariners' church, the Vicar of Holy Trinity; of Drypool, Simeon's Trustees; of Christ's church, the Vicar of Sculcoates and eight Trustees.

Schools and Institutions.—The public schools, within the borough, at the census of 1851, were 27, with 5,090 scholars; the private schools 217, with 5,119 s.; the Sunday schools 39, with 8,112 s. Four of the public schools were supported by taxation; 3 were aided or supported by endowment; 18, by religious bodies, 2, by other means. The four supported by taxation were the marine school, the prison school, and two workhouse schools. One of these aided by endowment was the grammar school. This was founded in 1486, by the Right Rev. John Alcock, a native of Beverley, Bishop of successively Rochester, Worcester, and Ely; was rebuilt, in 1578, in the Tudor style; stands on the S side of Trinity church; has an endowed income of £80, and an exhibition of £23 at Cambridge; and numbers among its masters, the Rev. A. Marvel, father of the patriot Marvel, the Rev. J. Clarke, translator of "Sallust," and the Rev. J. Milner, the church historian,—and, among its pupils, the patriot Marvel, Bishop Thomas Watson, Dean Milner, Archdeacon Wrangham, the poet Mason, and William Wilberforce. The Vicar's school, which was held in Vicar-lane, and was founded in 1734, by the Rev. William Mason, father of the poet, has been amalgamated with the Humber-street national school. The marine school is connected with Trinity-house; was founded in 1786, for supporting 36 boys, and for teaching them navigation in addition to ordinary education; and has an endowed income of £218. Cogan's charity school, in Salthouse-lane, was founded in 1753, by Alderman Cogan; clothes and educates poor girls, and afterwards gives the well-conducted ones marriage portions; and has an endowed income of £406. National schools are in Mason-street, John-street, Porter-street, Salthouse-lane, Drypool, Collier-street, Humber-street, Great Union-street; Spring-street, Church-street, Waltham-street, and adjoining St. Paul's and St. Mark's churches; British and Foreign schools in Dansome-lane; Catholic schools in Pryme-street, Dansome lane, and at the before-mentioned convent; Wesleyan schools in Adelaide-street and Scott-street; and rugged and industrial schools are in Marlborough-terrace.

The Royal Institution, in Albion-street, was founded under high auspices, in 1853; is a very fine and imposing edifice; contains the extensive and valuable museum of the Literary and Philosophical society; contains also a subscription-library of upwards of 31,000 volumes, belonging to about 500 shareholders; includes a lecture-hall, in which an annual course of lectures is delivered; and was, in 1853, the head-quarters of the British Association of Science. The mechanics' institute was founded in 1825; had a building of 1829 in Charlotte-street; has now a handsome and more commodious edifice of 1841 in George-street; and has a library of about 4,700 volumes. The Hull and East Riding college was planned in the autumn of 1865; to comprise a hall 70 feet by 40, with class-rooms, master's rooms, &c., and provision for a fives court; and to be in the pointed style of the 15th century, in red brick with stone dressings.

The infirmary, in Prospect-street, was founded in 1782; was enlarged, by the addition of two wings, in 1840; is a handsome edifice, with a monument to Dr. Alderson in front; has excellent arrangements; and, at

the census of 1861, had 123 inmates. The borough lunatic asylum, in Argyle-street, is a spacious building; and, at the census of 1861, had 122 inmates. The female penitentiary, on the Anlaby-road, had then 36 inmates. And a temporary home for fallen women was established in Nile-street, in 1861. There is a dispensary, and a school of medicine and anatomy. The charter-house, in a lane of its own name, was founded in 1384, as a Maison Dieu, by Sir Michael de la Fole; was rebuilt, in 1780, as an hospital for poor men and women; is a brick edifice of centre and wings, with semi-circular Tuscan porch, and circular Ionic turret; and has property yielding an income of nearly £2,500 a-year. Lister's hospital has £350 a-year from endowment; Bishop Watson's, £82; Gee's, £55; Crowle's, £32; Harrison's, £20; and Gregg's, £8. Model dwellings for 32 families, at the junction of Midland-street and St. Luke's-street, was erected in 1862, by a munificent gift of £5,000 from Miss Turner. The port of Hull society for the religious instruction of seamen, was instituted in 1821; the sailors' home was established in 1856; and the seamen's and general orphan asylum was founded in 1865, and the building cost about £5,000. There are numerous literary and religious institutions, benefit societies, sick-clubs, and miscellaneous institutions. The total yearly value of the endowed charities is about £9,000.

Poor Law and Registration.—The united parish of Holy Trinity and St. Mary forms a poor-law union or district, under a local act; and is divided for poor-law and registration purposes into the sub-district of Humber, comprising the wards of Humber, Austin, Trinity, and Whitefriars,—the sub-district of St. Mary, commensurate with the ward of St. Mary North,—and the sub-district of Myton, comprising the wards of North Myton and South Myton. Pop. in 1861, of Humber sub-d., 10,690; of St. Mary sub-d., 6,132; of Myton sub-d., 40,066. Poor-rates for the whole, in 1863, £13,004. Marriages in 1863, 682; births, 1,955; of which 111 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,592,—of which 741 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 55. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 6,382; births, 17,437; deaths, 13,279. The workhouse is in Anlaby-Road; was built in 1857; and, at the census of 1861, had 328 inmates. A previous workhouse was in Whitefriar-gate.—The parts of the borough beyond Holy Trinity and St. Mary parish are in Sculcoates district, the statistics of which will be given in the article SCULCOATES. The workhouse for that district is within the borough; and, at the census of 1861, had 257 inmates.

Harbour.—The outside harbour, in the Humber, has anchorage in from 4 to 8 fathoms. The first reach of the river Hull bears the name of the Old harbour; and, till 1778, afforded all the wharfe and quays which the town possessed. The Old dock, now called the Queen's dock, was formed in 1775–8, with the aid of £15,000 from parliament; is 1,703 feet long, 254 wide, and 23 deep; has commodious wharfs and quays; and communicates with the river Hull through a basin, 211 feet long and 80 wide. The Humber dock was formed in 1807–9, at a cost of £220,000; is 914 feet long, and 342 wide; and communicates with the Humber through a large basin. The Junction dock, now called Princes' dock, was formed in 1827–9, at a cost of £180,000; is 645 feet long, and 407 wide; communicates with the Queen's dock on the N, and with the Humber dock on the S; and has locks 124 feet long and 36½ wide, with excellent drawbridges 24 feet wide. The Railway dock was opened in 1846; extends to the W of the Humber dock, and is entered from it; is about three-fourths as long as that dock, and about one-half as wide. The Victoria dock was commenced in 1845; lies to the E of the site of the citadel; is entered from the Humber, through a capacious basin; communicates with the river Hull through another basin, and with timber ponds adjoining it.

A new dock on the shore of the Humber is in course of construction; its first stone was laid in May, 1864; it is called the West dock; and will be entered from the basin of the Humber dock, which will be enlarged. Now

(in 1866) the dock space of the port is about 62 acres with tidal basins covering about 7 acres; there are 24 acres of wharfs, and 16,450 lineal feet of quays or berths for ships. The West dock will have an area of about 17 acres, with a tidal basin of nearly 7 acres, an area of wharfs of 24 acres, 5,460 lineal feet of quays for ships' berths, and 3,600 feet outside. In addition to all this the Dock company have two large timber ponds measuring nearly 25 acres. The Ferry-boat dock is a tidal harbour containing $\frac{1}{4}$ acre and 1,100 lineal feet of landing quays; was constructed by the Corporation in 1831, but its form was subsequently altered, and the Victoria pier was constructed across it in 1848. The old tidal harbour, from the North bridge to its confluence with the Humber, is 3,500 feet in length, and 200 feet average width, giving an area of 16 acres. Hence, the port of Hull, when the West dock is completed will possess about 103 acres of dock and tidal water space, 48 acres of wharfs, and upwards of 33,335 feet of quayage.

Commerce.—The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1864, were 372 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 14,305 tons; 133 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 28,331 tons; 15 small steam-vessels, of aggregate 292 tons; and 64 large steam-vessels, of aggregate 25,366 tons. The vessels which entered, during 1863, were 49 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 22,156 tons, from British colonies; 62 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 29,677 tons, from British colonies; 531 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 96,730 tons, from foreign countries; 1,123 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 178,489 tons, from foreign countries; 1 British steam-vessel, of 91 tons, from British colonies; 898 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 319,435 tons, from foreign countries; 245 foreign steam-vessels, of aggregate 79,323 tons, from foreign countries; 569 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 38,223 tons, coastwise; and 550 steam-vessels, of aggregate 98,154 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, during 1863, were 52 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 17,300 tons, to British colonies; 8 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 3,960 tons, to British colonies; 235 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 33,647 tons, to foreign countries; 790 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 137,116 tons, to foreign countries; 1 British steam-vessel, of 231 tons, to British colonies; 893 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 314,608 tons, to foreign countries; 259 foreign steam-vessels, of aggregate 84,439 tons, to foreign countries; 917 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 103,263 tons, coastwise; and 605 steam-vessels, of aggregate 103,865 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1858, was £312,425; in 1862, £284,276. The foreign commerce is mainly with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Germany, the Low Countries, France, Portugal, Spain, the Levant, and the Black sea; and much of the home commerce is up the Humber and coastwise, in communication with the foreign. Steamers sail regularly to Antwerp, Bremen, Christiana, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Königsberg, Dunkirk, Ghent, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Riga, Rotterdam, Stettin, Harburg, Aberdeen, Dundee, Leith, Newcastle, Goole, Keadby, Gainsborough, Lynn, York, Grimsby, Yarmouth, and London. Timber is a very extensive import, occupies yards of vast aggregate area; and is always stored in great quantity. Linseed, from the Black sea, and recently from India also, is very largely imported. Oranges, since about the beginning of the present century, have been a conspicuous import; and fresh fruits of other kinds, together with vegetables, potatoes, and other similar products, since the epoch of free trade, have been very largely added. Other chief imports are corn, wool, flax, hemp, hides, tallow, iron, pitch, tar, rosin, bones, and horn. The exports are chiefly soft goods and hardware; and, in 1863, they included 37,342,348 yards of cotton fabrics, 19,769,503 lbs. of cotton yarn, 6,909,480 yards of linen fabrics, 7,134,264 lbs. of linen yarn, 27,245,722 yards of woollen and mixed stuffs, 16,070,503 lbs. of woollen and worsted yarns, 2,709,251 lbs. of wool, and £809,156's worth of machinery. The whale fishery was, for a considerable

period, a prominent part of the commerce; but, of late, has very much declined.

Trade and Manufactures.—Hull has a head post-office, six receiving offices, 19 pillar and wall boxes, four banking-offices, six or seven excellent hotels, a large number of good inns, commercial boarding-houses, and offices of four telegraphic companies; and publishes eight newspapers,—two of them daily, the others weekly. A weekly market, for corn, is held on Tuesday; a weekly market, for meat and vegetables, on Friday; markets for wool, on the two last Tuesdays of June, all the Tuesdays of July, and the two first Tuesdays of Aug.; and fairs, for horses and cattle, on the second Tuesday of April and 11 Oct. Races used to be run; but they have long been discontinued, the last having been held on Wold Carr in 1796. Iron ship-building is largely carried on; employs, in one suite of yards, upwards of 1,200 hands; and has produced steamers of the largest size and horse power. The manufacture of chains, chain cables, steam boilers, steam engines, sacking, sail-cloth, ropes, and other things connected with ship-building and with the wants of a great port, also is largely carried on. The crushing of linseed, the sawing of timber and veneers, the grinding of corn, paint, and bones, the refining of oil and of sugar, the working of white lead and turpentine, the tanning of hides, the making of pottery, the spinning of flax and cotton, and the manufacture of linen and cotton fabrics likewise are prominent. One flax and cotton mill company was formed in 1836; and another cotton mill company, whose works are very extensive, was formed in 1847.

The Borough.—Hull, as we have seen, was made a borough by Edward I.; it had twenty charters under subsequent reigns; and, from the time of Charles II. till the reform and municipal acts, it was governed under a charter of 13th Charles II. It is now divided into seven wards; has a separate commission of the peace; and is governed by a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, assisted by a recorder, and the usual officers. Assizes used to be held in it, for its own territory, as a county within itself, called Hullshire. Borough courts and quarter sessions are now regularly held, at the usual periods; sheriff's courts leet and baron, about Easter and Michaelmas; courts of venire, for civil causes; a bankruptcy court, for not only the borough itself, but also for a large part of E. R. Yorkshire and for Lincolnshire; and a county court, for small debts, and for some cases by juries. The borough sent members to parliament once in the time of Edward I.; and it has sent two from 12th year of Edward II. till the present time. Constituency in 1863, 5,789; of whom 1,350 were freemen. Hull is also a polling-place for E. R. Yorkshire. The police department, in the year ending 29 Sept. 1864, had a force of 142 men, and was maintained at a cost of £10,711. The crimes committed in that year were 104; the persons apprehended, 111; the depredators and suspected persons at large, 852; the houses of bad character, 351. The central parts of the town are lit by the Hull gas company, whose works are in Broadley-street; the northern parts, by the British gas company; the eastern parts, by the Sutton, &c. gas company. The whole is supplied with water from works at Stoneferry, about 2 miles from the town; constructed, in 1844-5, at a cost of £92,808; drawing their supplies from Spring-head, and conveying, from the top of a tower upwards of 150 feet high, through pipes, about 3,000,000 gallons of water a-day. The Spring-head water-works, completed in 1864, cost about £51,000. Borough income in 1861, £29,870; of which £2,876 were from watch-rates. Real property in 1860, £347,111; of which £3,920 were in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 84,699; in 1861, 97,661. Houses, 19,516.

HULLAND, a village and two townships in Ashborne parish, and a chapelry partly also in Wicksworth parish, Derby. The village stands on an eminence, 5 miles E by N of Ashborne r. station; and has pleasant environs. —The townships are Hulland-Ward and Hulland-Ward-Intakes. Acres, 1,371. Real property, £3,965. Pop., 330 and 44. Houses, 80 and 7. The land consists

chiefly of dairy farms.—Pop. of the chapelry, 639. Post-town, Ashborne. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £75. Patrons, the Rev. C. Evans and C. Borough, Esq. The church is in the pointed style. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

HULL AND APPLETON. See **APPLETON.**

HULL AND HOLDERNESS RAILWAY, a railway in E. R. Yorkshire; from Hull eastward to Withernsea. It is 18 miles long; was authorized in 1853, and opened in 1854; and was vested, at 4 per cent., in the North-eastern Railway Co., in 1862.

HULL AND HORNSEA RAILWAY, a railway in E. R. Yorkshire; from Hull, northeastward, to Hornsea. It is 14 miles long; was authorized in 1862, and opened in 1864; and in 1866 was about to pass into the hands of the Northeastern company.

HULL AND SCARBOROUGH RAILWAY. See **SCARBOROUGH AND HULL.**

HULL AND SELBY RAILWAY, a railway in E. R. Yorkshire; from Hull, westward, to Selby. It is 31 miles long, being 5 miles less than the road; it was opened in 1840; it was leased in 1845 to the York and North Midland, and afterwards to the Northeastern; it is connected, at Selby, with a line going westward to the Great Northern at Milford-Junction, and with a line going east-north-eastward, past Market-Weighton, to the Scarborough and Hull at Beverley; and, in 1865, it was in the course of being connected at Staddlethorpe with a line, authorized in 1863, southwestward to the South Yorkshire at Thorne.

HULLAND-WARD. See **HULLAND.**

HULLAVINGTON, a village and a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts. The village stands 3 miles SW by S of Malmesbury, and 6 NW by N of Chippenham r. station; and has a post-office under Chippenham.—The parish includes the tythings of Surrendral, and comprises 3,121 acres. Real property, £4,605. Pop., 700. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the priory of St. Victor, near Rouen; passed to the Crown; was given, by Henry VI., to Eton College; and is now held by Sir John Neeld, Bart., as lessee. The parish is a meet for the Beaufort hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £194. Patron, Eton College. The church is ancient; has some good early English work, and a tower; and, in 1866, was much out of repair. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, a school partly supported by Sir John Neeld, and charities £5.

HULL (BISHOPS). See **BISHOPS-HULL.**

HULL-BRIDGE, a township, united with Tickton, within Beverley borough, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Hull, 2 miles SSE of Beverley. Pop., 58.

HULL-BRIDGE. Essex. See **HOCKLEY.**

HULL (GREAT AND LITTLE), two places in Herts; 3 miles SE of Buntingford.

HULLSHIRE. See **HULL.**

HULME, a township, united to Kinderton, in Middlewich parish, Cheshire; near Middlewich.

HULME, a hamlet in Winwick parish, Lancashire; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N of Winwick.

HULME, a township, eight parochial chapelries, and a sub-district, in Manchester parish and Chorlton district, Lancashire. The township lies on the river Irwell and on the Manchester and Altrincham railway, at the termination of the Bridgewater canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of the centre of Manchester; and is all within Manchester borough, and under the Manchester police. Acres, 440. Real property, £240,913; of which £77,916 are in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 53,482; in 1861, 68,433. Houses, 13,487. The increase of pop. arose from participation in the prosperity and extension of Manchester. Hulme Hall, on a bank above the Irwell, was the seat of the ancient baronet family of Prestwich, the last of whom was a profound antiquary, and died in absolute poverty; it passed to the Moseleys and the Blands, the transition to the latter being through Lady Ann Bland, the female Nash of Manchester, in the time of Queen

Anne, and the careful preserver of many Roman antiquities; and it went from the Blands to George Lloyd, Esq., and was sold to the Duke of Bridgewater. Most of the township is now covered with streets, and with other edified places, lying compact with Manchester and forming part of the town; and the rest of it is all town outskirts. The streets have a variety of character; but they mostly run in straight lines and cross one another at right or wide angles; and they include some spacious thoroughfares, and contain very many good houses. The Pomona garden lies in the outskirts; is much frequented by the labouring classes of Manchester; possesses much beauty and accommodation; and is occasionally a scene of fireworks, fêtes, and galas. The town-hall, in Stretford-road, was built in 1865; is an edifice in the Italian style; has a frontage of 94 feet, with two wings; is 96 feet deep and 65 feet high; and includes a spacious entrance-hall, committee rooms and offices for the officials of the township, apartments occupied by a free library, and a great hall handsomely decorated, and capable of accommodating upwards of 2,000 persons. Baths and wash-houses, close to Stretford New-road, partly on the site of the old Chorlton workhouse, were erected in 1860, at a cost of about £12,000; present, to Leaf-street, a two-story front of 114 feet in length in the Lombardic style, with an attic story in the centre; have a depth of about 117½ feet; and include two swimming-baths, well-arranged bathing appliances, and well-contrived wash-houses and laundries. The cavalry barracks are in Chester-road, not far from St. George's church; and they have accommodation for upwards of 300 men and horses, besides officers, and include extensive grounds for military exercise. The Hulme dispensary was founded in 1831; and it gave treatment to upwards of 500 patients in its fourth year. The Independent theological college, though within Withington township, is adjacent to Hulme; was removed hither from Blackburn in 1842; is a noble edifice, partly in a quasi-Moorish style, but chiefly in the collegiate Gothic style; comprises a salient centre, massive wings, and an interior, spacious, cloistered square; has a lofty tower, originally intended as an observatory, and commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country; includes residences of president and professors, and accommodation for about 50 students; was altogether erected at a cost of about £20,000; has seven exhibitions, of from £25 to £32 1s., tenable variously one, two, and three years; and, in the year 1864-5, had 42 students and an income of £2,766. The township generally partakes in the business of Manchester, and contains a number and variety of factories; and, in particular, it has, near St. George's church, a small-ware manufactory, which is one of the sights of Manchester.

The parochial chapelries are St. George, constituted in 1828; St. Mark, in 1852; Holy Trinity, in 1843; St. Paul, in 1856; St. John and St. Mary, in 1858; St. Philip, in 1861; and St. Michael, in 1864. Pop. of St. G., 18,831; of St. Mark, 5,637; of H. T., 12,063; of St. Paul, 6,375; of St. J., 8,370; of St. Mary, 6,730; of St. Philip, 8,711; of St. Michael, 8,964. The livings are all rectories in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. G., £350; of St. Mark, £258; of H. T., £300; of St. Paul, £458; of St. John, £300; of St. Mary, £362; of St. Philip, £300; of St. Michael, £217.* Patrons of St. G. and H. T., the Dean and Chapter of Manchester; of St. Mark, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of St. John, the Bishop; of St. Mary, Lord Egerton; of St. Paul, St. Philip, and St. Michael, Trustees. St. Philip's church was built in 1860, at a cost of £8,000, nearly all defrayed by the Birley family; is in the decorated English style, of 5 bays, 117 feet long, and 50 feet wide; and has a tower and spire, 159 feet high. St. Michael's church was built in 1864, also by the Birleys, at a cost of £4,500; is in the early English style; and has a double chancel, an octagonal baptistry, and a N porch. There are chapels for Independents, Methodists, Bible Christians, and Roman Catholics. One of the Methodist chapels, in Boston-street, is an edifice of 1863, in the Italian style; and another, in the same street, was built in 1866, at a cost of about £2,500, and is of brick

with stone dressings. There are various public schools; and those connected with St. Philip's church were built at a cost of £3,000.—The sub-district contains also the township of Moss-side. Acres, 870. Pop., 71,128. Houses, 13,922.

HULME, a township, united with Weston-Coyney, in Caverswall parish, Stafford; 2 miles NE of Lane-End.

HULME-ABBEY. See **HULME-PARK**.

HULME (CHURCH). See **CHURCH-HULME**.

HULME (LEVENS). See **LEVENS-HULME**.

HULME-WALFIELD, a township-chapelry in Astbury parish, Cheshire; near the Macclesfield and Colwich railway, and near the boundary with Staffordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Congleton. Post-town, Congleton. Acres, 1,047. Real property, £2,340. Pop., 111. Houses, 17. Much of the property belongs to A. H. Devonport, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Astbury, in the diocese of Chester. The church was built in 1856; is a handsome edifice, comprising nave, chancel, and N aisle; and stands on an elevated spot, commanding extensive views. There is a national school.

HULME-PARK, a township in Alnwick parish, Northumberland; on the river Aine, 2 miles NW of Alnwick. It includes the hamlets of Hulme-Abbey, Friars-Buildings, and Park-Farm; and forms part of the grounds of Alnwick Castle. Pop., 117. Houses, 20. Hulme abbey here, on a hill which the founder fancied to resemble Mount Carmel, was founded, in 1240, by William de Vesci, after he had been at Palestine as a crusader; was of the Carmelite order, and the earliest of that order in England; was visited by Henry III. in 1256,—by Edward I. in 1292, 1294, and 1298,—by Edward II. in 1311 and 1322; and passed, at the dissolution, to the Percies. John Bale was a member of the house, and wrote here his *Lives*. The outer walls and gate-ways are still in excellent preservation; a strong tower, 40 feet by 29, built in 1489, by the fourth Earl of Northumberland, as a place of defence for the friars, is also in good condition, and contains some fine tapestries from designs by Rubens; but the church and the conventual buildings are in ruin. The church measured 118 feet by 19, and retains its sedilia and piscina; the sacristy, on the S of the choir, measured 19 feet by 8; the cloister, on the W, measured 90 feet by 77; the chapter-house, on the E side of the cloister, measured 38 feet by 17, with a vestibule 11 feet by 8; and the refectory, to the E, with the dormitory above, measured 31 feet by 11.

HULSE, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; on a branch of the river Weaver, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Northwich. Acres, 295. Real property, £535. Pop., 66. Houses, 13.

HULTON, a sub-district in Deane parish, Bolton district, Lancashire; containing the townships of Little H., Middle H., Over H., and Rumworth. Acres, 5,350. Pop., 6,488. Houses, 1,305.

HULTON, Westmoreland, &c. See **HILTON**.

HULTON-ABBEY. See **ABBEY-HULTON**.

HULTON (LITTLE), a village and a township-chapelry in Deane parish, Lancashire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Halshaw-Moor and Farnworth r. station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ S of Bolton; is a considerable place, inhabited chiefly by weavers and colliers; and has a post-office under Bolton. The chapelry is sometimes called Peel. Acres, 1,470. Real property, £18,005; of which £11,084 are in mines, and £66 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,184; in 1861, 3,390. Houses, 670. Peel Hall belongs to Harrison Blair, Esq.; and Kenyon Peel Hall, to Lord Kenyon. Coal is largely worked. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, Lord Kenyon. The church is a plain building, with a bell-turret. There are a school-room used for worship, chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

HULTON (MIDDLE), a township in Deane parish, Lancashire; near the Bolton and Leigh railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Bolton. Acres, 1,280. Real property, £6,446; of which £3,591 are in mines, and £100 in quarries. Pop., 790. Houses, 157. The manor belongs to the Earl of Ellesmere. Leigh's charities here yield £67 a-year.

HULTON (OVER), a township in Deane parish, Lancashire; near the Bolton and Leigh railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bolton. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £9,145; of which £6,775 are in mines. Pop., 447. Houses, 87. The property, with Hulton Hall, belongs to W. T. Hulton, Esq. The hall is a modern edifice, with portico and semi-circular wing; and stands in an extensive and tastefully-disposed park.

HULVER, or **HULVER-STREET**, a hamlet in Henstead parish, Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Beccles. It has a post-office, of the name of Hulver, under Beccles, and a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 490. Real property, £913. Pop., 233.

HULVERSTONE, a detached part of Shalfleet parish, Isle of Wight; close to Brook church. The manor was formerly held of the Crown by the tenure of providing a soldier to serve 40 days in England.

HULVER-STREET. See **HULVER**.

HUMBAGE-GREEN, a place $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ESE of Eccles-hall, in Stafford.

HUMBER (THE), the estuary of the rivers Ouse and Trent, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. It is the Abus of Ptolemy, and the Humbræ of the Saxons. It commences, at the confluence of the Ouse and the Trent, with a width of about a mile; goes eastward to Paull, on its N bank, with a width varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; proceeds southeastward to Great Grimsby on its S bank, with a width increasing to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; makes then an expansion on its N side, giving an extreme width of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and terminates at Spurn Head, in the same south-easterly direction as from Paull, with a width, as measured from different headlands on the S side of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its length, from the head to Paull, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and from Paull to Spurn Head $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its depth, for the most part, is from 2 to 12 fathoms. It receives the rivers Foulness and Hull, and some smaller streams; and it is computed to drain about 10,000 square miles. It forms the marine outlet to a vast extent of inland navigation by river and canal, ramified through Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the counties to the W of them, and communicating across England, with the Ribble, the Mersey, the Dee, the Severn, the Avon, and the Thames. It has, on the N side, the great port of Hull; and on the S side, the ports of Barton, New Holland, and Great Grimsby. It is, to some extent, obstructed, on the N side, by Holme Sand, Sunk Island, Cherry Cob and Hawke Sands, and Stonebinks shoal; and on the S side, by Sandhale shoal. The navigation of it is aided, on the N side, by the Ball and New Sand ship lights, the Spurn Head light, the Paull light, and Hebbler ship light; and on the S side, by Cleaness beacon, Donna-Nook beacon, and Killingholme lights. Much change, within the epoch of record, has occurred on the lower parts of its N shore; great portions of land there having been swept away by the sea, and some portions of sea-bottom having been converted into land by depositions of silt. The Danish pirates under Ubba sailed up it in 867; those under Sweyn, in 1013; those under Osborn, in 1069; and Harold Harfanger and his northmen, in 1066. A project was formed in 1865 to construct a railway bridge across the Humber, from Hessele to Barton, built on piers and about a mile long, with land approaches consisting of arched viaducts about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long.

HUMBER, a ward and a sub-district in Hull borough, E. R. Yorkshire; in Holy Trinity and St. Mary parish, adjacent to the Humber. Real property of the ward, £18,929. Pop., 4,237. Houses, 658. For the sub-district, see **HULL**.

HUMBER, a parish in Leominster district, Hereford; on the river Lug, near the Leominster and Bromyard railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Leominster. It includes the hamlet of Risbury; and its post-town is Leominster. Acres, 1,494. Real property, £1,624. Pop., 251. Houses, 58. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to H. D. Burrs, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £170.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a tower, and is good. There is a free school.

HUMBERSHORE, a hamlet in Studham parish, Beds; adjacent to Hert, 4 miles S of Dunstable. Acres, 150. Pop., 413. Houses, 90.

HUMBERSTONE, a village and a parish in Billesdon district, Leicestershire. The village stands near the Midland railway, 2½ miles ENE of Leicester; and has a post-office under Leicester.—The parish comprises 2,630 acres. Real property, £4,732. Pop., 515. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. A. Pochin, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. C. E. Waller. The church is old, was recently restored, has a tower and spire, and contains an old altar-tomb. There are two Methodist chapels, and charities £10.

HUMBERSTONE, a parish, with a village, in Caistor district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Humber, 1½ mile E of Waltham r. station, and 4 SE by S of Great Grimsby. Post-town, Grimsby. Acres, 8,145; of which 5,215 are water. Real property, £3,514. Pop., 277. Houses, 56. The property belongs to Lord Carrington. A small Benedictine abbey was founded here, in the time of Henry II.; and was given, at the dissolution, to John Cheke, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £100. Patron, Lord Carrington. The church was rebuilt in 1710; is a brick structure, with a tower; and contains several monuments, one of which is to Mathew Humberstone, Esq., who was a foundling, took the name of the parish, acquired great riches, died in 1709, and left £300 to erect his monument, £1,000 to rebuild the church, £1,100 to erect a grammar school and almshouses, and an annuity of £40 toward the vicar's income. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a girls' free school.

HUMBERTON, a township in Kirby-Hill and Aldborough parishes, N. R. Yorkshire; near the rivers Ouse and Swale, 24 miles NNE of Boroughbridge. Acres, of the Kirby-Hill part, 610. Real property of the whole, £1,788. Pop. of the K.-H. part, 41. Houses, 5. Pop. of the whole, 57. Houses, 8.

HUMBLETON, a township in Doddington parish, Northumberland; 1 mile NE of Wooler. Acres, 784. Pop., 152. Houses, 36. The name was originally Humbleton; has sometimes been written Homildon; and, by Shakespeare, in his Henry IV., is written Holmedon. A hill here, called Humbleton Heugh, is cut into terraces, 30 feet broad, sometimes in three tiers, sometimes in five, probably formed, at an early period, for purposes of cultivation; and is crowned by an ancient, large, circular camp. A plain, below the hill, was the scene, in 1402, of a great defeat of the Earl of Douglas and the Duke of Albany by the Earl of Northumberland and his son Hotspur; bears the name of Redrigh; and has remains of a stone pillar, set up to commemorate the event. An urn and a stone coffin, inclosing a gigantic skeleton, were discovered here in 1811.

HUMBLETON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Skirlaugh district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 3½ miles W of the sea-coast, and 5 NE by N of Hedon r. station; and was originally called Humel's town. Acres, 1,469. Real property, £1,322. Pop., 133. Houses, 23.—The parish contains also the townships of Fitting, Danthorpe, Elsternwick, and Flinton; and its post-town is Sproatley, under Hull. Acres, 6,017. Real property, £3,672. Pop., 594. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Hotham. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Elsternwick, in the diocese of York. Value, £270.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; has a clerestoried nave and embattled tower; contains an altar-piece, after Raphael; and was reported in 1359 as not good. A school has £20 a-year from endowment; and other charities have £89.—The sub-district contains also another parish and parts of three others. Acres, 10,782. Pop., 1,433. Houses, 277.

HUMBLETON, a place on the SW border of Durham; 2 miles ENE of Barnard Castle.

HUMBLETON-HILL, an eminence on the E border of Durham; 2½ miles S by W of Sunderland. It is not

able for the abundance and variety of marine fossils in its magnesian limestone.

HUMBLEYARD, a sub-district and a hundred in Norfolk. The sub-district is in Henstead district, and contains Hethersett parish and eighteen other parishes. Acres, 24,027. Pop., 5,620. Houses, 1,156.—The hundred is conteminate with the sub-district.

HUMBY (GREAT), a hamlet in Somerby parish, Lincoln; 3 miles ESE of Grantham. Pop., 28.

HUMBY (LITTLE), a hamlet in Ropsley parish, Lincoln; 5½ miles W by S of Falkingham. Acres, 500. Real property, £1,102. Pop., 99. Houses, 22.

HUMPHREY HEAD, a headland in Lancashire; on the N coast of Morecambe bay, 3½ miles S by E of Cartmel. A medicinal well is here.

HUMSHAUGH, a village and a township-chapelry in Simonburn parish, Northumberland. The village stands near the Roman wall and the river North Tyne, 1¼ mile W of Chollerford r. station, and 5 NW by N of Hexham; and has a post-office under Hexham.—The chapelry extends to the North Tyne, and includes the mansion of Chesters, the seat of John Clayton, Esq., with the rich and interesting remains of the Roman station of Cilurnum. Pop., 443. Houses, 85. The manor belonged formerly to the Swinburnes. Limestone is quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £120.* Patrons, the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church is a neat modern edifice, in the Saxon style.

HUNCOAT, a village and a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The village stands on a rising-ground, adjacent to the East Lancashire railway, 1½ mile NE by E of Accrington; and has a station on the railway, and chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.—The township comprises 960 acres. Real property, £2,336; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 598; in 1861, 839. Houses, 154. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of cotton-spinning. The Accrington cemetery and the reservoir of the Accrington waterworks are on the border.

HUNCOTE, a hamlet in Narborough parish, Leicester; near the river Soar, the Leicester and Nuneaton railway, and the Fosse-way, 6 miles ENE of Hinckley. Acres, 854. Real property, £2,968; of which £150 are in quarries. Pop., 440. Houses, 95. The manor was known to the Saxons as Hundhoge, and belongs now to the Earl of Stamford. There is an independent chapel, and there was formerly a chapel of ease.

HUNDERSFIELD, a division of Rochdale parish, Lancashire. It comprises the township of Wardleworth, the township of Wuerdle-with-Wardle, the township of Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook, and the Whitworth and Brandwood portions of the township of Spotland. A parochial chapelry in Wardleworth is called sometimes Hundersfield, and sometimes Wardleworth-St. Mary. This was constituted in 1844, and lies within Rochdale borough. Pop. in 1861, 10,610. Houses, 2,013. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The church was built in 1740, as a chapel of ease. The name Hundersfield is a corruption of Honorsfield; and that was derived from the word Honore, signifying a Saxon lord.

HUNDERTHWAITE, a village and a township in Romald-Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Tees, 5½ miles NW of Barnard Castle.—The township contains also the hamlets of Hurry, Newhouse, Thorngate Hill, and Woden-Croft. Acres, 6,299. Real property, £2,927. Pop., 304. Houses, 57. The manor belongs to John Bowes, Esq. Part of the land is moor.

HUNDLEBY, a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands 1 mile WNW of Spilsby, and 4½ NW of Firsby r. station; and is a pleasant place.—The parish includes Twentylands, 1 mile S of the village; and has 243 acres of allotment in the West Fen. Total acres, 1,223. Post-town, Spilsby. Real property, £3,060. Pop., 704. Houses, 126. The property is divided among four. The manor belongs to Lord

Willoughby d'Eresby. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £118. Patron, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The church was rebuilt in 1855; is in the later English style; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and has a handsome stone pulpit. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £12. The Spilsby workhouse also is here; and at the census of 1861, had 141 inmates.

HUNDLETON, a place 2 miles from Pembroke, in Pembrokeshire; with a post-office under Pembroke.

HUNDON, a hamlet in Caistor parish, Lincoln; near Caistor. Pop., 69.

HUNDON, a village and a parish in Risbridge district, Suffolk. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Clare, and 6 NE by E of Haverhill r. station; and has a post-office under Newmarket, and a fair on Holy Thursday. The parish comprises 4,461 acres. Real property, £6,863. Pop., 1,132. Houses, 255. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Vernons, and belongs now to the Dashwoods. Coins of Athelstane were found in 1887. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £201.* Patron, Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is ancient; was recently restored; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a porch and tower. An adjoining building contains a pyramidal monument to Arethusa, daughter of Lord Clifford. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £200.

HUNDREDSBARROW, a hundred in Wareham division, Dorset; containing the parishes of Aff-Puddle and Turners-Puddle. Acres, 5,801. Pop., 566. Houses, 116.

HUNDRIDGE, a hamlet in Chessham parish, Bucks; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Chessham. Real property, £3,020. Pop., 424. Hyde Hall here is the seat of B. Fuller, Esq.

HUNFLEET. See HUNSLT.

HUNGATE, a hamlet in Sawley township, Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Ripon.

HUNGATE-END, a place in the N of Bucks; near the Northwestern railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Newport-Pagnel.

HUNGERFORD, a town and a tything in Berks, a parish and a sub-district partly also in Wilts, and a district partly likewise in Hants, but all registrationally in Berks. The town stands on the river Kennet, the Kennet and Avon canal, the Roman Herman-street, and the Reading and Trowbridge branch of the Great Western railway, 25 miles W by S of Reading. It was anciently called Ingleford-Charman; and it may have taken the former part of that name from a ford of the Angles on the Kennet, quasi Angleford,—and the latter part from the Roman Herman-street. It also bore anciently the name of Charman-street; and an avenue still retains that name; while a tything of the parish bears the similar name of Charnham-street. Charles I. was here in 1644; and William of Orange met the agents of James II. here in Dec. 1688. An ancient horn still exists, said to have been given to the town by John of Gaunt, with the right of fishing in the Kennet. Another horn, a duplicate of the ancient one, but with an inscription of the year 1634, is preserved in the town-hall, and blown annually to summon the tenants of the manor. The town acquired important rights at various periods; and it retains a strictly preserved fishery of some miles in the Kennet, and a valuable commonage of down and marsh land. It was noted in Evelyn's time as "a town famous for its trout;" and it is still a favourite resort of anglers. The climate is salubrious; the surrounding scenery is picturesque; and the neighbouring lands are very fertile. The town, though all statistically in Berks, has a suburb in Wilts; and it consists chiefly of one long street, with a market-house in the centre. A tubular bridge of the Berks and Wilts Extension railway crosses the street at right angles; and a commodious wharf is attached to the canal. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking office, and two chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and the headquarters of the Berks yeomanry cavalry; and has a town hall, a corn-exchange, a police station, a five-arched bridge, a church, four dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, a

workhouse, and charities £74. The police station stands near the railway station, and was built in 1864. The church is modern and neat, with a tower; occupies the site of a previous church, which was ancient; and contains a tablet, formerly a portion of the tomb of Sir Robert de Hungerford, who died in the time of Edward III., and was buried here. The Independent and Wesleyan chapels are neat structures. The grammar-school was founded in 1653, and has £36 a-year from endowment. The workhouse stands on a high and healthy site; and, at the census of 1861, had 150 inmates. An ancient hospital was in the town, but has completely disappeared. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; a cattle fair, on the last Wednesday of April; a wool fair, on the last Wednesday of June; a sheep fair, on 17 Aug.; and hiring fairs, on the Wednesday before, and the Wednesday after, Old Michaelmas day. The government is vested in a constable elected annually, and in burgesses, who have filled the office of constable. Dr. Chandler, the eminent dissenting minister of the 17th century, was a native. Pop. in 1851, 2,255; in 1861, 2,031. Houses, 382.

The tything forms part of the township. Real property, £4,460. Pop., 1,153. Houses, 207. The parish contains also the tything of Sanden-Fee, and the t. of Edington, Hidden, and Newtown, in Berks, and the t. of Charnham-street in Wilts. Acres, 6,940. Real property, £14,512. Pop., 3,001. Houses, 593. The manor belonged to John of Gaunt; is supposed to have been given by him to the town; and is held, under the Crown, by certain of the inhabitants, who are called feoffees. Hungerford Park, adjacent to the town, was the residence of the barons of Hungerford; a mansion on it was built by Queen Elizabeth, and given to the Earl of Essex; and a modern mansion, in the Italian style, on the same site, is now the seat of George S. Wiles, Esq. Edington House is the seat of F. L. Cox, Esq. Standen-Hussey is the seat of the Rev. T. P. Michell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £522.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

A chapel of ease was built in 1866 at Edington. The sub-district contains also the parishes of Tidcombe, Great Bedwin, Little Bedwin, Froxfield, Ramsbury, and Chilton-Foliatt, and the extra-parochial tract of Hippenscombe,—all, except part of Chilton-Foliatt, electorally in Wilts. Acres, 40,590. Pop., 9,830. Houses, 2,037. —The district comprehends also the sub-district of Kintbury, containing the parishes of Kintbury, Avington, West Woodhay, Inkpen, and part of Shalbourne, electorally in Berks, the parishes of Buttermere, Ham, and the rest of Shalbourne, electorally in Wilts, and the parish of Combe, electorally in Hants; and the sub-district of Lambourn, containing the parishes of Lambourn, East Garston, East Shefford, and West Shefford, electorally in Berks, and the parishes of Aldbourn and Baydon, electorally in Wilts. Acres, 98,237. Poor-rates, in 1863, £10,469. Pop. in 1851, 20,404; in 1861, 19,382. Houses, 4,248. Marriages in 1862, 124; births, 705,—of which 52 were illegitimate; deaths, 334,—of which 104 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,358; births, 6,649; deaths, 4,083. The places of worship, in 1851, were 25 of the Church of England, with 4,335 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 615 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 180 s.; 22 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,364 s.; 12 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,500 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 30 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,928 scholars; 32 private day schools, with 719 s.; 42 Sunday schools, with 3,251 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 40 s.

HUNGERFORD, a township in Eaton and Munslow parishes, Salop; on the river Corve, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 55.

HUNGERFORD, a hamlet in Old Cleve parish, Somerset; 2 miles SW of Watchet.

HUNGERFORD (LITTLE), a hamlet in Hampstead-Norris parish, Berks; 7 miles NE of Newbury.

HUNGERFORD-NEWTOWN, a village on the SW border of Berks; 3 miles NE of Hungerford.

HUNGER-HATLEY. See HATLEY-ST. GEORGE.

HUNGERTON, a village, a township, and a parish in Billesdon district, Leicestershire. The village stands between the two branches of the river Wreak, 6 miles SE by E of Syston Junction r. station, and 7 NE by E of Leicester; and has a post-office under Leicester. The township includes the village. Real property, £1,565. Pop., 196. Houses, 48. The parish contains also the liberty of Baggrave, and the hamlets of Ingarsby and Quenby. Acres, 2,910. Real property, £5,945. Pop., 302. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. Baggrave Hall is the seat of E. A. Burnaby, Esq. Quenby Hall has, for upwards of seven centuries, belonged to the Ashbys. Ingarsby Hall, an old moated building, is now a farm-house. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Twyford and the p. curacy of Thorpe-Satchville, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £320.* Patron, the Rev. E. Q. Ashby. The church is ancient; was restored in 1851; and consists of nave, chancel, and S aisle, with porch and lofty spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel and some charities.

HUNGERTON, a hamlet in Wyville parish, Lincoln; 5 miles SW of Grantham.

HUNGEY (BENTLEY). See BENTLEY-HUNGRY.

HUNINGHAM. See HUNNINGHAM.

HUNMANBY, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Hull and Scarborough railway, between the Wolds and the sea, 8 miles NW by N of Bridlington; is clean and gas-lighted; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under York, a good inn, a brewery, a church, three dissenting chapels, a parochial school, a literary institution, a parochial library, charities about £35, a monthly cattle market, and fairs on 6 May and 29 Oct. The church is partly of the 12th century; was repaired at much cost, in 1845; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains armorial bearings of the ancient lords of Hunmanby manor, a modern monument to the Osbaldestons, and two memorial windows to the Mitfords.—The township comprises 7,200 acres of land, and 222 of water. Pop. in 1851, 1,291; in 1861, 1,387. Houses, 291.—The parish contains also the chapelry of Fordon, and comprises 8,582 acres. Real property, £10,614. Pop., 1,425. Houses, 296. Hunmanby Hall belongs to Admiral Mitford; and is a very old but restored brick edifice in a park, with a Gothic entrance-arch. There are extensive brick and tile works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York, and till lately was united to Fordon. Value, £958.* Patron, Admiral Mitford. Dr. Fiddes, author of a life of Wolsey, was a native.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes and part of another. Acres, 30,257. Pop., 3,914. Houses, 780.

HUNNINGHAM, or **HONINGHAM**, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Warwick; on the river Leam, 3 miles WNW of Marton r. station, and 5 NE of Leamington. Post-town, Leamington. Acres, 1,170. Real property, £2,213. Pop. in 1851, 319; in 1861, 253. Houses, 58. The decrease of pop. was caused mainly by the discontinuance of a lunatic asylum. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Leigh. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £68. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle, with small wooden tower; and contains a few ancient monuments. There is a national school.

HUNNINGTON, a township in Halesowen parish, Worcester; 3 miles S of Halesowen. Acres, 963. Pop., 147. Houses, 25. The manor belongs to Lord Lytleton.

HUNNUM. See HALTON, Northumberland.

HUNSBURY, a hill in Northamptonshire; 1½ mile SW of Northampton. It has vestiges of a Danish camp, with a double vallum.

HUNSCOTE, a hamlet in Charlcote parish, Warwick; 3 miles E of Stratford-on-Avon.

HUNSDON, a village and a parish in Ware district, Herts. The village stands near the river Stort and the boundary with Essex, 2½ miles NE of Royston r. station, and 5 ESE of Ware; and has a post-office under Ware.

The parish comprises 1,928 acres. Real property, £3,733. Pop., 516. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Ferrers, the Engaines, the Goldingtons, the Oldhalls, and the mother of Henry VII.; had a castle of the Oldhalls; and was made an honour by Henry VIII. Hunsdon House, a moated mansion, was built on the site of the Oldhalls' castle, by Henry VIII.; was occupied or visited by Henry VIII.'s children; and was given by Queen Elizabeth to her cousin Cary, Lord Hunsdon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £263.* Patron, N. Calvert, Esq. The church is later English; consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains a curious brass and several handsome monuments. There are a national school, and charities £33.

HUNSHELF, a township in Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Don and the Sheffield railway, 2 miles S of Penistone. It includes the hamlets of Greenmoor and Snowden-Hill, and comprises 3,120 acres. Real property, £5,369; of which £1,600 are in ironworks, and £600 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 729; in 1861, 1,150. Houses, 210. The increase of pop. was caused by the establishment of large steel-works at Stock's-Bridge, about 1½ mile W of Deepcar r. station. The manor belongs to Lord Wharcliffe. Flagstone is extensively quarried; and red and black fire-clay abound. There is a New Connexion Methodist chapel.

HUNSGORE, a village, a township, and a parish in Knaresborough district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Nidd, 2½ miles SSE of Allerton r. station, and 4½ NW by N of Wetherby; and has a post-office under Tadcaster. The township comprises 930 acres. Real property, £1,801. Pop., 192. Houses, 39.—The parish contains also the township of Cattal and that of Great Ribston-with-Walshford. Acres, 3,660. Real property, £6,193. Pop., 561. Houses, 114. The property is subdivided. Ribston Hall is the seat of Joseph Dent, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £420. Patron, J. Dent, Esq. The church has a tower, is partly ivy-clad, and was recently in disrepair. An ancient chapel is attached to Ribston Hall. There is a national school.

HUNSLET, or **HUNFLEET**, a suburb of Leeds, two ecclesiastical parishes, a sub-district, and a district, in W. R. Yorkshire. The suburb is bounded, on the E, by the river Aire,—on the W by Holbeck; lies all within Leeds borough; is intersected by the Leeds and Bradford and the North Midland railways; and has a post-office under Leeds, and several pillar letter boxes. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £53,178; of which £133 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 19,466; in 1861, 25,763. Houses, 5,675. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Lacys; and passed to the Gascoignes and the Nevilles. The substrata abound with coal. The surface is largely edified with streets and lanes, and exhibits all the features and accompaniments of manufacturing industry. There are woollen-mills, glassworks, iron-foundries, chemical-works, and potteries. There are also two churches, several dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, literary institutions, national and other schools, and a workhouse. St. Mary's church was built in 1864, at a cost of £8,000; occupies the site of a previous church, which was ancient; is in the early English style, cruciform, with NW tower and spire; and contains 856 sittings. St. Jude's church is a plain, modern, stone building. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1860, at a cost of £1,500; and is in the pointed style, of coloured brick-work, with terra-cotta dressings.—The eccl. parishes are St. Mary, constituted in 1847, and St. Jude, constituted in 1851. Pop. of St. M., 17,368; of St. J., 8,052. Houses of St. M., 3,839; of St. J., 1,300. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Ripon. Value, of St. M., £300; of St. J., £150.* Patron of St. M., the Bishop of Ripon; of St. Jude, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

The sub-district is conterminous with the suburb.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Holbeck, containing Holbeck and Beeston townships in Leeds parish, and Churwell township in Batley parish.

the sub-district of Rothwell, containing Rothwell and Middleton townships in Rothwell parish; the sub-district of Whitkirk, containing Whitkirk and Swillington parishes, and two small portions of Leeds parish; the sub-district of Chapeltown, containing Potter-Newton and Chapel-Allerton townships in Leeds parish, Shadwell township in Thorne parish, and Roundhay township in Barwick-in-Elmet parish; the sub-district of Kirkstall, containing the townships of Bramley and Headingley-with-Burley townships in Leeds parish; and the sub-district of Wortley, containing Wortley, Armley, and Farnley townships in Leeds parish, and Gildersome township in Batley parish. Acres, 35,272. Poor rates, in 1862, £33,187. Pop. in 1851, 82,437; in 1861, 102,649. Houses, 22,367. Marriages in 1862, 583; births, 4,324,—of which 220 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,394,—of which 1,204 were at ages under 5 years, and 23 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,369; births, 39,198; deaths, 23,866. The places of worship, in 1851, were 30 of the Church of England, with 14,556 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 2,230 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 2,791 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 220 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 440 s.; 37 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 11,975 s.; 5 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,672 s.; 16 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,330 s.; 7 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,910 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 480 s.; and 2 unaffiliated, with 330 s. The schools were 47 public day schools, with 6,173 scholars; 173 private day schools, with 4,995 s.; 109 Sunday schools, with 16,901 s.; and 11 evening schools for adults, with 218 s. The district comprises the poor-law union of Gildersome and Bramley, and parts of the poor-law incorporations of Carlton, Great Preston, and Barwick-in-Elmet; was divided, in 1862, into three superintendents' districts,—Hunslet, Holbeck, and Kirkstall; and has workhouses in Hunslet, Holbeck, and Kirkstall.

HUNSLEY, a hamlet in Rowley parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of South Cove. Pop., 30.

HUNSLEY-BEACON (North and South), two divisions of Harthill wapentake, E. R. Yorkshire; containing the two parishes of Cove, thirteen other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 37,513 and 64,637. Pop. in 1851, 4,877 and 13,196. Houses, 938 and 2,825.

HUNSONBY AND WINSKEL, a township in Addingham parish, Cumberland; on a branch of the river Eden, 4 miles SSE of Kirkoswald. Real property, £1,690. Pop., 208. Houses, 38. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HUNSTANTON, a village and a parish in Docking district, Norfolk. The village stands on the coast of the Wash, about a mile from the terminus of the Lynn and Hunstanton railway, and 16 miles N by E of Kings-Lynn; occupies an eminence, with declivity to the E, opening into a fine valley; commands charming views of the sea; is a watering-place, and a coast-guard station; has a post-office under Lynn, a railway-station with telegraph, two hotels, and some lodging houses; and is undergoing considerable extension. The parish comprises 1,499 acres of land, and 795 of water. Real property, £4,276. Pop., 490. Houses, 105. The manor has belonged, from a remote period, to the family of Le Strange. Hunstanton Hall, now the seat of H. S. Le Strange, Esq., underwent restoration subsequently to 1836; was partially burned in 1853; and has a gate-house of the time of Henry VII. St. Edmunds point, a little S of the village, was the place where Edmund, King of East Anglia, landed; consists of chalk, green-sand, and oolite; has an altitude of 60 feet; commands a view of the Lincolnshire coast to Boston-church; and is crowned by a lighthouse, originally erected in 1165, completed in its present form in 1840, and showing a fixed light visible at the distance of 13 miles. The cliffs of the coast are said to have lost 30 feet of their height in 70 years. Sands stretch away from their base; lie bare, at low water, to the breadth of averagely 1,000 yards; and terminate there in what is called the Oyster-Sea, where fish of all kinds bound. The living is a vicarage, united with the sinecure rectory of Ringstead Parva, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £330. Patron, H. S. Le Strange, Esq.

The church is early decorated English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; was partially restored in 1865; and contains a Norman font, a brass of E. Greave of 1490, and a triple canopied brass or altar tomb of Sir Roger Le Strange of 1509. The chancel of a new church was built in 1866, at St. Edmunds, at a cost of about £1,260; and is in the early decorated style. There are an endowed school for boys, and a school maintained by Mr. Le Strange for girls.

HUNSTANWORTH. See **HUNSTONWORTH**.

HUNTERSTON, or **HUNSTERTON**, a township, with a village, in Wyburn parish, Cheshire; 5½ miles SE of Nantwich r. station. Acres, 1,510. Real property, £1,634. Pop., 212. Houses, 37. The property belongs to Sir Henry D. Broughton, Bart. A chapel of ease was built here, on the W side of Doddington Park, in 1837, by Sir John Broughton; and a school for girls is in the village, and has £10 a-year from endowment.

HUNSTON, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; 3½ miles NW of Elmwell r. station, and 8 NW of Stowmarket. Post-town, Ixworth, under Bury St. Edmunds. Acres, 957. Real property, £1,584. Pop., 172. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to John H. Heigham, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £55. Patron, J. H. Heigham, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £12.

HUNSTON, a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; on the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, near the South Coast railway, 2 miles S of Chichester. Post-town, Chichester. Acres, 1,003. Real property, £1,873. Pop., 176. Houses, 37. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to Boxgrove priory. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of North Mundham, in the diocese of Chichester. The church consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel; and is ancient but good.

HUNSTONWORTH, a parish in Weardale district, Durham; on the river Derwent, at the boundary with Northumberland, 8 miles NNW of Stanhope r. station. Post-town, Ridding Mill, Northumberland. Acres, 10,380. Real property, £4,390; of which £1,000 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 615; in 1861, 778. Houses, 131. The increase of pop. was caused by an influx of lead-miners from Wales and Cornwall. The manor belonged to Robert Corbert; was given by him to Kieper hospital; and passed, through several hands, to Messrs. Joicy. A considerable tract is held by the Trustees of the late Bishop Lord Crewe, and was left by him for charitable purposes. Much of the land is moor and mountain. Lead ore is extensively mined; and there are large smelting mills and a huge water-wheel. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £220. Patrons, Messrs. Joicy. The church was rebuilt in 1865, at a cost of £2,500; and is in the decorated English style. An arched vault, 45 feet long and 25 wide, probably used as a store for goods and cattle in the time of the Border raids, is in the churchyard. There is a Methodist meeting-room.

HUNSTOR, a broken craggy height on the NE border of Dartmoor, in Devon; near Drewsteignton. It flanks a ravine, on the opposite side to Whyddon Park; and commands a fine view of one of the most romantic scenes in England.

HUNSTWICK. See **FOULBY**.

HUNSWORTH, a township in Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile from Cleckheaton and Low Moor r. stations, and 3½ SSE of Bradford. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £6,452; of which £270 are in mines, and £2,520 in quarries. Pop., 1,199. Houses, 245. The manor belongs to the Trustees of the Savile estates. There are woollen mills and dye-works. A church, for the chapelry of Birkenshaw-cum-Hunsworth, is in the adjoining village of Birkenshaw, and was built in 1829; and a Wesleyan chapel is at East Bierley.

HUNTCLIFF, a place remarkable for alum and numerous fossils in N. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles ENE of Guisborough.

HUNTER'S-COMBE, a beautiful vale on the E side

of the Quantock Hills, in Somerset; near Nether Stowey. It was a favourite haunt of Coleridge and Wordsworth, when they resided at respectively Stowey and Alloxton.

HUNTINGDON, a town, four parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Huntingdonshire. The town stands on the river Ouse, Ermine-street, the Great Northern railway, and the Cambridge and Thrapston railway, 5½ miles N of London. The Ouse is navigable from it to the sea; and the railways give it communication with all parts of England. A six-arched bridge connects it, across the Ouse, with Godmanchester. Either it or Godmanchester occupies the site of the Roman Duroloponis. It was known to the Saxons as Huntandene, and at Domesday as Hunteodene; and these names are supposed to be forms or corruptions of Hunters-down. A castle was built at it, in 917, by Edward the Elder; a mint was in it before the Conquest; and no fewer than fifteen churches were anciently in it or near it. Tosti, a Danish nobleman, probably the brother of Earl Harold, was made Earl of Huntingdon. Earl Harold himself acquired that title after Tosti's death, and raised the force of the surrounding country to the aid of his father, Earl Godwin. Waltheof, the nephew-in-law of William the Conqueror, was made Earl of Huntingdon after the Conquest. And David, the brother of Queen Matilda, afterwards David I. of Scotland, also was made Earl of Huntingdon; and renovated or rebuilt the castle of Edward the Elder. The castle was forfeited by Bruce of Scotland; was given, by Edward I., to the Clintons; was occupied by Charles I. and his court in 1640-1; was surprised by Charles I.'s army in 1645; and has now completely disappeared. The eminence on which it stood is still called Castle hill, and commands a fine view. The town again gave, and continues to give, the title of Earl to the family of Hastings. Henry of Huntingdon, the chronicler, Prior Gregory, a Hebrew scholar, and Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, were natives.

The environs are very pleasant; and they include the Earl of Sandwich's noble mansion, which belonged to the Cromwells, and gave entertainment to James I. on his first journey from Scotland. The town comprises one principal street, about two-thirds of a mile long, and several streets branching right and left. The drainage was long so bad as to create much malodour, but has been corrected since 1862. The town-hall stands on the S side of the market-place; is a good, modern, stuccoed, brick building, with a sort of piazza; and has apartments for the courts below, and an assembly-room above. The county jail stands in Great Stukeley parish, ¼ mile to the N; and has capacity for 108 male and 16 female prisoners. All Saints church stands on the N side of the market-place; is chiefly later English, of the 16th century; was mainly renovated, partly rebuilt, in 1682; comprises nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower; presents a picturesque appearance, broken with buttresses, battlements, and pinnacles, and enriched with a good deal of carving and panel-work; has new windows of stained glass; and contains some interesting old monuments. St. Mary's church occupies the site of a Black canonry, founded in 973; was rebuilt in 1608-20, and restored in 1862; comprises nave, chancel, and aisles, with handsome embattled tower; and contains an octagonal font, and tombs of the Sayers and others. A new church, on the spot where the theatre formerly stood, was built in 1845, at the expense of Lady Olivia B. Sparrow; and is a handsome edifice, in the pointed style. There are chapels for Independents, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The Black canonry, on the ground now occupied by St. Mary's church, was removed, in the time of Henry II., by Eustace de Lovetot, to a site without the town; became the burial-place of the Earls of Huntingdon; and was given, at the dissolution, to Richard Cromwell. An Augustinian friary was founded in the town about 1235; but has disappeared. A lepers' hospital, or alms-house, dedicated to St. Margaret, was founded by King Malcolm; and was given to Trinity hall, Cambridge. The grammar-school, in connexion with an hospital dedicated to St. John, was founded, in the time of Henry II., by David Earl of Hunt-

ingdon; has £424 a-year from endowment, and two scholarships at Cambridge; and had Oliver Cromwell for a pupil. The green-coat school was founded, in 1079, by Lionel Warden; and has £134 a-year from endowment. Fishbourne's charity school, for girls, was founded in 1625, and has an endowed income of £200. There is also a national school. The institution, in High-street, was built in 1842, at a cost of £2,000; contains an octagon room, 30 feet in diameter, used for the library and museum of the literary and scientific institution; and contains also a room 68 feet by 27, used for lectures and public meetings. The militia barracks are in St. John's parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 48 inmates. The county hospital is in St. Mary's parish; was built in 1855; and, at the census of 1861, had 31 inmates. Eight alms-houses, for widows above 60 years of age, were founded by Lady Olivia B. Sparrow. The workhouse stands within the borough, but not far from the jail; and, at the census of 1861, had 163 inmates. The town has a head post-office; 3 railway stations with telegraph, two banking offices, and two chief inns; and is a seat of assizes, sessions, and county courts, and the place of election for the county. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on the Saturday before Michaelmas-day, the Tuesday before Easter, the second Tuesday of May, and the third Saturday of Nov. There are two large breweries, an iron foundry, and works for patented perforated bricks. The town was chartered by King John; had 18 charters up to the time of Charles I.; is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and, together with Godmanchester borough, sends two members to parliament. Borough income, in 1855, £541. Real property, in 1860, £16,165; of which £90 were in gas-works. Electors, in 1863, 393. Pop. in 1851, 3,882; in 1861, 3,816. Houses, 741. Pop., inclusive of Godmanchester, in 1861, 6,254. Houses, 1,285.

The four parishes are All Saints, St. Mary, St. John, and St. Benedict; and they aggregate are conterminous with the municipal borough. Acres of the whole, 1,230. Real property, in 1860, of A. S., £2,364; of St. M., £6,199; of St. J., £5,381; of St. B., £2,221. Pop., in 1861, of A. S., 430; of St. M., 1,103; of St. J., 1,462; of St. B., 821. A. S. and St. B. are rectories, and St. M. and St. J. are vicarages, in the diocese of Ely; and the four form two livings, A. S. being united to St. J., and St. B. to St. M. Value of A. S. with St. J., £200; of St. B. with St. M., £162. Patron of both livings, the Lord Chancellor.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Godmanchester, Brampton, Hartford, Great Stukeley, Little Stukeley, Abbots-Ripton, and Kings Ripton, and the lordship of Sapley. Acres, 20,607. Pop., 9,368. Houses, 1,940.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Ramsey, containing the parishes of Ramsey, Upwood, Great Raveley, and Little Raveley; the sub-district of Sawtry, containing the parishes of Sawtry-St. Andrew, Sawtry-All Saints, Sawtry-St. Judith, Steeple-Gidding, Coppingford, Upton, Woodwalton, and Conington; and the sub-district of Spaldwick, containing the parishes of Spaldwick, Easton, Ellington, Leighton, Barham, Woolley, Alconbury, Alconbury-Weston, Buckworth, and Hamerton. Acres, 77,130. Poor rates in 1863, £12,649. Pop. in 1851, 20,900; in 1861, 20,518. Houses, 4,324. Marriages in 1862, 145; births, 733,—of which 42 were illegitimate; deaths, 412,—of which 172 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,451; births, 7,067; deaths, 4,076. The places of worship, in 1851, were 27 of the Church of England, with 8,166 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 350 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 2,135 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 190 s.; 13 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,136 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 350 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 500 s.; and 4 undefined, with 765 s. The schools were 29 public day schools, with 2,200 scholars; 51 private day schools, with 861 s.; 44 Sunday schools, with 3,104 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 10 s.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, HUNTINGDON, or HUNTS, an inland county; bounded on the NE, the E, and the SE, by Cambridgeshire; on the SW, by Bedfordshire; on

the W, the NW, and the N, by Northamptonshire. Its outline has considerable indentations and saliences, but may be described as irregularly four-sided. Its length, from NE to SW, is 32 miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies from 20½ to 34 miles; its circuit is about 125 miles; and its area is 229,544 acres. The north-eastern part is chiefly fen, belonging to the basin of the Nen; while the south-western part is higher land, belonging to the basin of the Ouse. The chief heights are some on the S bank of the Nen; a range from Bedfordshire to near Huntingdon, on the right bank of the Ouse; and an offshoot of the heights of Cambridgeshire. The surface, though nowhere presenting bold or striking features, shows a large amount of pleasing soft scenery. The Nen runs, for about 13 miles, along the north-western and the northern boundary; the Ouse runs about 21 miles, chiefly through the interior but partly on the boundaries; and both are navigable here by large boats. A number of streams, cuts, and drains traverse the fens to the Nen; and some of them also are navigable. Two considerable streams, and several small ones, fall into the Ouse; yet they and the rivers and their feeders fail, in many parts, to afford the inhabitants a tolerable supply of water. Three large lakes, called Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg meres, were in the N; and the first was several miles in extent, and afforded excellent sailing and fishing; but all three have, within a recent period, been entirely drained. Numerous pools and marshes also were in the fens; and many of these, with the tracts around them, have likewise, of late years, been completely drained. The substance of the small hills in the SE is mainly ferruginous sand; that of much of the central tracts is Oxford clay; that of a few portions in the north is stone brash; and that of nearly all other parts is some variety or other of alluvium.

The soils are of many kinds, ranging from strong deep clay, through loam and loamy gravel, to sandy gravel and poor peat; but even very bad kinds are capable, by skillful treatment, of bearing good crops. The fens are mostly bare of trees, but abound with willows; and after being drained, they form very fertile land. The higher tracts are mostly in tillage; and the meadows feed and fatten many cattle, for exportation to the great towns. Estates are large; and farms commonly range in rental from £50 to £500, and let yearly. Wheat yields averagely about 34 qrs. per acre; barley, 5 qrs.; beans 3 qrs. Oats, turnips, rape, and mustard, also are grown. The cattle number about 12,000, and are of the Lancashire, the Leicestershire, and the Derbyshire breeds. Sheep number about 220,000, yielding about 4,950 packs of wool; and are chiefly of the Leicestershire and the Lincolnshire breeds. Hogs and pigeons are reared; and water-fowl and eel used to be plentiful. Manufactures and handicrafts exist chiefly in brick-making, paper-making, brewing, malting, tanning, iron-founding, lace-making, madder-making, and rush-work; but they employ comparatively few hands. The Great Northern railway goes northward through the centre of the county; the Cambridge, St. Ives, and Thrapston railway goes westward nearly through the centre; the St. Ives and Wisbeach goes along the north-eastern border; and the Northampton and Peterborough railway, and also slightly the Peterborough and Ely railway, impinge on the northern border. The aggregate extent of highways is about 496 miles.

The county contains 98 parishes, parts of 5 other parishes, and 3 extra-parochial tracts; and is divided into the boroughs of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, and the hundreds of Hurstingstone, Leightonstone, Norman-Cross, and Toseland. The act of 1844, for consolidating detached parts of counties, transferred part of Catworth township from Huntingdonshire to Northamptonshire, and annexed a small portion of Everton parish, lying between Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, to Huntingdonshire. The registration county gives off thirty parishes to Northamptonshire, one to Lincolnshire, and two and part of another to Cambridgeshire; takes in seven parishes from Cambridgeshire, and seven from Bedfordshire; comprises 205,366 acres; and is divided into the districts of Huntingdon, St. Ives, and St. Neots.

The county town is Huntingdon; the towns with upwards of 2,000 inhabitants are Huntingdon, Godmanchester, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Ramsey; and the market-towns are these and Kimbolton, except that Huntingdon and Godmanchester count as one. The chief seats are Kimbolton Castle, Horton Hall, Elton Hall, Hinchbrook House, Waresley Park, Brampton House, Upwood, Alconbury House, Alwalton, Conington Castle, Cromwell Place, Diddington Hall, Gaines Hall, Gransden Park, Great Stukeley Hall, Hemingford House, Holme-Wood House, Paxton Hall, Paxton Park, Priory Hill, Ramsey Abbey, Ripton Hall, Riversfield, Staughton House, Stirtloe House, and Washingly. Real property in 1815, £325,964; in 1843, £401,684; in 1860, £427,083; of which £428 were in gas-works, £270 in railways, £700 in canals, and £23 in fisheries.

Huntingdonshire is governed by a lord lieutenant, a high sheriff, four deputy lieutenants, and about forty magistrates. It is in the home military district, and in the Norfolk judicial circuit; and it lies all within the diocese of Ely. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Huntingdon; the county prison also is there; and the Hunts, Beds, and Herts Counties lunatic asylum is in Stotfold parish, Beds. The police force, in 1864, comprised 52 men, and cost annually £3,577. The crimes, in that year, were 57; the persons apprehended, 40; the known depredators or suspected persons at large, 284; the houses of bad character, 27. Two members are sent to parliament by Huntingdon borough, and two by the rest of the county. Huntingdon is the county place of election; and there are two polling-places. The county constituency in 1865 was 2,999. The poor-rates for the registration county in 1863 were £33,529. Marriages in 1863, 412,—of which 73 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 2,090,—of which 139 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,373,—of which 562 were at ages under 5 years, and 32 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 4,260; births, 20,114; deaths, 11,765. The places of worship within the electoral county, in 1851, were 96 of the Church of England, with 23,568 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 2,074 s.; 30 of Baptists, with 8,095 s.; 3 of Quakers, with 840 s.; 2 of Moravians, with 480 s.; 34 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,272 s.; 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,219 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 150 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 500 s.; 9 of isolated congregations, with 1,756 s.; and 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 60 s. The schools were 95 public day schools, with 6,631 scholars; 135 private day schools, with 2,552 s.; 130 Sunday schools, with 9,444 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 60 s. Pop. in 1801, 37,568; in 1821, 48,946; in 1841, 58,549; in 1861, 64,250. Inhabited houses, 13,704; uninhabited, 523; building, 49.

The territory now forming Huntingdonshire was inhabited, in the ancient British times, mainly by the Iceni, partly by the Cattieuchiani; was included, by the Romans, in their Flavia Caesariensis; and was divided, by the Saxons, between Mercia and East Anglia, and called by them Huntandunescyre. The earldom of Huntingdon, even in the Saxon times, but especially from the Conquest till the time of Edward I., seems to have figured largely for the whole county, and to have been a considerable power; and it is alleged, though on no very good authority, to have been held or at least claimed, for some years, by the celebrated but legendary and equivocal character, Robin Hood. The county made no particular figure in subsequent history, yet shared in some of the most stirring events. The Romans had a camp at Chesterton, and stations called Durolopons and Durobriva, the former at Huntingdon or Godmanchester, the latter at Water-Newton on the Nen; and their roads Ermine-street and Via Devana traversed the county. Castles of the middle ages were at Huntingdon and Kimbolton; great abbeys were at Ramsey and Sawtry-St. Judith; a priory was at St. Ives; and Norman churches, which have left remains of their architecture to the present day, were at Alwalton, Conington, Hartford, and Leighton-Branswald.

HUNTINGFIELD, a village and a parish in Blything

district, Suffolk. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Halesworth r. station; and gives the title of Baron to the family of Vanneck.—The parish comprises 2,134 acres; and its post-town is Halesworth. Real property, £3,648. Pop., 369. Houses, 79. The manor belonged, in the time of the Conquest, to Edric of Laxfield; went, at the Conquest, to Robert Malet of Eye; passed in 1382, to the De la Poles; fell, early in the 16th century, to the Crown; was given by Henry VIII. to his divorced wife, Anne of Cleves,—and by Elizabeth to her cousin, Lord Hunsdon; went by marriage to the Cokes,—and by sale, in 1754, to the Vannecks; and belongs now to Lord Huntingfield. Queen Elizabeth was entertained, at Huntingfield Hall, by Lord Hunsdon; and she shot a buck from or near an oak here, which is still standing. The living is a rectory, united with rectory of Cookley, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,054.* Patron, Lord Huntingfield. The church is of various dates, from about 1170 till about 1500; was restored in 1859–66; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; includes the mortuary chapel of the Vannecks; had formerly another chapel and a chantry; and contains an octagonal later English font. Charities, £50.

HUNTINGFORD, a tything in Wotton-under-Edge parish, Gloucester; 7 miles S of Dursley. Real property, £574. Pop., 59.

HUNTINGTON, a township in St. Oswald parish, Cheshire; on the river Dee, 3 miles S by E of Chester. Acres, 970. Real property, £2,131. Pop., 113. Houses, 19. The manor belongs to J. B. Wood, Esq.

HUNTINGTON, a township-chapelry in Holmer parish, Herefordshire; on an affluent of the river Wye, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hereford r. station. Post-town, Hereford. Acres, 600. Pop., 154. Houses, 29. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Hereford. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Holmer, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is modern.

HUNTINGTON, a parish and a hundred in Herefordshire. The parish lies on the river Arrow, adjacent to Radnorshire, 4 miles SW of Kington r. station; is in Presteigne district; and has fairs on 18 July and 13 Nov. Post-town, Kington. Acres, 1,937. Real property, £2,227. Pop., 260. Houses, 50. The property is divided among three. Ruins exist of an ancient castle, built for the defence of the marches. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Kington, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is modern, and has a wooden bell-turret. There are an Independent chapel and a free school, the latter with £118 a-year from endowment.—The hundred contains also seven other parishes. Acres, 27,909. Pop., 6,023. Houses, 1,255.

HUNTINGTON, a township in Cannock parish, Stafford; in Cannock Chase, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cannock. Pop., 161. Houses, 32. Large quantities of white gravel have been sent hence to different parts of the kingdom for garden walks.

HUNTINGTON, two villages, a township, and a parish, in York district and N. R. Yorkshire. The villages are East H. and West H.; and they stand on the river Foss, near the York and Market-Weighton and the York and Scarborough railways, 3 miles NNE of York. The township includes the villages; has a station on the York and Market-Weighton railway; and comprises 2,557 acres. Pop., 529. Houses, 115. The parish contains also the townships of Earswick and Towthorpe, and comprises 4,607 acres. Post-town, York. Real property, £6,562. Pop., 671. Houses, 144. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Earl de Grey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £127. Patrons, the Subchangers and Vicars-choral of York cathedral. The church is ancient. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £9.

HUNTISHAM, a township in Goodrich parish, Hereford; on the river Wye, at the verge of the county, 5 miles SW by S of Ross. Pop., 127.

HUNTLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Westbury-on-Severn district, Gloucester. The village stands near the boundary with Hereford, 2 miles NE of Mitcheldean-Road r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Newent; and has

a post-office under Gloucester. The parish comprises 1,409 acres. Real property, £2,520. Pop., 533. Houses, 115. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. D. Capper. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1863; is in the decorated English style; comprises nave, chancel, N aisle, organ-recess, and vestry; has had a spire added to the tower, and a brooch-spire to the stair turret; is richly fitted, in the interior, with sculptures, medallions, coloured marbles, and alabaster; and has a pulpit of marble and alabaster, and a font of marble and carved stone. There are a national school, and charities £28.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 19,223. Pop., 5,715. Houses, 1,161.

HUNTLY, a hamlet in Cheadle parish, Stafford; 1 mile S of Cheadle.

HUNTLY, a tything in Yeovil parish, Somerset; near Yeovil.

HUNTON, a chapelry in Crawley parish, Hants; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Mitcheldever r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Whitchurch. Post-town, Mitcheldever Station. Acres, 1,033. Real property, £835. Pop., 105. Houses, 24. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Crawley, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is good.

HUNTON, a village and a parish in Maidstone district, Kent. The village stands near the river Beult, 3 miles E by S of Yalding r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Maidstone; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Staplehurst. The parish comprises 2,061 acres. Real property, £6,535. Pop. in 1851, 310; in 1861, 935. Houses, 187. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Lenhams; passed to the Giffords, the Clintons, the Wyatts, and others; and belongs now to H. Bannerman, Esq. Hunton Court, the seat of Mr. Bannerman, is a handsome mansion, in a well-wooded park. Hops are largely cultivated. Two remarkable thunderstorms occurred here in 1746 and 1763. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £1,050.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is neat and good; has a tower and spire; and contains some ancient monuments of the Fanes. There are handsome day schools, erected by Mr. Bannerman, a national school, endowed with a legacy by Bishop Porteous, and charities £30. Bishop Porteous was rector.

HUNTON, a village and a township-chapelry in Patrick-Brompton parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Finghall-Lane r. station, and 6 NW by W of Bedale; and has a post-office under Catterick. The chapelry comprises 1,830 acres. Real property, £4,769. Pop., 524. Houses, 120. The manor belongs to T. Hutton, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Patrick-Brompton, in the diocese of Ripon. The church was rebuilt in 1794. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HUNTON-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Abbots-Langley parish, Herts; near the Northwestern railway and the Grand Junction canal, 3 miles N by W of Watford. It has a post-office under Watford, a commodious school-house, and a dissenting chapel; and the school-house is used as a chapel of ease.

HUNTS. See HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTSHAM, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; near the boundary with Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Bampton, and 6 NNE of Tiverton r. station. It has a post-office under Tiverton. Acres, 1,875. Real property, £1,726. Pop., 248. Houses, 32. The property is divided among three. The manor, with Huntsham Court, and most of the land, belongs to A. H. D. Troyte, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £253.* Patron, C. A. W. Troyte, Esq. The church was partly re-built, partly restored, in 1853. There is a property school.

HUNTSHAM, a village on the SE border of Herefordshire; at a ferry on the river Wye, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Monmouth. Henry IV., in 1387, then Duke of Lancaster,

heard here of the birth of his heir, afterwards Henry V., and, in gratitude to the man who rowed him across the Wyre, gave him the right of a ferry here,—a right which continues to be held by the man's descendants.

HUNTSRAW, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; 2½ miles NNE of Great Torrington, and 5 ESE of Bideford r. station. Post-town, Torrington, North Devon. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £1,260. Pop., 233. Houses, 45. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry III., to Henry Fitz-Reginald; passed to the Camperdowns and the Wellingtons; and belongs now to Lord Clinton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £192.* Patron, Lord Clinton. The church is ancient, and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower.

HUNTS HILL, a hamlet in Chilton-Trinity parish, Somerset; 2 miles SW of Bridgewater. Pop., 22.

HUNTSPILL, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Somerset. The village stands near the mouth of the river Parret, 1½ mile SW of Highbridge r. station, and ¼ N of Bridgewater; is a widely-scattered place; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Bridgewater, and a fair on 29 June. The parish includes also the village of East Huntspill, and the greater part of the tithing of Aston-Morris. Acres, 9,289; of which 3,345 are water. Real property, £19,897. Pop. in 1851, 1,594; in 1861, 1,695. Houses, 344. The manor belongs to the Rector. The surface is chiefly rich pasturage; and it is bounded, for some way, on one side by the Parret, on the other by the Brue. Brick-making is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £850.* Patron, Balliol College, Oxford. The church is later English, in good condition; and consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower. The p. curacy of East Huntspill is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school with about £6 from endowment, and charities £10.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes and part of another; and is in Bridgewater district. Acres, 19,481. Pop., 4,003. Houses, 817.—The hundred contains only Huntspill and Puriton parishes; and bears the name of Huntspill and Puriton. Acres, 10,921. Pop., 2,299. Houses, 359.

HUNTSPILL (East), a village and a chapelry in Huntspill parish, Somerset. The village stands on the river Brue and the Highbridge and Glastonbury railway, 4 miles E of Highbridge, and 7 NNE of Bridgewater. The chapelry was constituted in 1845; is sometimes called All Saints; and has, at Bason-Bridge, a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bridgewater. Pop., 678. Houses, 136. The land is chiefly in pasture, and is divided principally among six owners. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £130.* Patron, the Rector of Huntspill. The church was built in 1840; is in the Norman style; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with bell-turret. There is a national school.

HUNTSTILL. See CHILTON-TRINITY.

HUNTWICK, a township, united with Foulby and Nostal, in Wragby parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles ESE of Wakefield. Pop., 138.

HUNTWORTH, a hamlet in North Petherton parish, Somerset; on the river Parret and the Bristol and Exeter railway, 2 miles SSE of Bridgewater. It has a post-office under Bridgewater. Real property, £1,845. Huntworth House is the seat of the Chapmans.

HUNWICK, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham. The village stands near the river Wear, and the Sunderland and Bishop-Auckland railway, 2½ miles NW by N of Bishop-Auckland; and has a station on the railway. The township includes also Helmington, and bears the name of Hunwick and Helmington. Acres, 1,560. Real property, £3,132; of which £5,967 are in mines, and £134 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 486; in 1861, 1,203. Houses, 227. The increase of pop. was caused chiefly by the opening of new collieries.—The chapelry is larger than the township, and was constituted in 1845. Post-town, Bishop-

Auckland, under Darlington. Pop., 1,487. Houses, 289. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £164.* Patron, the Incumbent of Auckland-St. Andrew.

HUNWORTH, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; on the rivulet Glaven, 2 miles SSW of Holt, and 9½ NE of Ryburgh r. station. Post-town, Holt, under Thetford. Acres, 838. Real property, £1,210. Pop., 206. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Lothian. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Stody, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is later English, in pretty good condition; and consists of nave, S transept, and chancel, with porch and tower. There is a school with £6 from endowment.

HURCOT, a place 2 miles N of Salisbury, in Wilts.

HURCOTE, a hamlet in White Lackington parish, Somerset; 1 mile E of Ilminster.

HURCOTT, a hamlet in Ilton parish, Somerset; NNW of Ilminster.

HURCOTT, a tithing in Somerton parish, Somerset; 1½ mile NE of Somerton. Real property, £535. Hurcott hill here is thickly clothed with the woods of King-Weston, and has quarries of alabaster.

HURDCOTT, a hamlet in Baverstock parish, Wilts; 4½ miles W of Wilton. Pop., 58. Hurdcott House is the seat of the Powells.

HURDLEY, a township in Church-Stoke parish, Montgomeryshire; 3¼ miles SE of Montgomery. Pop., 205.

HURDLOW, a place in Monyash chapelry, Derby; 6 miles SW of Bakewell.

HURDLOW, a place in Hartington-Middle-Quarter township, Hartington parish, Derby; 7 miles S of Buxton.

HURDS-DEEP, a depression in the English channel; to the N of the Channel islands, between 49½° and 50° of lat. It is about 40 miles long and from 2 to 3 miles broad; has a coarse gravelly bottom; and is from 5 to 30 fathoms deeper than the ground around it.

HURDSFIELD, a township and a chapelry in Prestbury parish, Lancashire. The township is suburban to Macclesfield, on the NE; and lies on the Macclesfield canal, adjacent to the Macclesfield railway. Acres, 860. Real property, £10,239. Pop. in 1851, 4,016; in 1861, 3,836. Houses, 911. Hurdfield House, about 1½ mile from the centre of Macclesfield, is the seat of John Brocklehurst, Esq. The silk trade is carried on. So many as 130 houses were uninhabited at the census of 1861; and these were additional to the 911 we have noted.—The chapelry was constituted in 1840, and is conterminous with the township. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £130.* Patron, Hyndman's Trustees. The church was built in 1839; is in the pointed style; and comprises nave, three aisles, transept, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and two national schools.

HURLERS (THE), two Druidical circles near St. Clear, in Cornwall.

HURLESTON, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; 2½ miles NW of Nantwich. Acres, 1,357. Real property, £2,217. Pop., 181. Houses, 28. Stoke Manor here is the seat of James Cornes, Esq.

HURLEY, a village and a parish in Cookham district, Berks. The village stands in a valley on the river Thames, amid an amphitheatre of green and wooded hills, adjacent to Bucks, 2½ miles SW of Great Marlow, and 4 NW by W of Maidenhead r. station; is a picturesque place, with some old timber houses; and has a post-pillar box under Marlow. The parish includes part of Knowle-Hill chapelry, and comprises 4,097 acres. Real property, £6,795; of which £47 are in fisheries. Pop., 1,184. Houses, 234. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, at the Conquest, to Geoffrey de Mandeville; went soon to Westminster abbey; passed, at the Reformation, to the Lovelaces; and went afterwards to the Wilcocks and others. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Westminster abbey, was founded on it in 1086; and had vaults, which still exist, and in

which, not many years ago, three monks' bodies were discovered in their Benedictine habits. A mansion was built over the priory's site about 1600, by Sir Richard Lovelace; made a great figure at the Revolution, in connexion with Richard Lord Lovelace; bore the name of Lady Place; was "a perplexing labyrinth of panelled rooms;" contained some paintings ascribed to Salvator Rosa; was last inhabited by the brother of Admiral Kempenfelt; and underwent demolition in 1837. Its chief materials were sold for £700; and a staircase in it, of great splendour, was removed to a mansion in one of the northern counties. The vaults of the priory continued to exist beneath the mansion; were the meeting-place of the planners of the Revolution; and were visited by William III., George III., and Paoli; and these vaults, covered by a mound of green turf, are now all that remain of the mansion. The rocks of the parish belong to the tertiary formation, and are remarkable for fine fossil-specimens of the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tiger, and other animals. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £263.* Patron, the Rev. F. J. Wethered. The church is Norman; belonged to Westminster abbey; was the burial place of Edith, sister of Edward the Confessor; underwent restoration in 1852; retains some interesting Norman details; and contains an ancient monument to the Lovelaces, and some other monuments. The p. curacy of Knowle-Hill is a separate benefice. There are national schools, and charities £49.

HURLEY, a village in Kingsbury parish, Warwick; 4½ miles WSW of Atherstone. It has a post-office under Atherstone, and a Wesleyan chapel.

HURLEY-BEACON, a summit of the Quantock Hills in Somerset; 1 mile NNE of Crowcombe. Its slopes are finely clothed with fir and beech.

HURLESTONE, a curious old pillar between Lilburne and Chillingham, in Northumberland; in a high field, 4 miles SE of Wooler. Tradition says that a subterranean passage of great length goes under it; and superstition says that the fairies have been heard singing,

"Wind about, and turn again,
And thrice round the Hurl Stane."

HURLSTONE POINT, a crag on the E side of Porlock bay, in Somerset. It is the termination of a hilly range which lines the coast.

HURN, a tithing in Christchurch parish, Hants; near Christchurch. Real property, with Parley, £6,472. Pop. of H. alone, 482.

HURRY, a hamlet in Hunderthwaite township, Romaldkirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of Barnard-Castle.

HURSLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Winchester district, Hants. The village stands 5 miles SW by S of Winchester r. station, and has a post-office under Winchester. The parish contains also the places called Crampmoor, Pit, Pucknall, Ratlake, Chandlers, Ford, and Ramally; and it includes all the chapelry of Ampfield, and part of that of Braishfield. Acres, 10,493. Real property, £14,778. Pop., 1,540. Houses, 294. Merton manor, which included Hursley, belonged to the Saxon kings; was given, by Kynegils, to the bishops of Winchester; passed, in the time of Edward VI., to the Crown; went, toward the middle of the 17th century, to Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector; was sold, at the death of Cromwell's daughters, to Sir William Heathcote; and belongs now to Sir William's descendant of his own name. A castellated palace, called Merton Castle, was built on it by Bishop Henry de Blois; and is now represented by only a portion of a flinty tower, and two wide trenches. A mansion, on another site, not far from the castle, was built by Richard Cromwell; was taken down, in resentment of Cromwell's politics, by Sir William Heathcote; and was then found to have, in one of its walls, the seal of the Commonwealth, supposed to have been identically that which Oliver Cromwell took from the Parliament. Hursley House, the seat of the present Sir William Heathcote, Bart., occupies the site of Cromwell's mansion; is an edifice of red brick, with stone basement

and dressings; contains some interesting relics of the Cromwells, or objects associated with them; and stands in a large well-wooded park. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Otterbourne, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £440.* Patron, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. The church was recently rebuilt; has fine stained glass windows; and contains the grave of Richard Cromwell, and monuments of him and his relatives. The Rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," was vicar from 1836 till 1866, and lies buried in the SW corner of the churchyard. The p. curacy of Ampfield is a separate benefice. A workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 40 inmates.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 16,338. Pop., 2,550. Houses, 498.

HURST, a word signifying "a wood," and used in some instances by itself, in very many instances in composition, as in Ticehurst, Hawkhurst, &c., to designate places which were once forest.

HURST, a liberty and a parish in Wokingham district, Berks. The liberty bears the name of Whitley-in-Hurst; lies 2½ miles S of Twyford r. station, and 3¼ NNW of Wokingham; includes part of Twyford hamlet; and has a post-office, of the name of Hurst, under Twyford, Berkshire. Real property, £4,355. Pop., 1,178. Houses, 251. The parish contains also the liberties of Newland, Winnersh, and Broad Hinton. Acres, 6,345. Real property, £12,738. Pop. in 1851, 2,465; in 1861, 2,630. Houses, 547. The property is much subdivided. The manor of Whitley belongs to Lord Braybrooke. Bearwood House is the seat of J. Walter, Esq.; was rebuilt in 1866; contains a fine collection of pictures, chiefly of the Dutch school; and stands in a large park of much beauty, and with much wild forest character. The living is a p. curacy, united with the chapelry of Twyford, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £400. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is of various dates from the 12th to the 17th century; has a tower of 1612; comprises nave, large aisle, chancel, and chancel-aisle; and contains an elaborately carved screen, a carved oak pulpit, two brasses of the 16th and 17th centuries, and a splendid monument to the widow of Sir Henry Saville of the 17th century. There is a chapel in Twyford, built in 1847. The p. curacy of Bearwood is a separate benefice. There is a large national school, an edifice in the Tudor style. There are also alms-houses, with about £100 a-year, and other charities with £341.

HURST, a township, united with Newtown, in Dilwyn parish, Hereford; 1 mile N of Weobly.

HURST, a parish in East Ashford district, Kent; on the Royal Military canal, and partly within Romney marsh, 2½ miles S of Smetham r. station, and 6½ SE of Ashford. Post-town, Hythe, Kent. Acres, 459. Real property, £744. Pop., 51. Houses, 6. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £60. Patron, H. W. Carter, Esq. There is no church; and the inhabitants attend the church of Aldington.

HURST, a hamlet in Bexley parish, Kent; near Bexley. It has a post-office under Bexley-Heath, London S.E.

HURST, a hamlet and a parochial chapelry in Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire. The hamlet lies in the Hartshead division of the parish; is now under the local government act; and contains the villages of Higher Hurst, Hurst-Nook, and Hurst-Brook. Higher Hurst village stands near the N. r. station of Ashton-under-Lyne, about 1½ mile N of the centre of Ashton-under-Lyne town; is a populous place; and has a post-office under Ashton-under-Lyne. The infantry and cavalry barracks, erected in 1843, at a cost of £42,500, are a short distance to the E.—The chapelry was constituted in 1846. Rated property, £10,260. Pop. in 1861, 6,214. Houses, 1,269. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church stands in Higher Hurst village; was built in 1847, at a cost of £2,500; and had a tower and two transepts added in 1862. A New Connexion Methodist chapel, built at a cost of about £2,000, stands on the SE side of the village.

HURST, a township in Woodhorn parish, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Morpeth. Acres, 395. Pop., 41. Houses, 7.

HURST, a village in Stoneleigh parish, Warwick; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Coventry.

HURST, a hamlet in Marrick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NNE of Reeth. Pop., 352.

HURST, Somerset. See BOWER-HINTON.

HURSTAKE, a hamlet in the Isle of Wight; on the Medina river, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N by E of Newport.

HURSTBOURNE-PRIORS, a village and a parish in Whitechurch district, Hants. The village stands near the Southwestern railway, 2 miles WSW of Whitechurch; and has a post-office under Mitcheldever-Station. The parish comprises 3,132 acres. Real property, £3,553. Pop., 437. Houses, 87. The manor belonged to the Winchester Benedictines; passed to the family of Wallop; and belongs now to their descendant, the Earl of Portsmouth. Hurstbourne Park is the Earl's seat. The mansion was designed by Wyatt; looks ill as a building, but occupies a fine site, in a large thickly-wooded park; and contains some good pictures, and the manuscripts of Sir Isaac Newton, brought into the family by Sir Isaac's niece, Lady Lymington, and used by Sir David Brewster in his life of Newton. There is a paper mill. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of St. Mary-Bourne, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £202.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is Norman and early English; has a low tower; and was recently restored.

HURSTBOURNE-TARRANT, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Andover district, Hants. The village stands on the river Swift, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Andover r. station; and has a post-office under Andover. The parish includes the tything of Brickleton, and comprises 5,036 acres. Real property, £4,498. Pop., 839. Houses, 193. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to D. A. B. Dewar, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Vernham-Dean, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £370.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is of the latter part of the 12th century, in good condition; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with wooden tower; and contains monuments of the Pauletts. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £19.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes in Hants, and two in Wilts. Acres, 15,898. Pop., 2,875. Houses, 642.

HURST-BROOK. See Hurst, Lancashire.

HURST CASTLE, a fortress in Hordle parish, Hants; on the coast, on the end of a narrow peninsula, at the W entrance of the Solent, opposite Albert fort and Victoria fort in the Isle of Wight, and 4 miles S by W of Lymington. The peninsula is nearly 2 miles long, and in most parts only about 200 yards wide; consists of waterworn chalk flints and gravel; and is little else than a submarine cliff, ranging to a depth of 200 feet; yet, though swept by a very rapid tide, is remarkable for stability. The Solent here is only about a mile wide, and is crossed by an electric cable. The fortress was built, in the time of Henry VIII., along with other fortresses in Hants, to defend the coast; and now, with the new fortresses of Albert and Victoria on the opposite shore, it guards well the entrance to the Solent. It comprises a central tower of 2 stories, with 6 guns on the top; three outer towers, connected by curtains, and all mounted with heavy guns; two outworks, also well mounted; a gate-tower, with portcullis; and an encompassing wet ditch. The date 1535 is on the wall; but the outworks are modern, and are being very considerably enlarged to accommodate a garrison 500 strong. The entire fortress is kept in a state of efficiency, and is usually occupied by a company of artillery. Two lighthouses are adjacent, put up in 1812, standing 755 feet apart, respectively 66 and 29 feet high; and having fixed lights visible at the distance of 12 and 9 miles.

HURST-COURTNEY, a township in Birken parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, 2 miles NW of Snaith. Acres, 605. Real property, £1,110. Pop., 126. Houses, 33.

HURST-GREEN, a hamlet in Salehurst parish, Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Etchingham r. station, and 7 N of Battle. It has a head post-office. Iridge Place is adjacent.

HURST-GREEN, a village and a chapelry in Mitton parish, Lancashire. The village stands near the river Ribble and near the boundary with Yorkshire, 3 miles NW by N of Langho r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ N of Blackburn; and has a post-office under Blackburn. Stonyhurst College is in the neighbourhood.—The chapelry does not seem to have definite limits. Pop., about 1,500. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, not reported.* Patrons, Five Trustees.

HURSTINGSTONE, a hundred in Huntingdon; named from an ancient stone near Old Hurst; and containing Old Hurst parish, twenty-two other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 72,670. Pop. in 1851, 20,946; in 1861, 19,961. Houses, 4,323.

HURSTLEY, a township in Letton parish, Hereford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Weobly. Acres, 420. Real property, £498. Pop., 101. Houses, 20.

HURST (LONG). See LONGHURST.

HURSTMONCEAUX. See HERSTMONCEAUX.

HURST-NOOK. See Hurst, Lancashire.

HURST (NORTH). See Hurst, Northumberland.

HURST (OLD), a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Somersham r. station, and 4 NNW of St. Ives. It has a post-office under Huntingdon. Acres, 1,350. Real property, £1,330. Pop., 174. Houses, 36. The manor belongs to James Montagu, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. Ives, in the diocese of Ely. The church consists of nave and chancel, and has an early English door.

HURSTPERPOINT, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Cuckfield district, Sussex. The town stands on an eminence, under the South Downs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Hassocks-Gate r. station, and 8 N by W of Brighton; comprises one long street; and has a head post-office, a good inn, a weekly corn-market on Tuesday, and a fortnightly stock-market on Thursday.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Sayers-Common. Acres, 5,046. Real property, £12,236. Pop. in 1851, 2,219; in 1861, 2,558. Houses, 418. The property is subdivided. The manor was held by Earl Godwin; passed to the Fitzwarrens, the Pierreponts, the Dacres, the Gorings, and the Shaws; and belongs now to W. J. Campion, Esq. Danny Park, Mr. Campion's seat, is a Tudor edifice; stands close under the Downs; and is surrounded with a park containing some old trees. Pakynsmaus, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the village, is the old house of the Borrer family. A circular camp, probably early British, is on Wolstanton Hill, at the back of Danny Park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £1,000.* Patron, the Rev. C. Borrer. The church was rebuilt from designs by Sir Charles Barry; is in the early decorated English style; and contains some ancient monuments. The churchyard commands views eastward to Ashdown forest, and northward to Leith Hill in Surrey. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a large middle-class school, a national school, and charities £49. The middle-class school is St. John's college, in connexion with the college of Shoreham; stands about a mile E of the town; was built in 1851, at a cost of £20,000; contains accommodation for 300 boys; and has a chapel, in the early middle pointed style, built in 1862.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 18,576. Pop., 6,158. Houses, 1,091.

HURST (TEMPLE), a township in Birkin parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Snaith. Acres, 680. Real property, £886. Pop., 104. Houses, 25. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here, by Ralph de Hastings, in 1252. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HURSTWOOD, a township, united with Worsthorpe, in Whalley parish, Lancashire; 2 miles E of Burnley.

HURTLE POT, a cave above Chapel-le-Dale, in W. R. Yorkshire. Its entrance is fringed with ferns, and overhung with trees; and its interior has a deep pool, with black trout.

HURTLETON, a place a little W of Irthington. in Cumberland. Vestiges of the Roman wall are adjacent; the fosse of the wall and that of the vallum being distinct, and are here only 35 yards apart.

HURTMORE, a hamlet in Godalming parish, Surrey; near the river Wey, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Godalming. Real property, £711.

HURWORTH, a village, a township, and a parish in Darlington district, Durham. The village stands on the brow of a hill, overlooking the Tees, at the boundary with Yorkshire, 1 mile ENE of Croft r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Darlington; consists chiefly of one spacious well-built street; commands a fine view of the valley of the Tees; and has a post-office under Darlington.—The township comprises 2,555 acres. Real property, £5,958. Pop., 1,192. House, 234.—The parish contains also the township of Neasham, and comprises 3,930 acres. Real property, £3,099. Pop., 1,525. Houses, 361. The property is much subdivided. The linen manufacture is carried on. A Benedictine nunnery was at Neasham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £574.* Patron, the Rev. R. H. Williamson. The church was repaired in 1832, at a cost of £1,800; has a stained glass window and a tower; and contains two military effigies, and a monument to the mathematician W. Emerson, who was a native, and was buried in the churchyard. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a turreted national school, and charities £38.

HUSBANDS-BOSWORTH. See BOSWORTH (HUSBANDS.)

HUSBORNE-CRAWLEY. See CRAWLEY-HUSBORNE.

HUSHING WELL, a phenomenon on the coast of Sussex; near Pagham, 3 miles WSW of Bognor. It occurs on a shingle bank, within sea-mark; consists in a seething and hissing of the water, like the surface of a huge caldron over a space of about 130 feet by 30; and is caused by a bursting and bubbling of air, from some submarine cavern up through the pebbles of the shingle.

HUSTHWAITE, a village, a township, and a parish in Easingwold district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a rising-ground, near the Thirsk and Driffield railway, 4 miles N by W of Easingwold; and has a station, of the name of Husthwaite-Gate, on the railway, and a post-office under Easingwold.—The township comprises 1,621 acres. Real property, £2,613. Pop., 446. Houses, 93.—The parish contains also the township of Carlton-Husthwaite, and comprises 2,431 acres. Real property, £3,930. Pop., 616. Houses, 127. The property is much subdivided. Husthwaite House is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £108. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £7.

HUTBANK, a hamlet in Preston-Quarter township, St. Bees parish, Cumberland; near Whitehaven.

HUT GREEN, a hamlet in Eggborough township, Kellington parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles W of Snaith.

HUTHWAITE, a village in Thurgoland township, Silkestone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Penistone.

HUTHWAITE, a hamlet in Sutton-in-Ashfield parish, Notts; 3 miles SW of Mansfield.

HUTTOFT, a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands on an eminence amid surrounding marshes, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the sea, and $\frac{1}{4}$ E of Alford r. station; commands extensive views over land and sea; and has a post-office under Alford. Its name was anciently spelled Holttoft, Hotoft, Hottette, and Huttort; and has sometimes been written Hightoft.—The parish comprises 3,310 acres. Real property, £7,059. Pop. in 1851, 536; in 1861, 710. Houses, 137. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £100.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is decorated English, with an early English tower; and contains a fine old octagonal font, and several monumental tablets. There

are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £18.

HUTTON, a topographical name derived either from "hone" and "ton," or from "hutte" and "ton;" and signifying, in the former case, a town on a tumulus or on a height,—in the latter case a town of cottages.

HUTTON, a village and a parish in Billericay district, Essex. The village stands $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Billericay, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Brentwood r. station; and is an ancient place.—The parish comprises 1,699 acres. Post-town, Brentwood. Real property, £2,626. Pop., 400. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. Hutton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £390.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church is early English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a spire; and was recently in disrepair. There are a national school, and charities £38.

HUTTON, a township with a village in Penwortham parish, Lancashire; near the river Ribble, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by W of Preston. Acres, 2,683; of which 760 are water. Real property, £3,780. Pop., 461. Houses, 35. Hutton Hall is the seat of L. Rawstorne, Esq. Bricks and tiles are made. There is a free grammar school.

HUTTON, a village and a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset. The village stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Weston-super-Mare Junction r. station, and 7 NW of Axbridge; is a neat place, with several good houses; and has a post-office under Weston-super-Mare.—The parish comprises 1,876 acres. Real property, with Locking, £6,543. Rated property of H. alone, £4,500. Pop., 359. Houses, 83. The property is subdivided. The principal landowner is Sir G. Smyth. The manor, with Hutton Court, belongs to E. Bisdee, Esq. Hutton Court was formerly an ecclesiastical establishment, supposed to have belonged to Glastonbury abbey; and it contains a fine old hall, with open oak roof; and has an embattled tower, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Ochre pits, old mines, and several caverns are in the parish; and quantities of bones of elephants, tigers, hyenas, boars, wolves, and other animals have been found in the caverns. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £434.* Patron, G. Gibbs, Esq. The church is decorated English; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with embattled tower; and contains a recent painted W window, a memorial window to a former rector, and several monuments and brasses. Charities, £4.

HUTTON, a railway station in N. R. Yorkshire; in Huttons-Ambo parish, on the York and Scarborough railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of New Malton.

HUTTON, a township and a sub-district in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township is in Rudby-in-Cleveland parish; bears the alternative name of Hutton-Rudby; lies on the river Leven, near the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway, 4 miles WSW of Stokesley; and has a post-office, of the name of Hutton-Rudby, under Yarm. Acres, 2,341. Real property, £3,715. Pop., 769. Houses, 189. The linen manufacture is largely carried on. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.—The sub-district contains also four other townships of Rudby-in-Cleveland, two of Whorlton, and the entire parishes of Arncliffe and Crathorne, and is in Stokesley district. Acres, 19,109. Pop., 2,528. Houses, 557.

HUTTON-BONVILLE, a chapelry in Birkby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wiske and the North-eastern railway, 3 miles SSE of Cowton r. station, and 4 NNW of Northallerton. It contains the village of Lovesome-Hill, and its post-town is Northallerton. Acres, 1,080. Real property, £1,776. Pop., 129. Houses, 22. Hutton-Bonville Hall is a chief residence. The place is a meet for the Bedale hounds. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £53. Patron, Mrs. M. A. Pierse. The church is good, and has a bell-turret.

HUTTON-BUSHELL, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Scarborough district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a hill, near Forge

valley, 4 miles W of Seamer-Junction r. station, and 6 SW of Scarborough; is an ancient place; and has a post-office under York.—The township comprises 3,510 acres. Real property, £3,622. Pop., 527. Houses, 101.—The parish contains also the township of West Ayton, and comprises 5,607 a.-res. Real property, £8,366. Pop., 912. Houses, 179. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Buscels, who followed William the Conqueror; and belongs now to Lord Downe. Hutton-Bushell Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £320.* Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is ancient but good; has an embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Osbaldestons. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 35,445. Pop., 4,666. Houses, 913.

HUTTON-CONYERS, a township, formerly extra-parochial, in Ripon parish, and N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse and the Northeastern railway, 2 miles NNE of Ripon. Acres, 4,061. Real property, £3,566. Pop., 158. Houses, 32. Bricks and tiles are made.

HUTTON-CRANSWICK, a village, a township, and a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Scarborough and Hull railway, 4 miles S of Great Driffield; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Cranswick, under Driffield. The township comprises 4,710 acres. Real property, £6,454. Pop. in 1851, 1,139; in 1861, 1,315. Houses, 302. The parish contains also the townships of Sunderlandwick and Rotsea, and comprises 6,303 acres. Real property, £3,423. Pop. in 1861, 1,415. Houses, 315. The property is much subdivided. The manors belong to Lord Londesborough and Lord Hotham. The surface has bold tumulations, which command extensive views. The navigable river Hull bounds the E. There are large flour-mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £150.* Patron, Lord Hotham. The church is old; was reported in 1859 as not good; has an embattled tower; and contains a curious old Norman font. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £10.

HUTTON-HANG, a township in Finghall parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NE of Middleham. Acres, 580. Pop., 34. Houses, 4.

HUTTON-HENRY, a village and a township in Monk-Hesleton parish, Durham. The village stands on an eminence, near the Hartlepool railway, 2 miles SSW of Castle-Eden; and commands a large view of the surrounding country and the sea. The township contains also the hamlet of Road-Ridge. Acres, 1,987. Real property, £2,149; of which £194 are in railways. Pop. in 1851, 1,067; in 1861, 392. Houses, inhabited, 87; uninhabited, 205. The depopulation was caused by the cessation of work at a coal mine. The manor belongs to F. A. Millbank, Esq. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

HUTTON (HIGH and LOW), two villages in Huttons-Ambo parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Hutton r. station, 2½ miles SW of New Malton. High Hutton contains the parish church, and commands a very fine view up Westerdale.

HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a township and a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland. The township lies in Inglewood forest, near the river Peterill and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 3 miles NW of Plumpton r. station, and 6 NW by N of Penrith. Real property, £1,895. Pop., 154. Houses, 27.—The parish contains also the township of Thomas-Close. Post-town, Penrith. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £2,584. Pop., 255. Houses, 45. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Huttons; and, with Hutton Hall, belongs now to Sir Henry R. Vane, Bart. Traces lately existed of an ancient fortification called Colinson castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £130.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The interior of the church in 1866 was

in disrepair. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £21.

HUTTON-IN-THE-HAY, a hamlet in Kendal parish, Cumberland; 3 miles SE of Kendal.

HUTTON-JOHN, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland; on the Dacre river, 2½ miles W of Dacre. Acres, 665. Real property, £485. Pop., 37. Houses, 7. Hutton-John Hall is a gloomy monastic-looking edifice.

HUTTON-LE-HOLE, a township in Lasingham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on a branch of the river Rye, 3 miles NNW of Kirkby-Moorside. It includes Spaunton Lodge or Dorleys-Lodge, sometimes regarded as extra-parochial. Acres, 2,860. Real property, £1,583; of which £17 are in quarries. Pop., 277. Houses, 64. The manor belongs to H. B. Darley, Esq. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

HUTTON-LOWCROSS, or **HUTTON-LOCRAS**, a township in Guisbrough parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile SW of Guisbrough. Acres, 1,573. Real property, £7,000; of which £5,653 are in ironworks. Pop. in 1851, 49; in 1861, 271. Houses, 50. The increase of pop. arose from the construction and extension of ironworks. A lepers' hospital was founded here by William de Bernaldby, and given to Guisbrough priory. A Cistercian nunnery also was founded here by Ralph de Neville; and substructions of it were recently laid open by the plough. The ham-pits of an ancient British village likewise are here, from 8 to 12 feet deep, from 60 to 100 yards in circumference, and extending in irregular lines for about 2 miles.

HUTTON-MAGNA, a village and a township in Teesdale district, and a parish partly also in Richmond district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1½ mile S of the river Tees, 4 S by W of Winston r. station, and 6½ SE by E of Barnard-Castle. The township contains also the hamlet of Lane Head, and comprises 1,510 acres. Real property, £1,901. Pop., 184. Houses, 40. The parish contains also the township of West Layton, and comprises 2,080 acres. Post-town, Winston, under Darlington. Real property, £3,296. Pop., 266. Houses, 55. The manor belongs to Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart. Limestone is worked. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Forcett, in the diocese of Ripon. The church is ancient.

HUTTON-MULGRAVE, a township in Lythe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Dursley bay, 4½ miles W by S of Whitby. Acres, 1,480. Real property, £1,006. Pop., 78. Houses, 12. Mulgrave Castle is adjacent, and will be noticed in its own alphabetical place. Roman urns and other Roman relics have been found.

HUTTON (NEW), a township and a chapelry in Kendal parish, Westmoreland. The township lies on the river Beetha, 3 miles ENE of Oxenholme r. station, and 4 E of Kendal. Real property, £1,603. Pop. in 1851, 157; in 1861, 127. Houses, 24. The decrease of pop. was caused by decrease of manufacture. Hutton Common here contains the reservoir of the Lancaster and Kendal canal.—The chapelry includes the township of Scalthwaiterigg, Hay, and Hutton-in-the-Hay. Real property, £4,769. Pop., 631. Houses, 113. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £80. Patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The church is modern. There is a free grammar school.

HUTTON (OLD), a township-chapelry in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; on the river Beetha, 2½ miles SSE of Oxenholme r. station, and 4½ SE by S of Kendal. It includes the hamlet of Holmscales; and it has a post-office under Milnthorpe. Real property, £3,276. Pop., 406. Houses, 74. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £98.* Patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The church was rebuilt in 1669, and has a bell-turret. There is an endowed school, founded in 1513, with a library attached.

HUTTON-PRIEST, a township in Warton parish, Lancashire; near the Kendal canal, the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, and the boundary with Westmoreland,

2½ miles S of Burton-in-Kendal. Acres, 1,063. Real property, £1,623. Pop., 213. Houses, 47. There is an endowed school for girls.

HUTTON-ROOF, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland; 4 miles SE of Hesketh-Newmarket. Acres, 2,505. Real property, £1,361. Pop., 169. Houses, 33. The manor belongs to H. Howard, Esq. Limestone is quarried.

HUTTON-ROOF, a township-chapelry in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland; adjacent to Lancashire, 3 miles E of Burton and Holme r. station, and 3 W by S of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It includes the hamlet of Newbiggin, and has a post-office under Burton, Westmoreland. Acres, 2,635. Real property, £2,341; of which £347 are in quarries. Pop. in 1351, 343; in 1861, 284. Houses, 56. Hutton-Roof Park belonged to the Carus family; passed to the Bellinghams, the Prestons, and Col. Charteris; and belongs now to W. E. Wilson, Esq. Hutton Crags are a prominent feature; and limestone, blue stone, and mill-stone are quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £90.* Patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The church was re-built in 1757, and repaired in 1866. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £16.

HUTTON-RUDBY. See HUTTON, Stokesley, N. R. Yorkshire.

HUTTONS-AMBO, a parish in Malton district, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, and on the York and Scarborough railway, at Hutton r. station, 2½ miles SW of New Malton. It contains the villages of High H. and Low H., and has a post-office under Malton. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £4,046. Pop., 444. Houses, 86. The manor belongs to G. Foljambe and J. Starkey, Esqs. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £93. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is recent, in the early English style; and has a bell-turret. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

HUTTON (SAND), a township and a chapelry in Bos-sall parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the river Derwent, 2½ miles NE of Stockton r. station, and 7½ NE of York; and has a post-office under York. Acres, 2,186. Real property, £2,029. Pop., 200. Houses, 39. Sand-Hutton Park belongs to the Walkers. The chapelry includes also the township of Claxton. Acres, 2,999. Real property, £2,990. Pop., 395. Houses, 73. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £200. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

HUTTON (SAND), a township-chapelry in Thirsk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Swale and the Northeastern railway, 2 miles W by N of Thirsk Junction r. station, and 3½ W of Thirsk. Post-town, Thirsk. Acres, 1,335. Real property, £2,148. Pop., 297. Houses, 62. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £115. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

HUTTON-SESSAY, a township in Sessay parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the Northeastern railway, 4½ miles SSE of Thirsk. Real property, £3,789. Pop., 136. Houses, 27. The property belongs chiefly to Lord Downe.

HUTTON (SHERIFF), a village, a hamlet, and a township in Malton district, and a parish partly also in Easingwold and York districts, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the foot of the Howardian hills, 3 miles NW by N of Flaxton r. station, and 10 NNE of York; and has a post-office under York. The hamlet includes the village, and comprises 4,310 acres. Real property, £4,140. Pop., 892. Houses, 194. The township includes also the hamlet of Cornbrough, and comprises 5,392 acres. Real property, £5,613. Pop., 946. Houses, 203. The parish contains also the townships of Stittenham and Lillings-Ambo, and the chapelry of Farlington. Acres, 9,425. Real property, £10,105. Pop. in 1851, 1,330; in 1861, 1,397. Houses, 291. The manor belonged, in the time of Stephen, to Bertrand de Bulmer; passed, by marriage, to the Nevilles, who became Earls of Westmoreland and Warwick; went, after the battle of Barnet, to the Crown; was then given to Richard,

Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.; passed afterwards through various hands; and belongs now to H. C. M. Ingram, Esq. A castle was built on it by Bertram de Bulmer; was rebuilt and greatly enlarged by Ralph de Neville, the first Earl of Westmoreland, who figures in Shakspeare's "King Henry IV.," was seized by Edward IV., after the battle of Barnet; became the prison of Edward Plantagenet, under Richard III., till the battle of Bosworth; and was the prison also of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Henry VII. Ruins of the castle, in several detached but stately pieces, still exist; and comprise remains of four corner towers, one of them nearly 100 feet high. A moat surrounded the castle; and about one-third of it still remains. The prefix Sheriff, in the name of the place, was derived from Bertram de Bulmer. Sh.-Hutton Park and Lilling Hall are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is chiefly of the middle of the 13th century, but has some windows so late as the time of Elizabeth; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a brass of 1491, and two interesting altar tombs. The p. curacy of Farlington is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a small-endowed school.

HUTTON-SOIL, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland; near the river Patterill and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 5½ miles NNW of Penrith. Acres, 5,111. Real property, £2,556. Pop., 356. Houses, 72. Hutton Hall belonged to the Huttons,—one of whom, a priest, saved Charles II.'s life after the battle of Worcester; and it passed to the Huddlestons.

HUTTON-WANDESLEY, a township in Long Marston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles W of York. Acres, 1,223. Real property, with Angram, £1,885. Pop. of H. W. alone, 122. Houses, 21.

HUXHAM, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; near the river Culm and the Bristol and Exeter railway, 4 miles NNE of Exeter. Post-town, Exeter. Acres, 761. Real property, £1,760. Pop., 134. Houses, 29. The property is all in one estate. Manganese is found. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Poltimore, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is decorated English; and consists of nave and chancel, with S porch and small bell-turret.

HUXLEY, a village and a township in Waverton parish, Cheshire. The village stands near the Chester canal and the Chester and Crewe railway, 3½ miles WSW of Tarporley; and has a post-office under Chester. The township comprises 1,501 acres. Real property, £2,441. Pop., 253. Houses, 49. Lower Huxley Hall belonged to the Clive family, and is a fine old moated mansion. Higher Huxley Hall belonged to the Savages, and passed to the Cholmondeley family. There is a New Connexion Methodist chapel.

HUXLOW, a hundred in Northamptonshire; bounded by the hundreds of Corby, Polebrook, Navisford, Higham-Ferrers, Hamfordshoe, Orlingbury, and Rothwell; and containing twenty-three parishes. Acres, 40,593. Pop. in 1851, 15,054; in 1861, 16,724. Houses, 3,583.

HUYTON, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Prescot district, Lancashire. The village stands near the Manchester and Liverpool railway, 5½ miles E of Liverpool; contains, with its neighbourhood, many good houses; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Liverpool. The township comprises 1,630 acres. Real property, £10,593; of which £369 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,295; in 1861, 1,612. Houses, 283. The parish contains also the townships of Knowsley, Roby, and Tarbock. Acres, 9,507. Real property, £32,942; of which £1,367 are in mines, and £699 in quarries. Pop. in 1861, 4,054. Houses, 724. Much of the land, with Knowsley Hall, belongs to the Earl of Derby. Tarbock is the property of the Earl of Sefton. The Hazels is the seat of Sir Thomas B. Berch, Bart. Stone is quarried; and about 200 acres are peat moss. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £690.* Patron, the Earl of Derby. The church

is ancient; was recently restored; and has two good memorial windows, and an ancient carved oak screen. The p. curacies of Knowsley and Roby are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents and Roman Catholics, national schools for Huyton and Knowsley, and charities £40. The Independent chapel is a recent and handsome edifice, in the pointed style.—The sub-district contains also Thingwall hamlet. Pop., 4,094. Houses, 732.

HUYTON-QUARRY, a place in Huyton parish, Lancashire; near the Manchester and Liverpool railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Huyton village. It has a station on the railway.

HWEALLAEGE. See **WHALLEY**.

HWERWILLE. See **WHERWELL**.

HWIECAS, or **HWICCAS**, the ancient territory of the Wiccii, a tribe of the Dobunii. It included most of the present Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and part of the present Warwickshire; and was nearly or quite coterminous with the old diocese of Worcester. It was for some time independent; but it became part of Mercia.

HWITCIRC. See **WHITCURECH**, Hants.

HWYLBREN, a township in Gwynesgor parish, Flint; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Rhuddlan. Pop., 109.

HYCKHAM, a railway station in Lincolnshire; on the Derby and Lincoln railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Lincoln.

HYCKHAM (NORTH), a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Lincoln; on the Derby and Lincoln railway, at Hyckham r. station, and adjacent to the river Witham, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Lincoln. Post-town, Lincoln. Acres, 1,990. Real property, £2,797. Pop., 464. Houses, 103. The manor belongs to Christ's College, Cambridge. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £220.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The ancient church was relinquished early in the last century; but the burying ground connected with it is still occasionally used. The present church was built on a new site, in 1858; and is in the pointed style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

HYCKHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the river Witham, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Hyckham r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Lincoln. It contains a village of its own name, and part of the township of Haddington. Post-town, Lincoln. Acres, 1,804. Real property, exclusive of the part of Haddington, £1,462; inclusive of all Haddington, £2,624. Pop., 155. Houses, 27. The manor belongs to the Hon. Charles H. Cust. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £230. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a tower and spire.

HYDAN-DOL AND HYDAN-UCHA, two townships in Castle-Caereinion parish, Montgomery; 3 miles E of Llanfair. Real property, £1,802. Pop., 72 and 94.

HYDE, a town, a township, two chapelrys and a sub-district, in Stockport parish and district, Cheshire. The town stands on the river Tame, the Peak Forest canal, and the Manchester and New Mills railway, 7 miles ESE of Manchester. It originated about the beginning of the present century; took its rise from the cotton manufacture; and has grown to importance under the progress of that manufacture, aided by the results of industry in other departments. It stands upon a coal-field; enjoys ample facilities of communication, by canal and by railway; has been the scene of much industrial enterprise and skill; and is well built, well paved, and abundantly supplied with water. Its factories for weaving, spinning and calico-printing are on a great scale; and it has extensive engineering works, and several foundries. A railway station of its own name is at it; another, of the name of Newton, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the E; a third, called Hyde-Junction, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the NNW; and a fourth, called Godley Junction, is on the new route from Liverpool to London opened in 1866, is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the E. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on 16 May and 15 Nov. The town is governed by a local board; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a post-office under Manchester, a court-house, a police station, a mechanics' institution, a temperance hall, two churches, two

Independent chapels, three Methodist chapels of different denominations, a Unitarian chapel, two national schools, and schools connected with factories and with places of worship. The mechanics' institution is a handsome edifice of red brick, with white stone dressings; and contains a large assembly room, a library and reading room, and class rooms. St. George's church was built in 1832; consists of nave, aisles, and large terminal bay, with lofty pinnacled tower; and contains 1,600 sittings. St. Thomas' church was originally a working men's institute, erected in 1838; and is used only till a more suitable church can be built. The Unitarian chapel stands at Gee Cross; displaced a chapel of 1708 which, for upwards of a century, had been the only place of worship in the township; is in the early English and decorated styles; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire 145 feet high. The town is regarded, statistically, as coterminous with the township; but, in that view, it includes part of the hamlet of Gee Cross.—The chapelrys are St. George, constituted in 1842, and St. Thomas, constituted in 1849. Pop. in 1861, of St. G., 8,287; of St. T., 5,435. Houses, 1,625 and 990. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Chester. Value of St. G., £300; of St. T., £130. Patron, of St. G., the Rector of Stockport; of St. T., alternately the Crown and the Bishop.—The township comprises 889 acres. Real property, £42,586; of which £800 are in gas works, and £950 in mines. Pop. in 1811, 1,806; in 1841, 10,170; in 1861, 13,722. Houses, 2,615. The manor belongs to Edward Hyde Clarke, Esq. Hyde Hall belonged to the family of Hyde, one of whom was the great Lord Clarendon; but it has been entirely demolished. The Lunn is an ancient residence, and belongs to John Shepley, Esq.—The sub-district contains also two other townships of Stockport parish. Acres, 4,970. Pop. 20,594. Houses, 4,028.

HYDE, a township, united with Pinnock, in Didbrook and Temple-Guiting parishes, Gloucester; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Winchcomb.

HYDE, a hamlet in Brimscombe township, Minchin-hampton parish, Gloucester; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Minchin-hampton.

HYDE, a village in Kingsbury and Hendon parishes, Middlesex; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Edgware. It has a post-office under London, NW. Pop., 263.

HYDE, a tything in Montacute parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Yeovil. Pop., 46.

HYDE, a quondam place on the coast of E. R. Yorkshire; near Skipton. It was washed away by the sea.

HYDE, or **HYDE-COMMON**, a chapelry in Fording-bridge parish, Hants; adjacent to Wilts and to the New Forest, 4 miles NNE of Fordingbridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Ringwood r. station. It was constituted in 1855; and its post-town is Fordingbridge, under Salisbury. Pop., 837. Houses, 180. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £178.* Patron, the Rev. R. P. Warren. The church is good.

HYDE-ABBEY, a quondam royal abbey at Winchester, Hants. It was founded by King Alfred; was the burial-place of him and of a number of his successors; stood originally on the spot now occupied by the railway station; was rebuilt, on a new site, by Henry I.; had revenues, at the dissolution, amounting to £866 a-year; and passed then to Wriothesley Earl of Southampton. "St. Ethelwold's Benedictinal," $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, was painted here, in 963-70, by the monk Godeman. The royal tombs were removed from the original building to the new one; and the slab which covered Alfred's tomb, and which is inscribed with his name, was found at the founding of a modern public building, and is now at Corby Castle. The extant remains of the abbey are very scanty; but they include a good gateway, some small 15th century door-ways, and some portions of the walls. St. Bartholomew's church adjoins them, and is said to have been built with materials of the abbey. See **WINCHESTER**.

HYDE-COMMON. See **HYDE**, Hants.

HYDE (EAST), a village, a hamlet, and a chapelry in Luton parish, Beds. The village stands on the verge of

the county, near New Millend r. station, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Luton. The hamlet includes the village, and is conjoint with West Hyde. Real property of East H. alone, £2,819; of East H. and West H., £6,651. Post-town, Luton. Pop. of both, 869. Houses, 148. The chapelry comprises portions of East H. and West H., with Chiltern-Green and Kinsman-Green; and was constituted in 1859. Pop., 419. Houses, 77. Lionel Ames, Esq. of Hyde, and John S. Leigh, Esq. of Luton-Hop, are the chief landowners. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £180.* Patron, L. Ames, Esq. The church was built in 1840; and is a square edifice, with portico and two small towers.

HYDE HALL, or **THE HYDE**, a seat $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile NNE of Ingatstone, in Essex. It belongs to E. Disney, Esq., son of the founder of the Disneyan museum; is a fine mansion, in well-planted grounds; includes a grand hall, erected in 1760 by Sir William Chambers; and contains a rich collection of pictures.

HYDE HALL (GREAT), the seat of the Earl of Roden, in Sawbridgeworth parish, Herts; near Sawbridgeworth.

HYDE JUNCTION. See **HYDE**, Cheshire.

HYDE (NORTH), a hamlet in Heston parish, Middlesex; on the Grand Junction canal, 3 miles WNW of Brentford. It has extensive brickfields, and a Roman Catholic orphanage.

HYDE PARK. See **WESTMINSTER**.

HYDE PARK CORNER. See **LEEDS**.

HYDE PARK TERRACE. See **COMPTON-GIFFORD**.

HYDE-ST. BARTHOLOMEW. See **WINCHESTER**.

HYDES-PASTURES, a hamlet in Hunningham parish, Warwickshire; 4 miles NE by E of Warwick. Pop., 41. Houses, 8.

HYDE (WEST), a chapelry in Rickmansworth parish, Herts; on the river Colne, at the boundary with Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Rickmansworth r. station. It was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Rickmansworth, Herts. Pop., 466. Houses, 93. Chalk pits are here; and a copper mill was formerly on the Colne. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

HYDE (WEST), a hamlet, conjoint with East Hyde, in Luton parish, Beds. See **HYDE (EAST)**.

HYDON-CLIST. See **CLIST-HYDON**.

HYDON-HEATH, a wild tract in the SW of Surrey; 3 miles S of Godalming. It is covered with juniper bushes, hollies, and Scotch pines; and it culminates in Hydon Ball, which commands extensive views. An old local rhyme, of puzzling import, says,—

"On Hydon's top there is a cup,
And in that cup there is a drop;
Take up the cup and drink the drop,
And place the cup on Hydon's top."

HYKEHAM. See **HYCKHAM**.

HYLTON, a railway station in Durham; on the Sunderland and Durham railway; at Ford village, 3 miles W of Sunderland.

HYLTON, or **NORTH HYLTON**, a village and a township in Monk-Wearmouth parish, Durham. The village stands on the river Wear, opposite Ford village and Hylton r. station, 3 miles W of Sunderland; has a post-office, of the name of North Hylton, under Sunderland; and shares with Ford a trade in ship-building and in iron and chemical works. The township comprises 2,670 acres. Real property, £3,569. Pop., 487. Houses, 78. Hylton Castle here is the seat of J. Bowes, Esq.; was originally a keep of the 13th century; retains in the W front, a gatehouse of the time of Richard II.; underwent extension, in the Italian style, in 1746; and is associated with a grim ancient goblin legend. It belonged, for many ages, to the family of Hylton; and passed, in 1762, to the Bowes family. A ruined chapel is behind it, originally of the 12th century, desolated at the Reformation, restored in last century, desecrated afterwards to the meanest uses, and retaining on its walls stone shields of the Hyltons, and of families to which they were allied.

HYLTON (SOUTH). See **FORD**, Durham.

HYNDBURN (THE), a river of Lancashire; rising in Bowland forest; and running about 9 miles, in the direction of N by W, to the Lune at Horaby.

HYPPER. See **IBBER**.

HYRETH, a village in Llanfallteg parish, Carmarthen; near the boundary with Pembroke, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Narberth.

HYRTLINGBERI. See **IRTLINGBOROUGH**.

HYSON-GREEN, a suburb, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in the district and county of Nottingham. The suburb lies on the Nottingham and Mansfield railway, about 1 mile NW of Nottingham; and has a post-office under Nottingham.—The chapelry comprises portions of Radford and Lenton parishes, and was constituted in 1844. Pop. of the Radford portion, 2,012; of the Lenton portion, 846. Houses, 415 and 169. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £213.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was built in 1844, and is in the early English style. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school for boys, built in 1845, and another for girls and infants, built in 1860.—The sub-district consists also of portions, but larger ones, of Radford and Lenton parishes. Pop. of the R. portion, 2,569; of the L. portion, 992. Houses, 535 and 193.

HYSEBURRE. See **HURSTBOURNE**.

HYSSINGTON, a township in Montgomeryshire, and a parish partly also in Salop, but all in the district of Clun. The township lies contiguous to Salop, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Bishops-Castle r. station, and 6 ESE of Montgomery. Acres, 1,832. Real property, £1,609. Pop., 384. Houses, 58.—The parish includes, within Salop, the township of Mucklewick; and comprises 2,382 acres. Post-town, Bishops-Castle, Shropshire. Pop., 341. Houses, 70. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, united with the rectory of Snead, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £248. Patron, the Rev. R. E. Owen. The church stands within the precincts of a ruined castle, and is pretty good.

HYTHE, a topographical name, signifying "a haven" or "a port," and used both alone and in composition, as in Rotherhithe, Greenhithe, &c.

HYTHE, a village and a chapelry in Fawley parish, Hants. The village stands on the W side of Southampton water, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Southampton; has a post-office; under Southampton; and maintains almost hourly communication with that town by steamer. A high ground above it commands a beautiful and extensive view.—The chapelry was constituted in 1841. Pop., 654. Houses, 140. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £180. Patron, the Rector of Fawley. The church was built in 1823.

HYTHE, a hamlet in Essex; on the river Colne, adjacent to the Wivenhoe railway, 1 mile SSE of Colchester. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Colchester.

HYTHE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Kent. The town stands on the Military canal, at the end of Stone-street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the sea. 3 miles SE by E of Westonhaug r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ W by S of Folkestone. It sprang from a Roman fortress; but, in consequence of natural changes on the coast, is now fully 3 miles distant from the spot, called Portus Lemanis, which gave it origin. It became one of the cinque ports; and, in that capacity, was rated at 5 ships. It was given, in 1038, to the Archbishops of Canterbury, whose seat was in the neighbourhood, at Saltwood Castle; and it seems to have acquired additional importance from the Archbishops' influence. It is said by Leland to have had, at one time, four parish churches and a fine abbey. It suffered much damage, in the time of Henry IV., by a fire; and was afterwards desolated by the plague. Its harbour was long very suitable for commerce; but became, by recession of the sea, greatly narrowed in the time of Elizabeth, and nearly closed and useless soon afterwards; and probably will never be succeeded by even an artificial one, as the beach is open and affords no shelter. The town was thrown into decay by

the loss of its commerce; but it revived a little by the forming of the military canal; and it has revived still more by the formation of the railway near it, and by the attraction of summer visitors for sea-bathing. Its situation is very fine, on a declivity descending towards the sea, with a good bathing beach, amid environs of great beauty, with charming walks and rides, with several interesting ancient ruins, with many picturesque close views, and with a prospect across the channel to France. The town includes one long principal street, well-built, paved, and clean; has also several smaller streets, branching from the principal one, or parallel to it; and still exhibits, in the features of its older houses, many traces of its ancient prosperity. Its chief public buildings are a townhall, a small jail, barracks, a school of musketry, a bathing establishment, a public library and reading-room, a church, three dissenting chapels, and two hospitals. The townhall stands on the N side of High-street, near the centre; and is a commodious structure of 1794. The barracks stand at the W extremity of the town, on the Ashford road; were erected in 1807-3, for the use of the royal staff corps; and have accommodation for 300 men, besides officers. The school of musketry was established by government, for the practice of the Enfield rifle, both by regulars and by volunteers; and, at the census of 1861, it had 152 inmates. The bathing establishment was erected in 1854, at a cost of upwards of £2,000; and includes waiting-rooms and guides' residence. The church stands on lofty ground N of High-street; is partly Norman, partly early English; consists of nave, aisles, and triple chancel, with W tower; was partly rebuilt toward the middle of last century; contains enrichments in Bethersden marble; has a rich E memorial window, put up in 1862; and has a crypt situated under the central chancel, and containing a large pile of human bones. These bones are locally supposed to be remains of Britons slain in a sanguinary battle, in 845, on the shore between Hythe and Folkestone; but they really are of altogether uncertain date or age; and they may, not improbably, have been exhumed from a Roman or a Saxon cemetery around the church's site. The two hospitals are St. Bartholomew's and St. John's,—the former founded in 1336 by Bishop Hamo of Rochester,—the latter of unknown but early foundation; and they have respectively £271 and £180 a-year from endowment, and are both used as almshouses. The town has a head post-office, a banking office, two chief inns, a literary institution, a dispen-

sary, and some other institutions; and is a seat of petty and quarter sessions. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs are held on 10 July and 1 December; and there is a large brewery. The town shared all the privileges of the cinque port charters; had also a special charter from Elizabeth; is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward III. till the Reform act; and now sends one. Its municipal boundaries comprise the parishes of Hythe-St. Leonard and West Hythe; and its parliamentary boundaries comprise, in addition to these, the parishes of Cheriton, Folkestone, and Saltwood, and part of the parish of Newington-next-Hythe. M. borough income, in 1860, £664. Real property of the m. borough, in 1860, £10,831; of which £256 were in gas-works. Electors of the p. borough, in 1863, 1,177. Pop. of the m. borough, in 1851, 2,857; in 1861, 3,001. Houses, 589. Pop. of the p. borough, in 1851, 13,164; in 1861, 21,367. Houses, 2,843.

The parish is Hythe-St. Leonard; and it contains all the town-proper. Acres, 882; of which 82 are water. Rated property, £4,010. Pop. in 1851, 2,675; in 1861, 2,871. Houses, 558. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury; and was formerly annexed to the rectory of Saltwood. Value, £175. Patron, the Rector of Saltwood.—The sub-district contains also seven other parishes, and is in the district of Elham. Acres, 15,209. Pop., 5,743. Houses, 1,132.—The hundred contains only Hythe and West Hythe parishes, and is conterminous with Hythe m. borough.

HYTHE (NEW), a chapelry in East Malling parish, Kent; 3 miles SW of Aylesford r. station, and 5 W of Maidstone. It is annexed to the vicarage of East Malling, in the diocese of Canterbury.

HYTHE-ST. LEONARD. See HYTHE, Kent.

HYTHE (WEST), a parish in Romney-Marsh district, Kent; on the coast, 2½ miles S of Westenhanger r. station, and 2½ W of Hythe. Post-town, Hythe. Acres, 1,423; of which 170 are water. Pop., 130. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. A village or town here was, more properly than Hythe, the original cinque port of Hythe; was a place of commerce and resort in the time of Edward the Confessor; and ceased to be a port and a town in consequence of the recession of the sea. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Lympe, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church has long been in ruins.

I

IBBER, or HYPPER (THE), a river of Derby; running about 7 miles eastward to the Rother, at Chesterfield.

IBBERTON, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset; on an affluent of the river Stour, 4 miles SW of Shillingstone r. station, and 7 W of Blandford. Post-town, Turnworth, under Blandford. Acres, 1,383. Real property, with Wooland, £3,185. Rated property of I. alone, £1,200. Pop., 237. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Rivers. A range of hills runs through the parish from E to W. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £220. Patron, Lord Rivers. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; has a tower; and stands on the side of a hill, commanding a good view. There are a national school, and charities £15.

IBBESLEY. See IBSLEY.

IBBLE, or IBLE, a township in Wirksworth parish, Derby; 3½ miles NW of Wirksworth. Acres, 421. Real

property, £591. Pop., 69. Houses, 17. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

IBSLEY, a parish in Ringwood district, Hants; on the river Avon, near the boundary with Dorset, 3 miles N of Ringwood r. station. Post-town, Ringwood. Acres, 1,748. Real property, £1,506. Pop., 286. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Normanton. The views on the Avon here are very fine. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Fordingbridge, in the diocese of Winchester. The church contains a monument to Sir John Constable; and was reported in 1859 as not good. There is an Independent chapel.

IBSTOCK, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Derbyshire. The village stands near the source of the river Anker, 2 miles SW of Bardon r. station, and 4½ N of Market-Bosworth; is well built; contains some good shops; and has a post-office; under

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—The township includes the village, is in Market-Bosworth district, and comprises 2,257 acres. Real property, £7,655; of which £750 are in mines, and £396 in railways. The parish contains also Hugglescote and Donington township, in Ashby-de-la-Zouch district; and comprises 4,848 acres. Real property, £12,759; of which £940 are in mines, and £411 in railways. Pop., 2,334. Houses, 520. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Earl Howe. A branch mining railway comes hither from the Swannington railway. Coal is worked at the depth of 450 feet; bricks and tiles are made; and freestone abounds. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelries of Hugglescote and Donington, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £1,150.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is old; has a tower and spire; and was recently in disrepair. The p. curacy of Colville is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Baptists and Methodists, a national school, and a British school. Archbishop Land was rector.—The sub-district contains Ibstock township, three entire parishes, and parts of three others; and is in Market-Bosworth district. Acres, 18,389. Pop., 6,243. Houses, 1,370.

IBSTONE, or IPSTONE, a parish in the district of Wycombe, and counties of Buckingham and Oxford; 6 miles WSW of West Wycombe r. station, and 3 W of High Wycombe. It has a post-office under Tetworth. Acres, 1,112. Real property, £2,545. Pop., 325. Houses, 68. Pop., of the Bucks portion, 153. Houses, 33. The manor belongs to Merton College, Oxford. Ibstone House is the seat of Lady Franks. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Fingest, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is plain.

IBURN-DALE, a hamlet in Uggelbarnby township, Whitby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Whitby.

ICAHMOE. See BOSTON.

ICART BAY AND POINT, a bay and a headland in the S of Guernsey. The bay lies W of the headland, and is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide. The headland projects between it and Moulin-Houet bay; terminates $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by S of the SE extremity of the island; and is wild and weather-worn; but possesses much attraction of both close view and outward prospect.

ICCOMB, a parish in Stow-on-the-Wold district, Gloucester; on the verge of the county, 2 miles SE of Stow-on-the-Wold r. station. It comprises the hamlets of Icomb and Church-Icomb,—the latter formerly in Worcestershire; and its post-town is Stow-on-the-Wold, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres of I. hamlet, 440. Real property, £874. Pop., 12. Houses, 3. Acres of C.-I. hamlet, 530. Real property, £858. Pop., 152. Houses, 34. The manor belonged formerly to the Cope family, and belongs now to the Rev. John Hopton. The old manor house shows interesting features, but has gone much into decay. A small Danish camp is on a hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £130.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is early English; was about to be restored in 1866; and contains a monument of the Copes.

ICENING WAY, or VIA ICENIANA, a Roman road in Dorset; from Poole to Wimborne-Minster. It formed the southern part of Icknield-street; and, together with that Roman road, it took its name from the Icen, the ancient British inhabitants of the territories now forming Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Hunts.

ICKBOROUGH. See IGBOROUGH.

ICKENHAM, a parish in Uxbridge district, Middlesex; between Yeding brook and the river Colne, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Uxbridge r. station. It has a post-office under Uxbridge. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £2,887. Pop., 351. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The manor was anciently called Ikenham; belonged, at one time, to the Shoreditches; and belongs now to T. T. Clarke, Esq. Swakeleys, the seat of Mr. Clarke, is an edifice of 1638, in the Italian style. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £382.* Patron, T. T. Clarke, Esq. The church is ancient, but good.

ICKFORD, a village in Bucks, and a parish partly also in Oxfordshire, but all in Thame district. The village stands near the river Thame, 4 miles WNW of Thame r. station; has a post-office under Thame; and disputes with Itchingford being the place where Edward the Elder, in 907, treated with the Danes. The part of the parish within Oxfordshire is Draycott hamlet. Acres, of the entire parish, 1,249. Real property, £2,728. Pop., 436. Houses, 98. The property is chiefly divided among four. The manor belongs to T. Jacob, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £434.* Patron, the Rev. J. C. Townshend. The church is of different dates, but chiefly early English; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with W tower; and contains an early English piscina. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £10. T. Phillips, the author of a "Life of Cardinal Pole," was a native.

ICKHAM, a village and a parish in Bridge district, Kent. The village stands on the Little Stour river, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Beasbourne r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ E of Canterbury; and was anciently called Yecham. The parish contains also Well hamlet, formerly a chapelry. Post-town, Wingham, under Sandwich. Acres, 2,440. Real property, £6,475. Pop., 588. Houses, 118. The property is divided among a few. Lee Priory belonged formerly to the Barrets, and had a monastic appearance; but belongs now to F. Philips, Esq., and has been altered and enlarged in the domestic pointed style. Well Court belonged formerly to the Cliffords. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £997.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of nave and aisles, with a cross septiment and a tower; and was recently repaired and beautified. Charities, £15.

ICKLEFORD, a village and a parish in Hitchin district, Herts. The village stands on the river Ivel, adjacent to Icknield-street, the Great Northern railway, and the boundary with Beds, under Wilbury hills, 2 miles N of Hitchin; and has a post-office under Hitchin. The parish comprises 1,007 acres. Real property, £2,224. Pop., 546. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. Ickleford House is the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Ryder. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £280.* Patron, Ralph Lindsay, Esq. The church consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower; recently underwent extensive repairs; and contains the grave of Henry Boswell, king of the gipsies. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

ICKLES, a village in Brinsworth township, Rotherham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Rotherham.

ICKLESHAM, a village and a parish in Rye district, Sussex. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Winchelsea r. station, and has a post-office under Rye. The parish extends to the coast; includes Rye-Harbour; and comprises 4,760 acres of land, and 940 of water. Real property, £6,579. Pop., 816. Houses, 179. The property is subdivided. Striking views are obtained over Rye toward Dover. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Rye-Harbour, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £735.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is mainly Norman; shows interesting features; has an early decorated window; and has been carefully restored. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and alms-houses.

ICKLETON, a village and a parish in Linton district, Cambridge. The village stands on Icknield-street, adjacent to the Great Eastern railway, near the boundary with Essex, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Chesterford r. station, and 5 WSW of Linton; has a post-office under Saffron-Walden, and a fair on 22 July; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 2,672 acres. Real property, £4,002. Pop., 721. Houses, 159. The manor belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Herbert. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by the De Veres or the Cantelupes; and was given, at the dissolution, in exchange for other property, to the Bishops

of Ely. Roman coins and remains of a Roman villa, together with other Roman relics, were found in 1848. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £85.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower. Charities, £69.

ICKLETON-STREET. See ICKNIELD-STREET.

ICKLINGHAM, a village and a parish in Mildenhall district, Suffolk. The village stands on the river Lark, and on Icknield-street, 4½ miles ESE of Mildenhall, and 5¼ NNW of Saxham r. station; and has a post-office under Soham. The parish is twofold, or comprises two ancient parishes, I.-St. James and I.-All Saints. Acres, 6,560. Real property, £3,601; of which £136 are in quarries. Pop., 625. Houses, 125. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Gwilt family. A Roman camp, of about 25 acres, is at Kentfield. Many Roman relics, including coins, urns, and a leaden cistern, have been found. There is an agate powder and ornamental flint manufactory; and there was formerly a considerable trade in gun-flints. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £504.* Patron, the Rev. D. Gwilt. There are two churches, about a mile apart, both ancient; and one of them has, in the floor of the chancel, some tessellated pavement found in the remains of a Roman villa, and contains monuments of the Gwilt. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £46.

ICKNIELD-STREET, an ancient Roman road from the E to the SW of England. It took its name from the British Icen, who inhabited the region now forming Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Hunts; and it was, to some extent, originally British. It began at Caistor-St. Edmunds, the Venta Icenorum of the Romans, their principal station in the region of the Icen; it went south-westward, past Taesburgh, Icklingham, Exning, Ickleton, and Royston; was crossed, at Royston, by Ermine-street; proceeded to Baldock and Dunstable; was crossed, at the latter, by Watling-street; went on to Tring, Wendover, Watlington, and Streety on the Thames; was joined, at Streety, by the Ridge-way or Ickleton-street, which went along the hills to Abury; proceeded to Speer, Walbury, Salisbury, and Badbury-Rings; is known there as Achling-ditch; branched into one line, called the Iceney-way, from Wimborne-Minster to Poole, and into another called Ridge-way, going to Weymouth; also sent off lines of its own name and of other names, westward so far as Birmingham; and is supposed to have likewise been prolonged, both from Ickleton-street and from the Weymouth Ridge-way, south-westward, through Devon and Cornwall, to Land's End.

ICKORNSHAW, a hamlet in Cowling township, Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of Keighley.

ICKWELL, a hamlet in Northill parish, Beds; 3 miles W by N of Biggleswade. Pop., 206. Ickwell-Bury is the seat of John Harvey, Esq.; and Ickwell-Green is a meet for the Cambridgeshire hounds.

ICKWORTH, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 3 miles SW of Bury-St. Edmunds r. station. Post-town, Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,259. Real property, £1,678. Pop., 65. Houses, 11. The manor was given, by Bishop Theodred, to Bury abbey; and belongs now to the Marquis of Bristol. Ickworth House is the Marquis's seat; was founded, in 1792, by the Earl of Bristol; is 625 feet long and 120 feet deep; comprises centre, quadrant corridors, and wings; presents, in the centre, Ionic and Corinthian decorations, with surmounting dome 105 feet high; includes basso-relievos, from Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, after designs by Flaxman; and stands in a park of about 11 miles in circuit, stocked with upwards of 700 head of deer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value not reported.* Patron, the Marquis of Bristol. The church stands in the park, and has a recently rebuilt tower.

ICOMB. See ICOMBE.

IDBURY, a parish in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford; adjacent to Gloucestershire, 2½ miles SSW of Chip-

ping-Norton Junction r. station, and 5¼ N by W of Burford. It contains the hamlets of Bowld and Foscott; and its post-town is Fifield, under Chipping-Norton. Acres, 1,370. Real property, £2,448. Pop., 233. Houses, 46. The manor belongs to F. F. Turrell, Esq. There are vestiges of a large Roman camp. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £80. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is early English; was recently restored; and has a rich N door and a tower. Charities, £14.

IDDENSHALL, a liberty in St. Oswald parish, Cheshire; 4½ miles N of Chester. Acres, 530. Real property, £552. Pop., 22. Houses, 2. The manor, with Iddenshall Hall, belongs to James F. France, Esq.

IDDESLEIGH, a village and a parish in Okehampton district, Devon. The village stands on the E side of the valley of the Torridge, 4 miles NE of Hatherleigh, and 7¼ SW of Eggestord r. station; was known to the Saxons as Ieddeslegh; and is a pretty place, amid romantic scenery.—The parish comprises 2,952 acres; and its post-town is Winkleigh, North Devon. Real property, £2,563. Pop., 529. Houses, 109. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of William Rufus, to the De Sullys,—one of whom made a great figure as a crusader; passed, in the time of Henry VIII., to Sir John Leger; and belongs now to Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart. Ash House belongs to the ancient family of Mallett. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rev. C. Spackman. The church was partly rebuilt in 1847; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains many monumental tablets. There is a chapel for Bible Christians.

IDDOLE, a hamlet in Llandefilog parish, Carmarthenshire; on the river Towy, 4½ miles S of Carmarthen. Pop., 184.

IDE, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands 3 miles SSW of Exeter r. station; is commonly called Ede; and has a post-office under Exeter.—The parish comprises 1,435 acres. Real property, £3,500. Pop., 665. Houses, 158. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £155.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is a plain edifice, with later English windows; and has a low embattled tower. There are national schools of 1862, and Charities £4.

IDEFORD, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands on the side of Great Haldon hill, 2½ miles SE by E of Chudleigh, and 4¼ NW of Teignmouth r. station; and has a post-office under Newton-Abbot.—The parish comprises 1,471 acres. Real property, £2,002. Pop., 353. Houses, 74. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rev. J. M. Hawker. The church has a pinnacled tower, and is good. Charities, £30.

IDEHILL, a hamlet in Sundridge parish, and a chapelry partly also in Chevening and Chiddington parishes, Kent. The hamlet lies 3½ miles SW of Sevenoaks r. station; has a post-office under Sevenoaks; and commands a very fine view.—The chapelry was constituted in 1852. Pop., 706. Houses, 134. Pop. of the Sundridge portion, 602. Houses, 115. Pop. of the Chevening portion, 60. Houses, 12. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £150.* Patron, the Rector of Sundridge. The old church was built about 1805; and a new one, in the decorated English style, with tower and spire, at an estimated cost of £2,380, was built in 1866. There are a Calvinist chapel, and a national school.

IDEN, a parish in Rye district, Sussex; on the river Rother and the Military canal, adjacent to Kent, 2½ miles N of Rye r. station. It has a post-office under Rye. Acres, 2,947. Real property, £6,699. Pop., 600. Houses, 131. The property is divided among a few. An ancient residence here, which has disappeared, but the moat of which may still be traced, belonged to the family of Iden, one of whom, Shakespeare's "Gentleman of Kent."

killed Jack Cade. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £753.* Patron, the Rev. John L. Bates. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and was recently in disrepair. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £5.

IDEN-GREEN, a hamlet in Benenden parish, Kent; 1 mile S of Benenden village.

IDERIDGEHAY, a township in Wirksworth parish, and a chapelry partly also in Kirk-Ireton and Duffield parishes, Derby. The township bears the name of Ideridgehay and Alton; and lies 3 miles S of Wirksworth, and 5 W by N of Belper r. station. Real property, £2,059. Pop., 233. Houses, 48.—The chapelry includes more of Wirksworth parish than the township; and was constituted in 1856. Pop., 639. Houses, 131. Pop. of the Wirksworth portion, 349. Houses, 71. Pop. of the Kirk-Ireton portion, 156. Houses, 33. The manor belongs to the Rev. Sir Edward R. Jodrell, Bart.; Alton House, to James Milnes, Esq.; Ecclesburn House, to W. B. Parker, Esq.; and an ornate cottage, in the Swiss style, to the Misses Cresswell. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £57.* Patrons, alternately J. Milnes, Esq. and the Misses Cresswell. The church was built in 1855, and is in the decorated English style.

IDLE (THE), a river of Notts. It is formed, near Perthorpe, by the confluence of the Maun and the Meden, which flow about 12 miles northeastward from Sherwood forest; and it runs northeastward, past Elkesley, Gamston, and Eaton, to East Retford; goes thence north-northwestward, but with a great detour on the right, to Bawtry; proceeds thence northeastward to the Misson Levels; strikes there the boundary with Lincoln; and, turning to the E, runs partly along that boundary, partly within Notts, to the river Trent at Stockwith, close to the mouth of the Chesterfield canal. Its total length of course, measured from Perthorpe, is about 30 miles; and its chief tributaries are the Wollen near Elkesley, and the Rytton or Workop at Bawtry.

IDLE, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Bradford district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a declivity on the S side of Airedale, adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool canal and to the river Aire, 1½ mile SW of Apperley-Bridge r. station, and 3 N by E of Bradford; is large and irregularly built; carries on a very considerable amount of woollen cloth manufacture; and has a post-office; under Leeds, and fairs for cattle on the first Wednesday of April and the second Wednesday of October.—The township contains also the village of Windhill, and the hamlets of Thackley, Thorpe-Green, Parkhill, Cross-Keys, Bockmill, and Wrose; and is in Calverley parish. Acres, 2,420. Real property, £21,003; of which £124 are in mines, and £2,480 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 7,118; in 1861, 9,155. Houses, 2,056. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the woollen cloth manufacture. The manor belongs to W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq.—The chapelry is coterminous with the township. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Calverley. The church was built in 1830; is in the later English style; and has a pinnacled tower. There are two chapels for Independents, three for Wesleyans, and one each for Churchmen, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians. There are likewise a mechanics' institute, a young men's church institute, two national schools, and two British schools. There was an Independent theological academy, but it was removed to Bradford.—The sub-district contains also another township of Calverley, and one of Bradford. Acres, 4,226. Pop., 14,574. Houses, 3,310.

IDLESTREE. See ELSTREE.

IDLICOTE, a parish in Shipston-on-Stour district, Warwick; 2½ miles NNE of Shipston-on-Stour, and 10 E of the Moreton and Stratford railway. Post-town, Shipston-on-Stour. Acres, 1,408. Real property, £1,784. Pop., 115. Houses, 26. The manor belonged to the monks of Kenilworth; passed through various hands; and belongs now to Captain Peach. Idlicote House, the manorial mansion, is a handsome edifice in the Tudor style,

and commands extensive views. The parish is a meet for the Warwick hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £230.* Patron, Captain Peach. The church is old, and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower. Charities, £8.

IDMISTON, a tything and a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts. The tything lies on the Bourne branch of the river Avon, and on the London, Yeovil, and Exeter railway, near Porton r. station, 4 miles SE of Amesbury, and 5½ NE by N of Salisbury. Pop., 212. Houses, 46.—The parish contains also the chapelry of Porton, the tythings of Gomeldon and Shrippele, and part of the tything of Ford. Post-town, Salisbury. Acres, 5,520. Real property, with Boscombe and Winterbourne-Gunner, £7,630. Rated property of I. alone, £4,266. Pop., 542. Houses, 116. The property of Idmiston tything is all in one estate, but that of Porton chapelry is divided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Normanton. A strip along the river is rich water-meadow. There are several tunnels and barrows. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Porton, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £278. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The parish church is ancient; has a wooden tower; was undergoing restoration in 1866; and contains several monuments, one of which is to the Rev. John Bowle, who edited Don Quixote in 6 vols., and was buried in the church in 1783. The church of Porton is tolerable.

IDRIDGEHAY. See IDERIDGEHAY.

IDSTONE, a tything in Ashbury parish, Berks; on the Port way, 5½ miles NW of Lambourn. Real property, £1,972. Pop., 142. Houses, 35.

IDSWORTH, a chapelry in Chalton parish, Hants; contiguous to Sussex and adjacent to the Guildford and New Portsmouth railway, near Rowlands-Castle r. station, 3 miles E of Horndean. Post-town, Horndean. Real property, £1,729. Pop., 333. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Idsworth Park, belongs to Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Chalton, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is good.

IFFLEY, a village and a parish in Headington district, Oxfordshire. The village stands on a height adjacent to the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks. near the Oxford railway, 1½ mile SE by S of Oxford; commands pleasant views of Oxford and the river; was anciently called Givetelei, signifying "the gift-field;" and has a post-office under Oxford. The parish contains also Hockmoor hamlet; includes 1,090 acres of Littlemore liberty; and comprises altogether 1,769 acres. Real property, exc. of Littlemore, £4,285; inc. of all Littlemore, £6,003. Pop., exc. of L., 770; inc. of the part of L., 1,004. Houses, 218. The manor belonged to the Black monks of Kenilworth. Limestone, for rough building, is quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £146. Patron, the Archdeacon of Oxford. The church is chiefly Norman, with three magnificent Norman doorways; has an early English chancel, good painted glass windows, and a Norman tower; and contains a large, square, Norman font, in which, according to tradition, Edward the Confessor was baptized. The churchyard contains a venerable yew-tree, and a restored cross. An old parsonage, of picturesque appearance, with some fine panelled rooms, is adjacent. There are a national school, and charities £147.

IFIELD, a village and a parish in Horsham district, Sussex. The village stands on the river Mole, 1½ mile NW of Crawley r. station, and 7 NE of Horsham; and has a post-office under Crawley. The parish comprises 4,116 acres. Real property, £5,036. Pop., in 1851, 1,112; in 1861, 1,307. Houses, 248. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Rodney and Capt. Pipon. Ifield Court House, an old moated building, was recently taken down; and a new house, not within the moat, was erected. Ironstone was formerly dug and smelted. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £217.* Patron, the Rev. R. N. Blaker. The church is early decorated English; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; and contains recumbent statues of a Knight Templar and his lady.

There is a Quakers' chapel. A Franciscan monastery was recently erected.

IFIELD, a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent; 1½ mile N of Sole-Street r. station, and 3 S of Gravesend. It contains part of the village of Singewell, which has a post-office under Gravesend. Acres, 312. Real property, £777. Pop., 88. Houses, 12. The manor belongs to T. Colyer, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £120. Patron, the Rev. W. H. Edmeades. The church was built in 1596, and restored in 1838; has a wooden spire; and is very small.

IFLEY. See **IFFLEY**.

IFORD, a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; near the river Ouse, under the Downs, 2½ miles S by W of Lewes r. station. It has a post-office under Lewes. Acres, 2,173. Real property, £2,538. Pop., 167. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The manor-house and the great tithes belong to the Rosseters. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Kingston-near-Lewes, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £343. * Patron, Rev. T. Bedford. The church is Norman and early English, and was lately restored; and has a low square central tower, with shingled spire. Swanborough, ¼ mile NW of the church, is an old farmhouse, with considerable remains of early English and early perpendicular architecture; includes a quondam chapel; and was a grange of the priory of St. Pancras, Lewes.

IFORD, a hamlet in Westwood parish, Wilts; near Bradford. A Roman settlement was here.

IFORD, or **IVER**, a tything in Christchurch parish, Hants; 2 miles W by N of Christchurch. It has a post-office under Christchurch. Real property, £2,506. Pop., 286.

IFTON, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; on the South Wales railway, adjacent to the Severn, 2 miles NE of Portskewett-Junction r. station, and 3 SW of Chepstow. Post-town, Chepstow. Acres, 1,155; of which 495 are water. Real property, with Roggiatt, £3,058. Pop., 20. Houses, 4. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Roggiatt, in the diocese of Llandaff. There is no church.

IFTON-RHYN, a township in St. Martin parish, Salop; near Watts Dyke and the Ellesmere canal, 5 miles W by N of Ellesmere. Real property, £5,007. Pop., 975. Houses, 213. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in collieries.

IGBOROUGH, or **ICKBOROUGH**, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey and on Icknield-street, 1½ mile NE of Mundford, and 6 NNE of Brandon r. station. Post-town, Mundford, under Brandon. Acres, 1,599. Real property, £934. Pop., 192. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Ashburton and W. A. T. Amhurst, Esq. A Roman milestone, pavement, and urns have been found. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Langford, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is early English; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There are a national school, and charities 49.

IGHTENHILL-PARK, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the river Calder, 2 miles NW of Burnley. Acres, 752. Real property, £3,188; of which £1,957 are in mines, and £70 in quarries. Pop., 161. Houses, 35. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch.

IGHTFIELD, a parish in Wem district, Salop; near the boundary with Cheshire, 4 miles SE of Whitechurch r. station. Post-town, Whitechurch. Acres, 1,568. Real property, £2,771. Pop., 344. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. Ightfield Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £288. * Patron, H. Justice, Esq. The church is ancient, and was recently in disrepair. There are a national school, and charities 46.

IGHTHAM, a village and a parish in Maidstone district, Kent. The village stands near the railway from Oxford to Maidstone, 2½ miles SW by S of Wrotham, and 4½ NE of Sevenoaks; was anciently called Eightham; was once a market-town; and has now a post-office under

Sevenoaks, and a fair on Whit-Wednesday. The parish contains also the hamlets of Moat, Ivy-Hatch, Redwell, Oldbury, and part of Borough-Green. Acres, 2,540. Real property, £5,039. Pop., 1,152. Houses, 227. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Crevequiers, the Criols, the Ingles, the Zouches, and others; and passed to the Jameses. There is a nursery ground. A Roman vicinal way passed through, and has left traces of its course in the names Oldbury and Stone-street. A Roman camp, of irregular form, and enclosing about 137 acres, is on Oldbury Hill; has a single vallum; and contains, near the centre, two fine springs. A cave, mostly filled by sinking of the earth, is said to exist on the brow of the hill. A building, called the Moat, stands in a ravine of the Weald, about 2 miles S of the village; took its name from a moat around it, kept full of water by the flow of a streamlet; and forms an excellent specimen of the fortified mansion of former times. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £510. * Patron, T. Coleman, Esq. The church is ancient but good; includes portions from Norman to later English; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with embattled tower; and contains a brass of about 1530, and monuments of the 17th century to the Selbys of Moat. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities 15.

IGHTONHILL-PARK. See **IGHTENHILL-PARK**.

IGMANTHORPE, a hamlet in Kirk-Deighton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Wetherby.

IKEN, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; on the river Alde, 3½ miles W of Aldborough r. station, and 5½ SE by S of Saxmundham. Post-town, Wickham-Market. Acres, 2,597. Real property, £2,429. Pop., 336. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. Some commerce is carried on at Iken Cliff. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £430. * Patron, Mrs. L. Wainwright. The church is ancient and tolerable, has a tower, and stands on a hill. Charities, 336.

ILAM, a village and a parish in the district of Ashborne and county of Stafford. The village stands in a picturesque vale, under the high limestone ridge of Bunter, near the source of the rivers Hamps and Manifold, 1 mile W of the foot of Thorpe Cloud and the entrance of Dovedale, and 5 NNW of Ashborne; is a place of remarkable beauty; contains a highly-decorated hexagonal cross, erected in 1840 to the memory of Mrs. Mary Watts Russell; and has a post-office under Ashborne. The parish contains also the hamlets of Eastern, Throley, and Rushley. Acres, 2,939. Real property, £2,316. Pop., 243. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. Ilam Hall is the seat of J. W. Russell, Esq.; was erected in 1823, on the site of an old mansion; is a noble edifice in the Tudor style; and contains a highly interesting collection of arms and pictures. The park around the mansion, or rather the entire vale of Ilam, abounds in beauty and romance; forms a great attraction to tourists through Derbyshire; and is said to have been Dr. Johnson's model of the Happy Valley in his "Rasselas." A grotto near the hall, still known as Congreve's Grot, was the place where Congreve wrote his "Old Bachelor," and part of his "Mourning Bride." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £410. Patron, J. W. Russell, Esq. The church was beautifully restored in 1856; and contains an ancient font, St. Bertram's shrine, and other curious monuments. The old church had an ivy-covered tower, and was very picturesque. A small Gothic chapel stands over the burial vault of the Russell family, and contains a highly artistic monument, with group of statuary, by Chantrey, to the memory of D. P. Watts. There is an endowed school, with picturesque schoolhouse.

ILAR, a hundred in Cardigan; bounded, on the N. by the river Rheidol; and extending across the centre of the county, from Cardigan bay to Radnorshire. It is cut into two divisions, lower and upper; and it contains the town of Aberayron, and eighteen parishes and parts of two others. Acres, of the l. div., 43,976. Pop. in

1851, 8,490. Houses, 1,863. Acres of the u. div., 80,314. Pop. in 1851, 8,712. Houses, 1,695. Pop. of the whole in 1861, 18,433. Houses, 3,895.

ILCHESTER, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Yeovil district, Somerset. The town stands in a broad vale, on the river Yeo or Ivel, and on the Fosse way, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Martock r. station, and 5 NW by N of Yeovil. It was the Pont-ivel-coed or Caer-pont-ivel-coed of the ancient Britons, the Ischalis of the Romans and of Ptolemy, and the Gifceestre or Givlecestre of the Saxons; and it was known, in more recent times, as Ivelchester. Its ancient British name signifies "Ivel-bridge-in-the-Wood" or "the fort of Ivel-bridge-in-the-Wood"; and its Saxon and modern names signify "a camp or fort on the Ivel." It is supposed to have been the chief seat of the Belgæ; and it was one of the most eminent stations of the Romans. The Fosse way ran through it, and still forms its principal street, pointing toward Shepton-Mallet. The Roman station measured 300 paces by 200; formed an oblong square, standing obliquely to the points of the compass; and was surrounded by a strong wall and a deep ditch, the latter filled with water from the Ivel. Vestiges of these works are still visible. A disused road called Yard-lane, anciently Zearde, marks the line of the ditch; and gardens adjoining it contain foundations of the wall. A massive gold ring, set with a coin of the Emperor Severus, in excellent preservation, was found in an adjacent field. A castle is supposed to have succeeded the Roman station; so large a population as to have six churches is said to have been here at the Norman conquest; and so great was the strength of the place in 1088 that it then successfully resisted a siege by the insurgent barons of William Rufus. A piece of carved ivory, supposed to have been brought to England by Richard Cœur de Lion, and representing the Annunciation of the Virgin, was found behind the wainscoting of an ancient house occupied by the family of Masters. The town was made a borough in 1297; was temporarily disfranchised in 1359; was constituted the seat of county courts and assizes in 1365; was re-enfranchised in 1471; was again disfranchised soon afterwards; was again re-enfranchised in 1621; continued thence till the date of the reform act to send two members to parliament; fell much into decay during the progress of that period; was finally disfranchised by the reform act; and has, since then, passed into further decay. It has now a mean appearance, and is ill built. A two-arched stone bridge connects it with Northover. The town-hall, situated in the market-place, is a spacious building. The cross is a pillar crowned by a sun-dial, gilt ball, and vane. The church is early English; and consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower. A black friary was founded in the time of Edward I., and a nunnery in the time of Edward II.; and the sites of both are still known. A grey friary also appears to have been here; and a church called St. Mary Minor, was near the bridge. There are an Independent chapel and a Wesleyan one, the latter rebuilt in 1861. An alms-house was founded, in 1426, by Robert Veel; and still accommodates 12 men, and has an income of £118. There are national schools. The town has a post-office under Taunton and two chief inns; and is a polling place. A weekly market was held from about the time of the Conquest, but has been discontinued. A fair for cattle is held on the Monday before Palm-Sunday. Thread lace and silk were at one time manufactured, and there was recently a large sailcloth and canvas factory; but the chief trade now arises merely from the town's situation as a thoroughfare. A corporation, consisting of a high bailiff and twelve capital burgesses, still exists. Party spirit used to run very high here, in parliamentary elections; and the town was once represented by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The assizes were removed hence to Taunton, Wells, and Bridgewater. Roger Bacon was a native, and was educated in the Black friary. Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe also was a native. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Fox Strangways.—The parish comprises 653 acres. Real property, with North-

over and Sock-Dennis, £5,682. Rated property of I. alone, £1,938. Pop., in 1841, 1,068; in 1861, 781. Houses, 169. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of London.—The sub-district contains also nine other parishes. Acres, 10,844. Pop., 2,492. Houses, 510. ILBERTON, a township and a parish in Glendale district, Northumberland. The township lies under the Cheviots, 5 miles SSE of Wooler, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Alnwick r. station. Pop., 124. Houses, 22. The parish contains also the townships of Roseden, Roddam, Middleton Hall, North Middleton, and South Middleton. Post-town, Wooler, under Alnwick. Acres, 9,670. Real property, £7,320. Pop., 571. Houses, 102. The property is divided among a few. The manor anciently belonged to the Ildertons. Much of the surface is upland. Hedgehope mountain has an altitude of 2,347 feet. A Druidical circle of 10 stones is under Hedgehope; and an ancient camp is on Roseden Edge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £150.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is modern, and has a tower, part of which is ancient.

ILE (THE). See ISLE (THE).

ILE-ABBOTTS. See ISLE-ABBOTTS.

ILE-BREWERS. See ISLE-BREWERS.

ILEN (THE), a river of Pembroke; falling into the sea near St. David's.

ILFORD, a hamlet in Ilton parish, Somerset; 2 miles N of Ilminster. Pop., 36.

ILFORD, a place in the S of Sussex; on the river Ouse, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Lewes.

ILFORD, a sub-district in Barking parish and Romford district, Essex; comprising the wards of Great Ilford and Chadwell. Pop., 5,405. Houses, 1,084.

ILFORD-BRIDGES, a place near the NE extremity of Devon; amid picturesque scenery, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SE of Lynton.

ILFORD (GREAT), a small town, a chapelry, and a ward in Barking parish, Essex. The town stands on the river Roding, and on the Eastern Counties railway, near Epping forest, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Stratford; is within the jurisdiction of the central criminal court and the Metropolitan police; and has a station of the name of Ilford on the railway, a post-office of the same name under London E., a police station, a reading-room, a church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and an endowed hospital with a chapel. The church is a modern edifice, of white brick, in the lancet style; and has pinnacles at the corners, a large cross over the E window, and a tower with light spire. The hospital was founded, for lepers, in the time of Henry II., by an abbess of Barking; was re-constituted by Queen Elizabeth, for six poor men, and for a town chaplain; is an edifice of the 15th century, much modified by alterations and repairs; forms three sides of a quadrangle, with the chapel on the S side; is under the Marquis of Salisbury, as master and patron; and has an income of £65. The river Roding was made navigable to the town about the year 1738.—The chapelry was constituted in 1836; included then Barking-Side, Aldborough-Hatch, Chadwell-Street, and a portion of Hainault Forest; and was re-constituted, to the exclusion of Barking-Side, in 1841. Rated property, inc. of Barking-Side, £24,200. Pop., in 1861, exc. of Barking-Side, 3,638. Houses, 750. The property is much subdivided. Fossil remains, comprising very large bones of oxen, horns and bones of stags, a spiral horn, 13 feet long, and the head, teeth, and bones of an elephant different from the elephants of Asia or Africa, were discovered, in 1812, in a field near the river Roding; and other fossil remains, including teeth and tusks of the hippopotamus, were found in a neighbouring field. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £430. Patron, All Souls College, Oxford. The p. curacy of Aldborough Hatch is a separate benefice.—The ward is more extensive than the chapelry. Pop. in 1851, 3,745; in 1861, 4,523. Houses, 903.

ILFORD (LITTLE), a village and a parish in West Ham district, Essex. The village stands adjacent to the

river Roding and to the London and Tilbury railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile NE of East Ham r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ E by N of Stratford; and has a post-office under Ilford, London E. The parish contains also the new village of Green-Hill-Grove. Acres, 763. Real property, £3,220. Pop. in 1851, 187; in 1861, 594. Houses, 124. The increase of pop. arose from the formation of Green-Hill-Grove village. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to J. W. Wight, Esq. Ilford Lodge and Ilford Cottage are chief residences. The New City of London cemetery is here; and was opened in 1856; comprises an area of 89½ acres; and was formed at a cost of £80,000. The Essex county house of correction also is here; was erected in 1831; and has accommodation for 51 male and 5 female prisoners. Petty sessions are held in this building every Saturday. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £408.* Patron, J. W. Wight, Esq. The church is old but good, and contains several handsome monuments. Charities, £31.

ILFRACOMBE, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Barnstaple district, Devon. The town stands on the coast of the Bristol channel, 11 miles NNW of Barnstaple. It is a watering place, a coast guard station, and a sub-port to Barnstaple. A railway to it from Barnstaple was in progress in 1866. It was, at different periods, called Alfrincombe, Ilfridscombe, and Ilfordcombe. It possesses some antiquity; and was important enough, in the time of Edward III., to contribute six ships and eighty-two mariners to the fleet for the siege of Calais. It also, during the civil wars of Charles I., was garrisoned for the parliament, and was taken, in 1644, with twenty pieces of ordnance and 200 stand of arms, by a royal force under Sir Francis Doddington. It occupies a peculiar kind of situation, on a peculiar piece of coast; and is noted for the romantic picturesqueness of the scenery around it. The coast, for miles in its neighbourhood, is a strikingly broken and diversified series of alternate crags, chasms, rocky saliences, and rocky recesses. "Here there are no ranges of lofty cliffs, descending to the sea in mural precipices; but a chain of unequal heights and depressions. At one spot a headland, some 500 feet high, rough with furze-clad projections at the top, and falling abruptly to a bay; then, perhaps, masses of a low dark rock, girding a basin of turf, as at Watermouth; again, a recess and beach, with the mouth of a stream; a headland next in order; and so the dark coast runs whimsically eastward, passing from one shape to another like a Proteus, until it unites with the massive sea-front of Exmoor." Some of the rocky heights rise like tors, and serve as landmarks to mariners; and several near the town, besides being eminently picturesque in themselves, and forming grand features in close views, command a prospect, across the channel, to the Welsh mountains. The coast is remarkable also for dangerousness to navigators, and for plenteousness in interesting kinds of marine animals and plants; and it bears memorials of terrible shipwrecks, and has greatly attracted the attention of naturalists. Charming walks are in the vicinity of the town, suitable either for invalids who cannot scale the heights, or for the curious who are in search of striking objects and scenes. The harbour itself, with a natural defence called Lantern hill, is not a little interesting; and so are Capstone hill, immediately W of the harbour, and crowned by a flag-staff; the Sea-wall, round Capstone hill, to a cove called Wildersmouth; and the summit of Helesborough, 447 feet high, crowned with an old earthwork of nearly 20 acres, defended on the land side by a double entrenchment.

The town consists chiefly of one street, about a mile long, irregularly built, on the side of a hill, parallel with the shore, remarkably clean, yet very far from handsome; but, since rising into note as a watering-place, about 1820, it has acquired some good extensions, and many well-built houses and elegant villas. A row of good houses runs along the side of the harbour; and many handsome recent erections are in Coronation-terrace and at the east end. A hotel, in the modern or Victoria style, at an estimated cost of £14,944, with about 150 feet of frontage and upwards of 166 rooms, was built

in 1866. The public rooms are in the centre of Coronation-terrace; comprise reading, ball, and billiard rooms; and are used for public meetings, amusements, and other purposes. The town-hall is a recent erection, and has shops below, and a large hall above. The Baths are situated in a largely cavernous spot called Crewk-horne; comprise a Doric building of 1836, with hot and cold sea-water baths; and communicate, by a tunnel, with a part of the shore which formerly was inaccessible by land except at low water. Three places are used as bathing-coves,—Wildersmouth, Rapparee, and the Tunnels; and they have a pebbly beach, and perfectly clear water, free from silt or sand. The parish church stands at the upper extremity of the town, on the road to the Tunnels; is a very fine old edifice; has a massive square tower, rising from the centre of an aisle; has also a large E memorial window, put up in 1862; contains an old font, a sarcophagus of Capt. Bowen, who fell in the disastrous attack on Teneriffe by Nelson, and several other interesting monuments; and was served by the historian Camden. The church of St. Philip and St. James was built in 1856, and is both chaste and elegant. Another church, called the Free church or Christ church, in Portland-street, is a plain edifice. A Wesleyan chapel, built in 1864, is in the decorated English style, of Appledore stone, with dressings of Bath stone. There are also a seamen's chapel, and chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Plymouth Brethren; and there are national schools, a British school, and charities £21. The town has a post-office, a banking-office, and three good hotels; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and is governed by a portreeve, appointed annually. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a great market, on the Saturday after 24 August; and a cattle fair on 14 April. The harbour is a mixed work of nature and of art; is defended from the sea by a bold mass of rock, stretching half-way across the entrance; has a pier, originally built by the Bouchiers, and enlarged at various times to an eventual length of 850 feet; and affords perfect shelter and good anchorage to vessels of 200 tons and upwards. A lighthouse stands on Lantern Hill, about 100 feet above sea level; was originally an ancient chapel, frequented by pilgrims; includes a news-room for the inhabitants and visitors; and presents a quaint appearance in its capacity of lighthouse. A project was recently formed to enlarge the harbour to the extent of two acres, to convert the present area into a floating-dock, and to erect quays on the E side. Steamers sail regularly to Bristol, Bideford, and Swansea; and the Cornish steamers between Hayle, Padstow, and Bristol, call off the harbour. Pop. of the town in 1851, 2,919; in 1861, 3,034. Houses, 652.

The parish comprises 5,583 acres. Real property, £17,853; of which £20 are in gas-works. Pop., 3,351. Houses, 787. The manor belonged formerly to the Champenownes, Sir Philip Sidney, the Martyns, the Audleys, and the Bouchiers; and belongs now to Sir Bouchier P. Wrey, Bart. The parochial living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Lee, and the living of St. Philip and St. James is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, of the former, £150; of the latter, £170. Patron of the former, the Prebendary of Ilfracombe; of the latter, W. H. Stone, Esq. A section of the parish was assigned, in 1859, to the church of St. Philip and St. James; and this, in 1861, had a pop. of 1,291. There are a small chapel of ease at Lee, and a small charity school at Heal.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 19,261. Pop., 5,663. Houses, 1,187.

ILKERTON, a hamlet in Lynton parish, Devon; 2 miles from Lynton.

ILKESTON, a town and a parish in Derbyshire, a sub-district partly also in Notts, and all in the district of Basford. The town stands on a hill, at the terminus of a short branch of the Erewash Valley railway, near the Erewash canal, the Erewash river, and the boundary with Notts, 9 miles NE by E of Derby. It was anciently called Elchestane; it obtained a grant for a market and a fair in 1251; it was once, in the time of a plague, the place of the Notts assizes; it possesses freedom from toll

in Derby and Nottingham, on the strange condition of keeping a gallows; and it has lately risen into note as a watering-place, in connexion with the discovery of a mineral spring. The water of this spring is said to differ from that of every other spa in England, and to resemble that of Seltzer in Germany; and it is used as well for bathing as for drinking. Baths were erected in 1830, and enlarged in 1832; and they stand contiguous to a well-appointed hotel. The town has a post-office, under Nottingham, a railway station, gas-works, water-works, a church, five dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a town-hall of 1866, and several public schools; and publishes a newspaper. The church comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and chantry-chapel, with lofty pinnacled tower; and contains a stone screen in the decorated style, and an interesting ancient monument. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs are held on 5 March, Whit-Thursdays, the last Thursday of Oct., and the Thursday after Christmas; and the manufacture of hosiery and lace is extensively carried on. Pop. in 1861, 3,330. Houses, 709.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Cotmanhay and Little Hallam. Acres, 2,290. Real property, £16,195; of which £1,500 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 6,122; in 1861, 8,374. Houses, 1,749. The increase of pop. arose chiefly from the extension of mining, and the operations of a building society. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Rutland. Coal and iron-stone abound; and lime is calcined. The Erewash canal goes across the parish, and has here, on its banks, manufactories of various kinds of bricks, stone-ware, and common earthen-ware. The Nutbrook canal also passes on the W.; and the Ilkeston Junction r. station is on the E. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £290.* Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The p. curacy of Cotmanhay is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains also Heanor and Shipley townships in Derbyshire, and two parishes in Notts. Pop. in 1851, 10,909; in 1861, 13,745. Houses, 2,334.

ILKESTON JUNCTION, a railway station adjacent to the boundary between Derbyshire and Notts; on the Erewash Valley railway, at the junction of the short branch to Ilkeston.

ILKETSHALL-ST. ANDREW, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; 4 miles SE of Bungay r. station. It has a postal letter-box under Bungay. Acres, 1,694. Real property, £2,730. Pop., 515. Houses, 109. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £190. Patron, M. B. Metcalfe, Esq. The church has an octagonal tower, and is in good condition. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ILKETSHALL-ST. JOHN, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; 2 miles SE of Bungay r. station. Post-town, Bungay. Acres, 742. Real property, £1,307. Pop., 77. Houses, 15. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to R. D. French, Esq. There is an ancient moated earthwork; and Roman relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £311.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is of the 14th century, with a tower of the 15th century; and was recently restored.

ILKETSHALL-ST. LAWRENCE, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; 2½ miles SE by S of Bungay r. station. It has a post-office under Bungay. Acres, 1,073. Real property, £1,303. Pop., 202. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir W. W. Dalling. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £47. Patron, the Rev. J. C. Safford. The church is ancient, was repaired in 1841, and has a tower.

ILKETSHALL-ST. MARGARET, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; 3 miles S by E of Bungay r. station. It has a postal letter-box under Bungay. Acres, 2,035. Real property, £3,311. Pop., 326. Houses, 65. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir R. Shafto Adair, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £121.*

Patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The church is ancient, has a round Norman tower, and was recently restored. There are a national school, and charities £38.

ILKLEY, a village and a township in Otley district, and a parish partly also in Skipton district. W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Wharfe, under Rombald's-Moor, at the terminus of a branch railway, 6 miles W by N of Otley; and has a post-office, under Leeds, and two hotels. The railway to it was opened in Aug. 1865, and communicates both with Leeds and with Bradford. The Roman station Alicana was here; has left very distinct traces; is proved, by an inscription exhumed on the spot, to have been re-built in the time of Severus; is further proved, by a votive altar found in the river Wharfe, to have been occupied by the second cohort of the Lingones; is still further proved, by that altar, to have been revered as a goddess a mythical personage called Verbeia, whom antiquaries suppose to have been the genius of the river Wharfe; and is inferred, from names, on the surrounding heights, as Castleberg, Counterhill, and Woofa-bank, to have had summer camps and outposts. The neighbourhood not only retains traces of ancient camps and earthworks, which may have been originally Roman, but also has tumuli and rocking-stones of an earlier people. The churchyard, too, contains parts of three ancient crosses, thought by Camden to be Roman, but showing such Runic design as proves them to be really Saxon. The village is now notable for a cold bath which issues from the side of Rombald's-Moor, and is deemed highly salutary in relaxed and scorbutic cases; and it contains many recent houses, variously neat, handsome and elegant, for lodging visitors. Two splendid hydropathic establishments, Ilkley Wells House, and Ben-Rhydding, are in the vicinity. Ilkley Wells House stands on the slope of the hill immediately above the village; is a stately edifice, in the Italian palatial style; contains a dining-room with easy accommodation for from 80 to 100 persons, a public drawing-room, a billiard-room, and a news-room; and has extensive grounds, in which are an American bowling alley and other appliances for health and amusement. Ben-Rhydding stands about a mile to the E; was erected in 1846, at a cost of nearly £30,000; is an imposing edifice, in the Scottish baronial style; and has about 100 acres of pleasure-grounds, with racket-court, covered arcade, large billiard-room, and bowling-green. Two other hydropathic establishments, the Craighands and the Troutbeck, are in the village. The Ilkley hospital, a fine building for such persons as cannot afford the expense of the hydropathic establishments, also is here; and it admits patients for three weeks free on the recommendation of a subscriber, and allows them to remain three weeks longer for very moderate payment. The Retreat, for persons afflicted with mental disease, is in the adjoining parish; and it occupies a beautiful high site, with an extensive view. The parish church, at the village, is a neat structure of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a handsome stone font, a piscina, an old carved oak pew, and an interesting monument of Sir Adam de Middleton of 1312. There are also a chapel for Wesleyans, an endowed school with £44 a-year, and other charities with £69. The scenery in the neighbourhood of the village is very attractive; and the places of interest, within range of pleasant walk or drive, are many and various.

The township includes the village, and comprises 3,961 acres. Real property, £6,658; of which £30 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 811; in 1861, 1,043. Houses, 185.—The parish contains also the townships of Middleton and Nesfield-with-Langbar. Acres, 8,880. Real property, £10,326. Pop., 1,407. Houses, 267. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to Peter Middleton, Esq. A considerable portion of the land is high moor, abounding in grouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £126.* Patron, L. L. Hartley, Esq.

ILLINGTON, a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk; 2½ miles NW of Harling Road r. station, and 4 NW of East Harling. Post-town, Larlingford, under Theford.

Acres, 1,298. Real property, £319. Pop., 88. Houses, 21. The property belongs to R. K. Long, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £140. Patron, R. K. Long, Esq. The church has a tower, and is good.

ILLINGWORTH, a village and a chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2 miles NW of Halifax r. station, and has a post-office under Halifax, and a worsted mill. The chapelry includes the village, and is part of Ovenden township. Rated property, £17,863. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £140.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is very good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

ILLMIRE, or **ILMER**, a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; near Icknield-street and the boundary with Oxford, 2½ miles NW of Princes-Risborough r. station. Post-town, Princes-Risborough, under Tring. Acres, 674. Real property, £1,230. Pop., 79. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Chesterfield. Iilmire House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Horsendon, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is early perpendicular, and was recently restored.

ILLOGAN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Redruth district, Cornwall. The village stands 2½ miles NW by W of Redruth r. station; bears the name of Illogan-Church-Town; and has a post-office, of that name, under Redruth. The parish contains also the villages of Pool and Portreath, and part of that of Brea; includes parts of the chapelries of Tuckingmill and Mount-Hawke; and extends along the coast. Acres, 8,317; of which 45 are water. Real property, £108,993; of which £102,570 are in mines and £539 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 9,256; in 1861, 9,683. Houses, 1,819. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to John F. Basset, Esq. Carnbrea hill, 740 feet high, noticed in our article CAMBORNE, is all within the parish. A small castle, at the E end of that hill, occupies the site of a very ancient fortalice, supposed to have been built by the Britons; is itself an ancient structure, recently enlarged and altered; and is thought to have originated the name Illogan, the last two syllables of which signify, in Cornish, "the white tower," or "the tower on the downs." Remains of a circular fortification, called the Old Castle, are a little to the W; and a column, to the memory of the late Lord Dunstanville, is on the hill's summit. Druidical remains are numerous. Mines of tin and copper are extensively worked; building stone is quarried; and the West Cornwall railway, with a branch to Portreath, facilitates the traffic. The Redruth workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 254 inmates. The plague, in 1591, was so fatal in Illogan as to cut down tenfold the average of other places. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelries of Portreath and Trevenon, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £587.* Patron, J. F. Basset, Esq. The church is a modern edifice, with the tower of a previous church; and contains brasses and monuments of the Bassets. There are two chapels of the Established church, eight chapels of Wesleyans and United Free Methodists, one chapel of Bryonites, and five national schools.—The sub-district is conterminate with the parish.

ILLSFIELD. See **ELLISFIELD**.

ILLY, a township in Halesowen parish, Worcester; near Halesowen. Pop., 88. Houses, 16.

ILMER. See **ILLMIRE**.

ILMINGTON, a village in Warwickshire, and a parish partly also in Gloucestershire, all in the district of Shipston-on-Stour. The village stands 4 miles NW of Shipston-on-Stour, and ½ NE of Campden r. station; and has a post-office under Shipston-on-Stour. The parish contains also the hamlets of Lark-Stoke, Compton-Scorpion, and Foxcote. Acres, 4,000. Real property, of the W. portion, £5,113; of the G. portion, £875. Pop. of the W. portion, 979; of the G. portion, 215. Houses, 217 and 3. The property is much subdivided. Foxcote House is a chief residence. A strong

chalybeate spring, formerly in considerable repute, is about ½ of a mile from the village. The winding of silk, for mills at Campden and Blockley, is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £760.* Patron, the Rev. J. C. Young. The church is ancient, in mixed architecture; and was repaired in 1859. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, and charities £58.

ILMINSTER, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Chard district, Somerset. The town stands on the river Isle, the Chard canal, and the Chard and Taunton railway, 5 miles N by E of Chard. It takes its name from the river Isle and from its own church or minster. It was a place of some importance in the Saxon times. It was, at one period, more extensive than at present; and it has repeatedly suffered injury by fire. It comprises two long streets, from E to W and from N to S; and contains many good houses. It has a head post-office, a railway station, a banking-office, two chief inns, a four-arched bridge, a market-house, a police station, a church, three dissenting chapels, a grammar school, a large national school, and charities £15; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. The church belonged to Muchelney abbey; is cruciform and decorated English, with chantry chapel and pinnacled central tower; and contains brasses and monuments of the Wadhams, one of whom was the founder of Wadham College, Oxford. The grammar school was founded in 1550, by H. Waldron, a native; includes a secondary school for the lower branches; and has £900 a-year from endowment, and two exhibitions at Oxford. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; a fair is held on the last Wednesday of Aug.; and brewing, flax-working, glove-making, cloth-making, rope-making and brick-making are carried on. Samways, the theologian, was a native. Pop., 2,194. Houses, 468.—The parish is divided into the tythings of Town, Horton, Hilcombe, Church, and Winterhay; and contains part of the hamlet of Crook-Street. Acres, 4,050. Real property, £16,419; of which £80 are in gas-works, and £40 in the canal. Pop., 3,419. Houses, 685. The manor, with Dillington House, belongs to John L. Lee, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £500.* Patron, Mrs. Scott Gould.—The sub-district contains also fourteen other parishes. Acres, 20,220. Pop., 7,448. Houses, 1,568.

ILLMIRE. See **ILLMIRE**.

ILSINGTON, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands under Haytor mountain, 7 miles NW of Newton-Abbot r. station; and adjoins the quondam Silverbrook lead and zinc mine. The parish contains also the hamlets of Cold East, Harford, Haytor-Vale, Bagtor-Vale, Liverton, Sigford, and South Knighton. Post-town, Newton-Abbot. Acres, 7,563. Real property, £5,597; of which £30 are in mines. Pop., 1,209. Houses, 239. The property is much subdivided. One manor belongs to C. H. Monro, Esq., and another to the Duke of Somerset. A ruined old manor-house, which was the seat of the Dinham and the Arundells, is near the church. Ingsdon is the seat of C. H. Monro, Esq.; and Bagtor House is the seat of Lord Cranstone. The Haytor granite works are within the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £313.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains a very large and handsome carved screen. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, an endowed school with £21 a-year, and other charities £77.

ILSINGTON, a hamlet in Piddletown parish, Dorset; 3½ miles E of Dorchester. Real property, £949.

ILSLEY, a sub-district in Wantage district, Berks; containing the two Ilsley parishes, and ten other parishes. Acres, 32,992. Pop., 5,635. Houses, 1,168.

ILSLEY (EAST), or **MARKET-ILSLEY**, a small town and a parish in Wantage district, Berks. The town stands on the side of a hill, near Ickleton-street, surrounded by a ridge of downs, 6½ miles SSW of Didcot r. station, and 9 N by E of Newbury; occupies the site of

the Saxon town Nachededorne; was formerly called Hildesley or Hildesley; is thought, by some antiquaries, to be the Escendune, where Alfred fought the Danes; is now noted for sheep-markets and fairs; has a post-office under Newbury, and good inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Its sheep-markets existed as early as the time of Henry II.; they are the largest throughout a great extent of England; and they commence on the Wednesday fortnight before Easter, sometimes earlier, and continue every alternate Wednesday till July. Sheep and lamb fairs also are held from Easter till November; fairs for sheep, on Easter Wednesday, Whit-Wednesday, the Wednesday after 17 Oct., and the Wednesday after 12 Nov.; a fair for lambs on 1 Aug.; fairs for sheep and lambs, on 26 Aug. and the Wednesday after 19 Sept.; a fair for wool on the first Wednesday of July; and a hiring and pleasure fair on 13 Oct. So many as 50,000 sheep and lambs have been for sale at the fair of 26 Aug. Coursing meetings are held on the neighbouring downs. The parish comprises 2,979 acres. Real property, £4,490. Pop., 746. Houses, 130. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Capt. Woodley, and great part of the land to Col. L. Lindsay. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £722.* Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is partly Norman; has an early English chancel, and an embattled tower; was enlarged and repaired in 1845; and contains an old monument of one of the Hildesleys, ancient lords of the manor. There is a national school. John Hilsey, bishop of Rochester in the 16th century, was a native; and R. Wightwick, the co-founder of Pembroke college, Oxford, was rector.

ILSLEY (West), a village and a parish in Wantage district, Berks. The village stands in a deep valley, under the Downs, near Ickleton-street, 1½ mile NW of East Ilsley, and 6½ S of Steventon r. station; and has a post-office under Newbury. The parish comprises 3,670 acres. Real property, £3,474. Pop., 432. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Col. L. Lindsay. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £537.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is late poor perpendicular, and has a bell-turret. There is a national school. Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalatro, and Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, were rectors; and the latter was visited here, in 1644, by Charles I. on his way to Donnington castle.

ILSTON, or LILANILLTYD, a parish in Swansea district, Glamorgan; on the river Penarth-Pill, 6½ miles SW of Swansea r. station. Post-town, Swansea. Acres, 2,879. Real property, £1,422. Pop., 295. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. Coins of Nero were found in 1825. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £200.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

ILSTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township-chapelry in Carlton-Curlew parish, Leicester; 3 miles SW by S of Billesdon, and 5 NNE of Kibworth r. station. Post-town, Billesdon, under Leicester. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £2,432. Pop., 235. Houses, 50. The manor belonged to Crick abbey, in Norfolk; passed, in 1509, to the Crown; and belongs now to John King, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Carlton-Curlew, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church consists of nave, 3 aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a national school, and charities £14.

ILTON, a village and a parish in Chard district, Somerset. The village stands adjacent to the Chard canal, 2 miles NNW of Ilminster r. station; and has a post-office under Ilminster. The parish contains also the hamlets of Ashford, Hurcott, and Ilford. Acres, 1,719. Real property, £3,479. Pop., 492. Houses, 105. The manor belongs to Lady Egremont. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £123.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is decorated English and early perpendicular; was restored in 1860; and consists of nave, N aisle, transept, chancel, and chancel-aisle, with tower and spire. Charities, £60.

ILTON-WITH-POTT, a township in Masham parish,

N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Masham. Acres, 2,220. Real property, £1,495. Pop., 200. Houses, 47. The manor belongs to Admiral Harcourt.

ILVECHESTER. See ILCESTER.

IMBER, a parish in Warmminster district, Wilts; in Salisbury plain, 4½ miles NE by N of Heytesbury r. station, and 6½ ENE of Warminster. Post-town, Heytesbury, under Bath. Acres, 3,033. Real property, £2,616. Pop., 382. Houses, 85. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £120.* Patron, the Marquis of Bath. The church contains two effigies of Knights Templars, and is good. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

IMMINGHAM, a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands 2 miles from the Humber, 2 NE of Habrough r. station, and 7½ NW by W of Great Grimby. The parish contains also the hamlet of Roxton, and extends to the Humber. Post-town, Uiceby. Acres, 3,715; of which 520 are water. Real property, £3,648. Pop., 261. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Yarborough. A brook forms, at its mouth, a small haven, with a salmon fishery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200. Patrons, the Earl of Yarborough and others. The church has a tower, and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

IMPINGTON, a village and a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire. The village stands 1 mile ESE of Histon r. station, and 2¼ N of Cambridge; and was once a market town. The parish comprises 1,200 acres. Real property, £2,759. Pop. in 1851, 273; in 1861, 335. Houses, 75. The property is much subdivided. A handsome mansion here belonged to the Pepys family; is frequently mentioned in Pepys's diary; and passed, not long ago, to the family of Cochin. A woman of this parish was enveloped in a snow-drift in 1799, remained in it nearly eight days and nights, and was taken out alive; and a monument, recording the event, now stands on the spot. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £128. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower; and has a brass of the Burgoynes of 1500. There are a national school, and charities £6.

IMP STONE, a large stone on the boundary between Berks and Hants; near Silchester. It was formerly called Nymph Stone; and it is fabled to have been thrown from Silchester by a giant, and to bear his finger-marks.

INCE, a village and a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire. The village stands adjacent to the Mersey, and to the Hooton and Helsby railway, 4½ miles W by S of Frodsham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Chester. The parish comprises 1,560 acres of land, and 2,285 of water. Real property, £3,656. Pop., 371. Houses, 63. The manor, with all the land, belonged to the abbots of St. Werburgh; went, at the dissolution, to Sir Richard Cotton; passed to the Cholmondeleys, the Wynnes, the Waringes, and the Yateses; and belongs now to Edmund W. P. Yates, Esq. Ince Hall, the seat of Mr. Yates, was built in 1849; and is an edifice of white freestone, in the Italian style. Traces of a monastic establishment exist in what are now the houses of a farmstead. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £250.* Patron, E. W. P. Yates, Esq. The church consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and was restored in 1854, at a cost of about £3,400. Charities, £7.

INCE, Lancashire. See INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD.

INCE-BLUNDELL, a village and a township in Sefton parish, Lancashire. The village stands near the river Alt and the Liverpool and Southport railway, 9 miles NNW of Liverpool; and has a very ancient cross, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The township comprises 2,258 acres. Real property, £5,022. Pop., 572. Houses, 91. Most of the land belongs to Thomas W. Blundell, Esq., and part to the Earl of Sefton. Ince-

Blundell Hall, the seat of Mr. Blundell, is a splendid mansion, in a beautiful park; and has attached to it a building modelled exactly after the Pantheon at Rome, but one-third less in size, and containing a rich collection of statuary, paintings, sarcophagi, vases, bronzes, and other objects of interest.

INCE CASTLE, a quondam mansion of the Earls of Devon in East Cornwall; on Lynher creek, near St. Germans. It was garrisoned by the royalists, in the civil war; and is now a farm-house.

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, a township and a chapelry in Wigan parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and the London and Northwestern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Wigan; and has a station on the L. and Y. railway, and a post-office under Wigan, both of the name of Ince. Acres, 2,314. Real property, £69,829; of which £56,920 are in mines, and £30 in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 3,670; in 1861, 8,266. Houses, 1,533. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the extension of mining and manufacturing operations. A fine cannel coal is found; an excellent common coal is very largely worked; and there are extensive iron-works, some cotton mills, and chemical works. Ince Hall, formerly the seat of the Gerard family, is a curious, half-timbered, ancient structure. The cemetery of Ince, comprising 4 acres, and a cemetery of Wigan, comprising 18 acres, are within the township.—The chapelry is nearly conteminate with the township, and was constituted in 1862. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £300. Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The church was built in 1864, at a cost of about £6,000; is in the early English style; and comprises aisles, transept, and chancel. There are three national schools; and two of them were built in 1866.

INCOMB. See RINGSHALL.

ING, a word signifying "a meadow," and used in the composition of topographical names.

INGARSBY, a hamlet in Hungerton parish, Leicestershire; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Leicester. Acres, 810. Real property, £1,581. Pop., 54. Houses, 6. The manor belonged formerly to Leicester abbey, and belongs now to Lord Maynard. Ingarsby Hall was formerly encompassed by a moat, and is now a farm-house. The beautiful carved bed on which Wolsley died was preserved in the Hall; and many relics of antiquity have been found in its neighbourhood.

INGATESTONE, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Chelmsford district, Essex. The town stands on the Eastern Counties railway, 5 miles NE of Brentwood; is but partly in Ingatestone parish, more largely in Fryerning parish; took its name from the words "ing," "atte," "stone," signifying "the meadow at the mile-stone;" is supposed to be on a Roman road, at a spot where a mile-stone stood; was, at one time, a place of much importance, with a considerable market; consists now chiefly of one street; and has a railway station, a head post-office, a good inn, gas-works, a church, an Independent chapel, almshouses, and a cattle fair on 1 and 2 Dec. The church has a lofty brick tower, and contains monuments of the Petre family. The almshouses were founded in 1157, for 12 poor Roman Catholics, by Sir William Petre, Bart.; and rebuilt in 1840, by Lord Petre.—The parish comprises 2,678 acres. Real property, £5,023. Pop., 822. Houses, 200. The property is divided among a few. Ingatestone Hall is a very ancient irregular edifice; was formerly a seat of the Petre family; is now occupied by several Roman Catholic families; and has attached to it a Roman Catholic chapel. The Hyde is the seat of the Disneys. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Buttsbury, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £561.* Patron, Lord Petre.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes. Acres, 27,534. Pop., 6,573. Houses, 1,405.

INGBIRCHWORTH, a township, with a village, in Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Penistone. Acres, 820. Real property, £1,329. Pop., 363. Houses, 78. The manor belongs to the Earl of Scarborough. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

INGERTHORPE, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles SE by S of Ripon. Acres, 510. Real property, £1,866. Pop., 39. Houses, 10.

INGESTRE, a parish in the district and county of Stafford; on the river Trent, the Grand Trunk canal, and the Trent Valley railway, 3 miles SW of Weston r. station, and 4 E by N of Stafford. Post-town, Stafford. Acres, 868. Real property, £2,566. Pop., 151. Houses, 26. The manor belonged to the De Multons; passed, in the time of Edward III., to the Chetwynds; belongs now to the Earl of Shrewsbury; and gives him the title of Viscount. Ingestre Hall is the manorial mansion, dates from the Tudor times, and has been entirely restored. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £525.* Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church was rebuilt in 1676, and contains monuments of the Chetwynds and the Talbots.

INGHAM, a village and a parish in the district and county of Lincoln. The village stands on the Wolds, near the Lincoln and Althorpe railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Lincoln. The parish comprises 1,750 acres. Post-town, Fillingham, under Lincoln. Real property, £3,249. Pop., 646. Houses, 147. The manor belongs to Col. Neville. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £50.* Patron, Col. Neville.

INGHAM, a village and a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Stalham, and 16 NE of Norwich r. station; and has a cattle fair on Trinity-Monday. The parish comprises 1,603 acres. Post-town, Stalham, under Norwich. Real property, £5,289. Pop., 464. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Inghams and others. A college, or priory, for the redemption of captives, was founded here, in 1360, by Sir Miles Stapleton; and was given, at the dissolution, to the bishops of Norwich, in exchange for other property. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is very good; has a lofty tower; and contains two canopied brasses of the Stapletons, an effigies of Sir O. Ingham of the time of Edward II., and an effigies of Roger de Boys. There are a Baptist chapel and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of poor's land.

INGHAM, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 4 miles N of Bury-St. Edmunds r. station. It has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,808. Real property, £1,721. Pop., 236. Houses, 45. The manor belongs to the Rev. E. R. Benyon. The living is a rectory, united with the rectories of Culford and Timworth, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £549.* Patron, the Rev. E. R. Benyon. Charities, £8.

INGLEBOROUGH, a mountain in W. R. Yorkshire; at the watershed between the seas, 8 miles NW by N of Settle. It rises from a base of at least 30 miles in circuit, and attains an altitude of 2,361 feet above sea-level. Its skirts consist largely of morass. Its substance is chiefly limestone and grit. Its sides are cut with deep chasms, and pierced with deep funnel-shaped cavities. Several streamlets rise on its shoulders, and fall into its crevices. Its summit is a tableau of about a mile in circuit; was a beacon station in the Roman and the Saxon times; took thence the name of Ingleborough, which signifies "the station of fire;" has vestiges of an ancient British camp of about 15 acres, inclosing traces of 19 ancient horse-shoe-shaped huts; was crowned, about 1820, by a tower, called a Hospice, now in a ruinous condition; is generally wreathed in mists or clouds; but, on a clear day, forms a prominent feature throughout a great extent of country, and commands a panoramic view to the Craven hills, Snowdonia, the Irish sea, Scaw-fell, Helvellyn, and Cross-fell. Ingleborough cave, at the S skirt of the mountain, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Clapham, is one of the most magnificent caverns in the kingdom, and may be reached either from Clapham r. station or Clapham village, through the grounds of Ingleborough House, the seat of J. W. Farrer, Esq.; and is approached by a glen, overhung by lofty, precipitous, creviced hills. It pierces a vast limestone precipice; is entered by a low wide arch; consists, for about 600 feet, of a mere tunnel,

with a height of from 15 to 5 feet; expands then into a spacious chamber, with surface all elaborated in a manner resembling the work of a Gothic cathedral, in limestone formations of endless variety of form and size; and proceeds thence into a series of chambers, corridors, and recesses, first made accessible in 1838, said to have an aggregate extent of about 2,000 feet, and displaying a marvellous and most beautiful variety of stalactites and stalagmites. A streamlet runs through the whole, and helps to give purity to the air. An opening into the cave from the upper ground is at a chasm called Gaping-Gill-Hole, near the route of the ordinary ascent of the mountain; and here a streamlet falls into the cave in what must be a very profound abyss.

INGLEBY, a township, with a village, in Foremark parish, Derby; on the river Trent, 7 miles NE of Burton-on-Trent. Acres, 886. Real property, £1,424. Pop., 140. Houses, 27. An elm-tree, said to be 600 years old, is at the village.

INGLEBY, two hamlets and a quondam parish in the district and county of Lincoln. The hamlets are North I. and South I.; and the former lies about a mile N of Saxelby village and r. station, and has a pop. of about 61. The quondam parish comprises the hamlets; and is now incorporated with Saxelby parish. The living of it still ranks as a vicarage, and is annexed to the vicarage of Saxelby, in the diocese of Lincoln.

INGLEBY, a railway station in N. R. Yorkshire; on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway, at Ingleby-Greenhow, 4½ miles ESE of Stokesley.

INGLEBY-ARNcliffe, a parish in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles E by S of Welbury r. station, and 8 NE of Northallerton. It contains the hamlet of Ingleby-Cross, which has a post-office under Northallerton. Acres, 1,875. Real property, £3,934. Pop., 326. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Ingleby Hall, belongs to the Mauleverers. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £49. Patron, the Rev. G. C. Abbes. The church is good, and has a tower.

INGLEBY-BARWICK, a township in Stainton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Tees, 3 miles SSE of Stockton-upon-Tees. It includes part of the hamlets of Levenbridge and Newtown. Acres, 1,504. Real property, £2,144. Pop., 140. Houses, 23.

INGLEBY-CROSS. See INGLEBY-ARNcliffe.

INGLEBY-GREENHOW, a township and a parish in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway, at Ingleby r. station, and on a head-stream of the river Leven, under the Cleveland Hills, 4½ miles ESE of Stokesley; and has a post-office under Northallerton. Real property, £1,416. Pop., 207. Houses, 34. The parish contains also the townships of Greenhow and Battersby. Acres, 7,066. Real property, £3,327; of which £100 are in mines. Pop., 481. Houses, 77. Ingleby Manor is a chief residence. Nearly one-third of the land is moor. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £110.* Patron, Lord De Lisle and Dudley. The church was rebuilt in 1741. Charities, £13.

INGLEBY (North and South). See INGLEBY, Lincoln.

INGLESHAM, a parish in Highworth district, Wilts; on the river Isis, adjacent to Berks and Gloucestershire, 1½ mile SSW of Lechlade, and 6 WNW of Faringdon r. station. Post-town, Lechlade, under Swindon. Acres, 927. Real property, £1,134. Pop., 119. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £295.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is Norman, has an open bell-turret, and was recently in bad condition.

INGLETON, a township in Staindrop parish, and a chapelry, partly also in Heighington parish, Durham. The township lies 2½ miles N of Gainford r. station, and 7 SSW of Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 813. Real property, £1,796. Pop., 300. Houses, 75. The manor belongs to the Duke of Cleveland. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Post-town, Staindrop, under Darlington.

Rated property, £3,455. Pop., 667. Houses, 147. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £165.* Patron, the Vicar of Staindrop. The church is modern, and has a belfry. There is a village school. Charities, £10.

INGLETON, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Benthall parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Greta, at the junction of the Midland and the Northwestern railways, at the SW skirt of Ingleborough, near some grand rock scenery and some interesting caves, 9 miles NW of Settle; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a railway station, a post-office under Lancaster, a police station, a weekly market on Friday, and fairs on the day before Holy Thursday and on 17 Nov.—The township includes Chapel-le-Dale, and comprises 17,853 acres. Real property, £7,616. Pop., 1,247. Houses, 262. Much of the surface is mountain; and much of the scenery is romantic and grand. The rocks include limestone, coal, and slate; and possess much interest for geologists.—The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and excludes Chapel-le-Dale. Pop., 1,081. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £120. Patron, the Rector of Benthall. The church is ancient, has a tower, and contains a richly sculptured Norman font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £15.

INGLETON-FELLS. See CHAPEL-LE-DALE.

INGLEWHITE, a hamlet in Goosnargh chapelry, Kirkham parish, Lancashire; 6 miles SE of Garstang. It has an independent chapel, a sheep fair on 25 April, and a sheep and cattle fair on 18 May; and is said to have once been a market town.

INGLEWOOD FOREST, a quondam forest in Cumberland; extending from Penrith to the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and measuring about 60 miles in circuit. It was given by the Conqueror to Ranulph de Meschiens; was long stocked with red deer, fallow deer, and other beasts of chase; was the scene of hunts by Edward I., when residing at Carlisle; formed an object of keen contests between the Scots and the English, for possession of its fastnesses; was finally ceded by the Scots in 1237; became afterwards the property of the Crown; continued to be strictly a forest till the time of Henry VIII.; and was given to the first Earl of Portland by William III.

INGLISHCOMBE. See COMBE-ENGLISH.

INGMANTHORPE, a hamlet in Kirk-Deighton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Wetherby.

INGOE, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland; 9½ miles NE by N of Hexham. Acres, 2,165. Pop., 243. Houses, 49. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. Ingoe Hall is a chief residence. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

INGOL, a hamlet in Ashton-on-Ribble chapelry, Preston parish, Lancashire; 2 miles N of Preston. Ingol Lodge is the seat of James Teebay, Esq.

INGOLDISTHORPE, a village and a parish in Docking district, Norfolk. The village stands 1 mile SSE of Snettisham r. station, and 5½ NNE of Castle-Rising; and has a post-office under Lynn. The parish comprises 1,395 acres. Real property, £2,222. Pop., 372. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to J. Bellamy, Esq. Mount Amelia is the seat of Capt. Davy. Ironstone abounds, and is used for building. Roman coins have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. W. T. Beekett. The church is good, and has a tower and a Norman font. An ancient cross stands adjacent. Charities, £5.

INGOLDMELLS, a parish, with a village, in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on the coast, 6 miles NE by E of Burgh r. station, and 11½ SE of Alford. Post-town, Burgh, under Boston. Acres, 1,857; of which 450 are water. Real property, £3,073. Pop., 319. Houses, 62. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Massingberg family. The coast has a small headland, called Ingoldmells Point, and presents objects of interest

to naturalists. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £182.* Patron, the Rev. J. Dods-worth. The church lost its chancel about the year 1706; has a transitional Norman nave, of six bays; was greatly improved in 1865; and contains some oak stalls, an octagonal font, and a curious brass of 1520. A handsome rectory house was lately built. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and recently erected schools.

INGOLDSBY, a village and a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Corby r. station, and S E of Grantham; and has a post-office under Grantham. The parish contains also the hamlet of Scotland. Acres, 2,237. Real property, £3,663. Pop., 427. Houses, 81. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord Aveland. There is an ancient circular camp, about 500 feet in diameter, with several tumuli called the Round Hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £600.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is Norman and later English, in good condition; and has a tower. The Rectory-house was built in 1847, and is a handsome edifice, in the Gothic style.

INGON, a beautifully situated place in Snitterfield parish, Warwick; 3 miles NE of Stratford-on-Avon. It belongs to the Misses Attye, and is said to have belonged to Shakespear's mother.

INGPEN. See INKPEN.

INGRAM, a township and a parish in Glendale district, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Breamish, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Whittingham, and 11 W of Alnwick r. station; and bears the name of Ingram, Linhope, and Greenshawsall. Acres, 6,882. Pop., 72. Houses, 10. The parish contains also the township of Reaveley, and that of Fawdon, Clinch, and Hartside; and its post-town is Eglingham, under Alnwick. Acres, 11,304. Real property, £3,693. Pop., 200. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. Reaveley Manor is a chief residence. Much of the land is moor and mountain. Traces of an ancient British town are at Linhope; and many camps and foundations of habitations are on Ingram Hill or Brough Law. The pier of a Roman bridge, on the Breamish, near the church, was discovered in 1859, in consequence of a change in the course of the river. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £462.* Patron, L. I. H. Allgood, Esq. The church is ancient; comprises only part of the original edifice; was repaired in 1858; and has a tower.

INGRAVE, a village and a parish in Billericay district, Essex. The village stands near Thornton Park, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Brentwood r. station; and is a pleasant place. The parish comprises 1,792 acres. Post-town, Brentwood. Real property, £1,583. Pop., 516. Houses, 118. The manor belongs to Lord Petre. The parish is a meet for the South Essex hundreds. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of West Horndon, in the diocese of Rochester. The church was built in 1734; is a red brick structure, with a tower; and was recently in disrepair. There are Roman Catholic schools, and charities 26.

INGRESS ABBEY, a seat in Swanscombe parish, Kent; adjacent to the Thames and to the North Kent railway, in the eastern vicinity of Greenhithe. The estate around it belonged to Dartford nunnery; was formerly called Incegrice; passed from its monastic possessors to the Carmichaels, the Besboroughs, the Calcrafts, the Roebucks, and the Harners; and belongs now to S. C. Umfreville, Esq. The present edifice is a handsome structure in the Tudor style; was built by the late Alderman Harmer, out of stone from Old London Bridge; and stands amid tastefully wooded grounds.

INGROW, a village in Keighley parish and a chapelry partly also in Bingley parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village lies on the river Worth and the Keighley and Harworth railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Keighley. The chapelry bears the name of Ingrow-with-Hainworth, and was constituted in 1844. Post-town, Keighley. Rated property, £8,057. Pop., 4,072. Houses, 877. Pop. of the Bingley portion, 2,423. Houses, 513. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy

in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £145.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is modern.

INGS, a hamlet in Huggill chapelry, Westmoreland; 2 miles E of Windermere village. See HUGILL.

INGS (NORTH), a hamlet in Sheriff-Hutton township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles SW of New Malton.

INGTHORPE, a hamlet in Tinwell parish, Rutland; on the river Gwash, 2 miles NW of Stamford. Acres, 670. Pop., 8.

INGWARDINE, a township in Stottesden parish, Salop; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Cleobury-Mortimer. Pop., 20.

INGWORTH, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, near the projected line of railway from Norwich to Cromer, 2 miles N of Aylsham and 14 N by W of Norwich r. station. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 512. Real property, 2979. Pop., 153. Houses, 37. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £127. Patrons, the Trustees of W. H. Wyndham, Esq. The church is ancient, in very good condition; and formerly had a round tower, which fell in 1822.

INHURST, a tithing in Baughurst parish, Hants; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Kingsclere. Pop., 117.

INJEBRECK, a romantic locality in the Isle of Man; between the mountains Colden and Garraghan, 7 miles NNW of Douglas.

INKBERROW, a village and a parish in the district of Alcester and county of Worcester. The village stands near the boundary with Warwick, and near the Evesham and Redditch railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Alcester; and has a post-office under Bromsgrove. The parish contains also a place called Cokehill. Acres, 6,791. Real property, £14,313; of which £100 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,711; in 1861, 1,573. Houses, 365. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Abergavenny. The land is hilly. A nunnery anciently stood at Cokehill; is said, by some authorities, to have been founded by Gervase of Canterbury, in the time of Richard I.; but is said, by others, to have been founded, in 1260, by Isabella, Countess of Warwick, who became one of its nuns. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £350.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is decorated and later English; was repaired in 1841; has a tower; and contains a canopied effigies of John Savage, Esq., of 1631. There are chapels for Baptists and Methodists, a national school, and church and poor lands yielding £30 a-year.

INKPEN, a village and a parish in Hungerford district, Berks. The village stands among hills, near the river Anborn and the boundaries with Wilts and Hants, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Kintbury r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SE by S of Hungerford; and has a post-office under Hungerford. The parish comprises 2,850 acres. Real property, £3,524. Pop., 748. Houses, 164. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with much of the land, belongs to the Earl of Craven. Kirby House is the seat of John Butler, Esq. Inkpen Beacon is a chalk down, the loftiest in England; has an altitude of 1,011 feet above sea-level; and commands a very extensive and fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £520.* Patron, John Butler, Esq. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave and chancel, with low square tower; and contains monuments of the Butlers. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities 25.

INNIS-HEAD, a small headland in Cornwall; 3 miles NNE of the Lizard. It has grand rock scenery.

INNY (THE), a river of Cornwall; rising 3 miles NNE. of Camelford, and running about 15 miles eastward to the Tamar, 2 miles below Greystone Bridge. It traverses a pleasant vale.

INSKIP, a township and a chapelry in St. Michael-on-Wyre parish, Lancashire. The township bears the name of Inskip-with-Sowerby; lies 4 miles WSW of Brock r. station, and 9 NW of Preston; and has a postal letter-box under Preston. Acres, 2,888. Real property, £3,748. Pop., 663. Houses, 129. The manor belongs to the Earl of Derby.—The chapelry is larger than the

township, and was constituted in 1850. Pop., 780. Houses, 153. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £105.* Patron, the Vicar of St. Michael-on-Wyre. The church is a neat edifice, of nave and chancel, with a belfry. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and some small charities.

INSTOW, a village and a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon. The village stands adjacent to the Bidford Extension railway, at the confluence of the rivers Taw and Torridge, opposite Appledore, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Bidford; is a pretty watering-place, rising into popular favour; commands a view, over Barnstaple bar, to Lundy Island; and has a quay, a railway station, and a post-office, designated Instow, North Devon. The parish comprises 1,831 acres of land, and 235 of water. Real property, £2,449. Pop., 614. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £150.* Patron, A. S. Willett, Esq. The church is later English, in good condition; and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

INTAKE, a village in Handsworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles SE of Sheffield. It stands adjacent to collieries, and has a post-office under Sheffield.

INTWOOD, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; adjacent to the Brandon railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Hethersett r. station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Norwich. Post-town, Norwich. Acres, 617. Real property, £804. Pop., 68. Houses, 16. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Endo Dapifer; belonged, in the time of Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange; passed to the Hobarts; and belongs now to Hudson Gurney, Esq. Intwood Hall is chiefly a modern mansion; but it retains portions of the old hall of the Greshams, with their armorial bearings; and that hall gave entertainment, in 1549, to the Earl of Warwick, when on his march against the Norfolk rebels. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Keswick, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £350.* Patron, J. S. Muskett, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has a round tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern.

INWARDLEIGH, a village and a parish in Okehampton district, Devon. The village stands on a head-stream of the river Torridge, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Okehampton r. station; was formerly called Ingerley; and is a scattered place. The parish comprises 6,281 acres. Post-town, Hatherleigh, North Devon. Real property, £2,831. Pop., 635. Houses, 125. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, till the time of Edward III., to the Coffin family; and belongs now to Lord Portman. A handsome mansion and a deer park of the Coffins were once here, but have disappeared. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £277.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is ancient; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; and has a tower, which was shattered by lightning about 1817. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians, a free school, and charities £4 4s.

INWORTH, a village and a parish in Witham district, Essex. The village stands on a rising ground, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Kelvedon r. station, and 5 NE of Witham. The parish comprises 1,554 acres; and its post-town is Kelvedon. Real property, £2,554. Pop. in 1851, 717; in 1861, 655. Houses, 146. The decrease of pop. was caused by the closing of a silk factory. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to J. H. Blood, Esq. Inworth Hall is now merely a modern farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £306. Patron, T. Poynder, Esq. The church is ancient but good; has a wooden belfry; is partly built with Roman bricks; and contains remains of a Roman tessellated pavement, and a piscina. There is a national school.

IPERSBRIDGE, an extra-parochial tract in New Forest district, Hants; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Southampton. Pop., 25. Houses, 7.

IPING, a parish, with a village, in Midhurst district, Sussex; on the river Rother, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Midhurst r. station. Post-town, Midhurst. Acres, 1,925.

Real property, £1,710. Pop., 404. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The manor was known at Domesday as Epinges; belonged, in the time of Edward I., to Richard de Amundeville; passed, in 1381, to Henry Hussee, Lord of Harting; was granted, in the time of Henry VIII., to Sir Henry Audley; went by sale, in 1784, to the Earl of Egremont; passed, in 1800, to Lord Spencer; and belongs now to Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Chithurst, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £314. Patron, Lord Leonfield. The church is early English; comprises nave, chancel, and transepts, with a tower; and was rebuilt in 1840, and improved in 1859. There is a national school.

IPPLEPEN, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands on the South Devon railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Newton-Abbot; was anciently known as Iplepine; had once a market and a fair, dating from 1317; and has now a post-office under Newton-Abbot. The parish contains also the chapelry of Woodland, and the hamlets of Daignton, Coombe-Fishaere, and Castleford. Acres, 4,675. Real property, £8,023; of which £25 are in quarries. Pop., 977. Houses, 209. The property is much subdivided. The scenery is beautiful and romantic; abounds in tors or rocky heights; and includes a small valley, called Stony Coombes, with several subterranean rivulets. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £130.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is ancient but good; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; has a tower 100 feet high, commanding a view of thirteen different church towers; and contains a fine carved oak pulpit, and a beautiful carved oak screen. The p. curacy of Woodland is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school. There was anciently a cell to St. Peter de Fulgeris in Britanny.

IPPOLLITTS, or ST. IPPOLYTS, a village and a parish in Hitchin district, Herts. The village stands near the Great Northern railway, 2 miles SSE of Hitchin; and is small. The parish contains also places called Gosmore, Ashbrook, and Little Almshoe; and is scattered. Post-town, Hitchin. Acres, 2,970. Real property, £6,381. Pop., 952. Houses, 204. The property is much subdivided. A tunulus is at Gosmore, and another is 1 mile S. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Great Wymondley, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is of the 14th and 15th centuries; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with porches and a tower; and contains an open Tudor screen. There are a national school, and charities £21.

IPSDEN, a village and a parish in Henley district, Oxford. The village stands close to the Chiltern hills, near Icknield-street, and 4 miles SE of Wallingford and 3 E by N of Wallingford-Road r. station; and is a picturesque place. The parish includes the liberty of Stoke-Row, and comprises 3,374 acres. Post-town, Wallingford. Real property, £3,584. Pop., 623. Houses, 132. Much of the land belongs to Edward Reade, Esq. Ipsden heath is a meet for the Oxfordshire harriers. A well near Bevenshill, in Stoke-Row liberty, is supposed to be of Roman origin; and a child was abandoned in that well in April 1860, by its unnatural mother, and, after lying there two days and nights without food, was taken out alive. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of North Stoke, in the diocese of Oxford. The church has Norman traces, and is variously early English, decorated, and perpendicular. The p. curacy of Stoke-Row is a separate benefice. Charities, £12 and four acres of land.

IPSLEY, a parish in Alcester district, Warwick; on the river Arrow and the Redditch railway, contiguous to Worcestershire, near the Ridge-way, 6 miles NNW of Alcester. It contains Headless Cross village, and part of Redditchtown, each of which has a post-office under Bromsgrove; and contains also part of Crabs-Cross village. Acres, 2,514. Real property, £5,601. Pop. in 1851, 1,099; in 1861, 1,127. Houses, 234. The property is chiefly divided between two. The manufacture

of needles and fish-hooks is carried on at Ipsley Mills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £588.* Patron, the Rev. C. Dolben. The church is very ancient; has an embattled tower; and contains some very old monuments of the Hubbard family. The p. curacy of Headless Cross is a separate benefice. A Roman Catholic chapel was recently erected on the border of the parish, at a cost of £6,000. W. S. Landor, Esq., the author of "Imaginary Conversations," was a resident.

IPSTONE. See IBSTONE.

IPSTONES, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Cheshire district, Stafford. The village stands on the slope of a lofty eminence, above the river Churnet, the Uttoxeter canal, and the North Stafford railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Froghall r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N of Cheshire; and has a post-office under Stafford, and fairs on 24 March and 6 Nov. The parish contains also the township of Morridge, and part of the hamlet of Foxt. Acres, 5,642. Real property, exc. of Morridge and Foxt, £11,010,—of which £6,207 are in mines; inc. of Morridge and all Foxt, £14,214,—of which £7,407 are in mines. Pop. of the parish, in 1851, 1,292; in 1861, 1,904. Houses, 373. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of ironstone mining operations. The property is much subdivided. Belmont Hall is a chief residence. The scenery includes cliffs of much height and beauty, and has recently been much improved by plantations. Gritstone, of good quality for grindstones, is largely quarried. The ironstone mined here is of a very peculiar and highly valuable quality. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £130. Patrons, Freeholders in trust. The church is plain, and has a tower; and it contains an enamelled pedigree and several monuments of the Sneyd family. There is a small church at Foxt. There are also chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed agricultural school, and charities £9.—The sub-district contains also the rest of Foxt hamlet, and two other parishes. Acres, 20,677. Pop., 6,118. Houses, 1,251.

IPSWICH, a town and a district in Suffolk. The town stands on the river Gipping or Orwell, at the point where the river exchanges the former name for the latter, and on the Great Eastern railway, 17 miles NE of Colchester, 25 SE by E of Bury-St. Edmunds, and 68 NE of London. Three lines of railway go from it toward respectively Colchester, Saxmundham, and Bury-St. Edmunds; seventeen roads radiate from it toward all the points of the compass; the river Gipping gives it a considerable reach of inland navigation; and the Orwell, which extends hence to the sea at Harwich, and has throughout an estuarial character, gives it seaward outlet to all the ports of the world.

History.—Ipswich was a town in the time of the Saxons; belonged chiefly to Edith, the wife of the Confessor; was pillaged by the Danes in 991, 993, and 1000; and figured at Domesday as Gypeswic or Gypepewic. That name signifies Gipping's town, or the town of the Gipping; and it came, in course of time, to be written first Yppswyche, then Ipswich. Fortifications, including rampart and ditch, are believed to have been round the town in the time of the Saxons, and to have been partially destroyed by the Danes. A castle is said to have been erected here by William the Conqueror, and to have been demolished by King Stephen. New fortifications, chiefly a wall round the town, with four gates named from the cardinal points, were constructed in the fifth year of John; and traces of the wall still exist. The town was made the seat of a temporary suffragan bishop by Henry VIII.; and it was the scene of three martyrdoms in the time of Mary. Edward I. kept Christmas here in 1297; Queen Isabella landed here in 1326; Edward III. spent Whitsuntide here in 1350; Elizabeth was here in 1561, 1565, and 1578; and George II. was here in 1737. Cardinal Wolsey, Bishops Brownrig and Laney, Butler, the physician of James I., Clara Reeve, author of the "Old English Baron," Sarah Trimmer, a voluminous religious writer, and Duck, a minor poet, were natives. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk,

Green, the author of "Diary of a Lover of Literature," and Lofft, the friend of Kirke White, were residents. Bilney was apprehended in St. George's chapel; and the Rev. R. Canning, the editor of "Kirby's Suffolk Traveller," was 40 years incumbent of St. Lawrence. A two-story house was moved in an entire state 70 feet, without injury, in 1848; and an apricot tree, of about 5 tons in weight, was removed to a distance of about a mile in 1850.

Structure.—The town stands on a gentle declivity, at the foot of a range of hills, along the river Gipping or Orwell; comprises a labyrinthine maze of streets, aggregated in the form of a crescent; and occupies a very healthy situation, as to both the absorbency of the soil on which it stands, and the aspect and character of the heights in its neighbourhood. These heights, to the N and the E, shelter it from inclement winds, and emit from springs such a copious supply of water as exempted the town, in old times, from devastations of pestilence and fire which ravaged many other ancient towns. Ipswich not only escaped such devastations, but also escaped the calamities to which other places were subject during the civil wars; and it therefore retains a remarkably large amount of the architectural features or vestiges of former centuries. It still shows many interesting specimens of Tudor buildings; retains, on many others, remains of curious carved images or other sculptures; and presents a large aggregate of old, narrow, winding streets. Yet it has undergone a great amount both of modern renovation and of recent extension; it possesses, in a striking degree, combinations or juxtapositions of old character and of new; and it contains, even in its old portions, many spacious and comfortable houses, with annexed gardens. The main street presents a lively appearance, from its Tudor fronts, its gay shops, and its variously-coloured bricks; and some of the recently-formed streets are airy, well-edified, and handsome. Sparrow's House, in the old butter market, was built in 1567, shows curious emblematic sculptures, and is said to have concealed Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. The Tankard public-house formed part of the mansion of Sir A. Wingfield, of the time of Henry VIII.; and had a ceiling of groined work similar to that of Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and a wainscotted room with curious bas-relief of the "Judgment of Paris." The Archdeacon's house, near St. Mary at Tower, was built in 1471. A race-course is about a mile from the town; and walks and drives, amid varied and pleasant scenery, are in all the neighbourhood. The seats of Stoke Park, Red House, Holy Wells, and the Chauntry are in the vicinity.

Public Buildings.—The old town-hall was formed out of St. Mildred's church, one of the most ancient edifices in Ipswich; and at one time parochial and appropriated to St. Peter's priory; and it includes a record room of brick, said to have been erected in 1449. The new town-hall was built in 1866-7; and is in the Italian style, after designs by Bellamy and Hardy. The court houses, for assizes and sessions, were opened in 1839; and they present a light and handsome exterior, chastely ornamented. The county jail was built in 1789, on Howard's plan; stands on a plot of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, enclosed with a wall 24 feet high; and has capacity for 132 male and 28 female prisoners. The borough jail, in the Rope walk, is a neat edifice, and has capacity for 36 male and 12 female prisoners. One market place was formed in 1812; and a fine market cross of 1510, which had stood on the site, was then taken down. Another market place, consisting of inner and outer quadrangles, with covered colonnades round them, was formed in 1811; but this has been taken down. A new and larger cattle market was formed near the railway station in 1856. The corn-exchange was built in 1850; measures 77 feet by 66; and has a central light 37 feet by 23, and a portico. The custom-house, on the quay, was built in 1845; and is a brick edifice, in the Italian style. The post-office was recently rebuilt. The artillery militia barracks were erected in 1855; occupy a site of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres on the crest of a hill, on the N side of the town; and include an under-ground ma-

gazine, capable of holding from 20 to 30 tons of gunpowder. A handsome iron bridge connects the town with Stoke hamlet; another bridge is on the line of the road to Colchester; and a third crosses the Gipping to the marshes and Mary-Stoke. The masonic hall and masonic buildings, in Brook-street, were erected in 1866; occupy a space of 102 feet in length; and comprise an entrance-hall and vestibule,—robing, committee, and ante rooms,—a banqueting room, 40 feet by 20,—and a hall 45 feet long, 22½ wide, and 22½ high. The assembly rooms, for balls and concerts, are handsomely fitted up. The temperance hall can accommodate about 500 persons. The theatre was formed out of a dancing school; and is notable for being the scene of the dramatic debut of Garrick, under the assumed name of Lyddal. Other public buildings will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

Parishes.—The town occupies only a small central portion of the area of the borough. That area has a circuit of about 19 miles; extends northward, about 5½ miles, from King John's Ness to Westerfield,—and eastward, about 4½ miles, from Spright's lane to the milestone on Rushmere-heath; and contains the parishes of St. Mary-Stoke, St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Mary-at-the-Elms, St. Matthew, St. Lawrence, St. Mary-at-the-Quay, St. Clement, St. Mary-at-the-Tower, St. Stephen, St. Helen, and St. Margaret, the extra-parochial places of Shire-Hall-Yard, Warren-Houses, Felaws-Houses, Cold Dunchills, High Street and George Street, and parts of the parishes of Belstead, Bramford, Rushmere, Sproughton, Westerfield, and Whitton-with-Thurston. Pop. in 1861, of St. Mary-Stoke, 2,518; of St. Peter, 3,639; of St. Nicholas, 1,912; of St. Mary-at-the-Elms, 1,173; of St. Matthew, 6,216; of St. Lawrence, 502; of St. Mary-at-the-Quay, 1,017; of St. Clement, 7,061; of St. Mary-at-the-Tower, 984; of St. Stephen, 679; of St. Helen, 2,748; of St. Margaret, 8,108; of Shire-Hall-Yard, 305; of Warren-Houses, 26; of Felaws-Houses, 25; of Cold Dunchills, 44; of High Street, 20; of George Street, 9; of the part of Belstead, none; of the part of Bramford, 37; of the part of Rushmere, 240; of the part of Sproughton, 15; of the part of Westerfield, 261; of the part of Whitton-with-Thurston, 408. A section of St. Clement parish was, in 1837, constituted a parochial chapelry; and bears the name of Holy Trinity. Pop. in 1861, 2,326. Those parishes which are rural and have distinctive names, are noticed in their own alphabetical places. The livings of St. Mary-Stoke, St. Matthew, St. Clement, St. Stephen, and St. Helen are rectories, and those of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Mary-at-the-Elms, St. Lawrence, St. Mary-at-the-Tower, St. Margaret, and Holy Trinity are p. curacies, in the diocese of Norwich. St. Clement is united with St. Helen; and St. Margaret is united with the p. curacy of a suppressed parish called St. John. Value of St. Mary-Stoke, £337;* of St. Matthew, £249;* of St. Clement, with St. Helen, £326;* of St. Stephen, £150;* of St. Peter, £138;* of St. Nicholas, £150; of St. Mary-at-the-Elms, £30; of St. Lawrence, £175; of St. Mary-at-the-Quay, £103;* of St. Mary-at-the-Tower, £103;* of St. Margaret, with St. John, £300;* of Holy Trinity, £160.* Patrons of St. Mary-Stoke, the Dean and Chapter of Ely; of St. Matthew, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Clement with St. Helen, of St. Stephen, and of Holy Trinity, the Church Patronage Society; of St. Margaret with St. John, and of St. Peter, Simeon's Trustees; of St. Nicholas, St. Mary-at-the-Elms, St. Lawrence, St. Mary-at-the-Quay, and St. Mary-at-the-Tower, the Parishioners.

Churches.—Nine churches are recorded to have been in Ipswich at Domesday; but three of these were anciently demolished, probably by a storm in 1287, and were not rebuilt. Twenty-one parish churches are said to have been within the town and its liberties at a later period; but some of these also have disappeared. The places of worship within the borough, in 1851, were 15 of the Church of England, with 8,167 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 1,372 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 3,006 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 600 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 850 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 855 s.; 1 of Primitive Me-

thodists, with 300 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 350 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 60 s.; 1 of an isolated congregation, with 120 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 300 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 37 s.

Most of the parish churches are ancient, and require little or no notice. St. Mary-Stoke was given to the dean and chapter of Ely by King Edgar, and has a good later English roof. St. Matthew's was restored and enlarged in 1860, and has a new roof of elaborate design and workmanship. St. Clement's contains a tomb to Eldred, who went round the world with Cavendish, and brasses of Tye, 1533, and Cooke, 1607. St. Peter's is Norman; belonged to an Augustinian priory, founded in the time of Henry II. by T. Lacy, and suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey; and contains an old font, and a brass of 1604. St. Nicholas' has a fine water drain, and contains three brasses, two of them dated 1490 and 1500. St. Lawrence' contains a picture by Sir. R. Kerr Porter. St. Mary-at-the-Quay has a good later English roof, and contains a coloured brass of 1525 and another brass. St. Mary-at-the-Tower was used once by the guild of Corpus Christi,—afterwards by the borough corporation; has remains of screen-work; and contains three brasses, two of them dated 1500 and 1506. St. Margaret's is one of the best of the old churches. Holy Trinity church was built and endowed in 1835, at a cost of £15,000.—The Independent chapel, in Crown-street, was built in 1865, at a cost of £2,040; is in the decorated English style; and has a tower and spire. The Wesleyan chapel, in Museum-street, was built in 1861, at a cost of £2,000; and is in the early English style. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Pancras was built in 1863, at a cost of £3,400; is in the Italian Gothic style; has a lofty fleche, with large statues of angels round the base; and contains an elaborate altar, with richly carved reredos. An ultra-mural cemetery, ornamentally laid out, was formed in 1855, at a short distance from the town; and all the old graveyards were then closed.

A priory of Black canons was founded at an ancient parish church of the Holy Trinity before 1177; underwent destruction by fire; was rebuilt, in the time of Richard I., by John Oxford, Bishop of Norwich; and was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Pope. The Augustinian priory already noticed in connexion with St. Peter's church, was replaced by Wolsey with a college for a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, together with a grammar-school designed as a nursery to his great college in Oxford; but this institution fell with the fall of Wolsey, and is now represented by only a gate of decorated brick work. A Black Dominican friary was founded northward of the church of St. Mary-at-the-Quay, in the time of Henry III.; was given, at the dissolution, to William Sabyñ; was purchased by the borough corporation; and was converted, in its different parts, into an hospital, an almshouse, a court-hall, a house of industry, a public library, and a free grammar school. A Franciscan friary was founded on the bank of the Gipping, westward of St. Nicholas' church, in the time of Edward I., by Lord Tibetoff of Nettlestead; and is now, or was lately, represented by some small remains in a gardener's ground. A Carmelite convent was founded on the mutual border of the parish of St. Nicholas and the parish of St. Lawrence, about 1279, by Sir Thomas Loudham and others; continued partly standing in the early part of last century, and was then used as a county jail; but is now quite extinct.

Schools and Institutions.—The free grammar-school was founded in 1477; was long held in the refectory of the Black Dominican friary; is now held in a handsome edifice, in the Tudor style, built in 1852; has £57 a-year from endowment, 3 scholarships and 2 exhibitions; and had, for a master, Jeremy Collier the non-juror. The blue coat and the red sleeve schools also are endowed. The industrial training school for penitent orphan females is conjoined with a probationary home; was founded in 1857; and is supported by voluntary contribution. There are also national schools and denominational schools.—The museum of natural history, together with kindred

things, was erected in 1847, and is supported by a corporation rate. The public library contains about 8,000 volumes. The mechanics' institution includes a large lecture hall, and has a library of about 7,000 volumes. There are an arboretum, public gardens, a horticultural society, a young men's Christian association, a Church of England young men's society, a working men's college and club, and a bathing house.—The East Suffolk hospital was founded in 1836; accommodates about 40 indoor patients; and has usually about 200 outdoor patients. Two lunatic asylums, the Bellvue and the Grove, are in St. Helen's parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 10 and 11 inmates. There are several almshouses, a shipwrecked seamen's society, and other charitable institutions. The total yearly amount of endowed charities is £2,459.

Trade.—Ipswich has a head post-office in King-street, a receiving post-office at Wet Dock, a railway station, with telegraph, three banking-offices, and eight chief inns; and publishes six weekly newspapers. A weekly corn and cattle market is held on Tuesday; weekly general markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday; a fair for live stock and pedlery is held on the first Tuesday of May and the two following days; and a fair for lambs is held, at Handford Hall, on 22 Aug. and the two following days. The town was formerly famed for its manufacture of woollen cloth; and it now has a silk factory, flax-mills, roperies, stay-making establishments, breweries, malting houses, tanneries, ship-building yards, lime and cement works, a patent artificial stone manufactory, and extensive works, on a site of 14 acres, for the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery. Its commerce also is very considerable; and consists chiefly in the export of corn, malt, cattle, and local manufactures, and in the import of coal, iron, timber, seed, brimstone, wine, spirits, and colonial produce. The harbour includes quays and a wet dock, the latter formed in 1842; and, although the Orwell dries far down at low water, vessels drawing 16 feet can now ascend to the town and float in the wet dock. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1864, were 52 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,728 tons; 127 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 13,923 tons; 5 small steam-vessels, of aggregate 219 tons; and 5 large steam-vessels, of aggregate 436 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1863, were 6 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,529 tons, from British colonies; 88 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 9,864 tons, from foreign countries; 114 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 14,096 tons, from foreign countries; 1,022 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 79,748 tons, coastwise; and 16 steam-vessels, of aggregate 3,440 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in 1863, were 48 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 3,921 tons, to foreign countries; 71 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 6,995 tons, to foreign countries; 1 British steam-vessel, of 147 tons, to foreign countries; 852 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 45,138 tons, coastwise; and 16 steam-vessels, of aggregate 3,440 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1862 was £19,726, and the amount in 1865 far exceeded that of any previous year. Steamers sail regularly to Harwich and to London.

The Borough.—Ipswich was first chartered by King John; got numerous charters from subsequent monarchs; and, previous to the passing of the new municipal act, was governed mainly by charters of Henry VIII. and Charles II. It is now divided into five wards, and is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors; and it sends now, and has sent since the time of Edward I., two members to parliament. It has a police force of 37 men,—maintained, in 1864, at a cost of £2,330; and it is a seat of summer assizes, quarter sessions, county courts, and weekly petty sessions; and is the place of election, and a polling-place, for East Suffolk. The borough income in 1855 was £7,591. The value of real property in 1860 was £164,852; of which £2,550 were in gas-works, £35,870 in railways, and £4,138 in the Gipping navigation. The number of electors in 1863 was 1,996. The area of the municipal borough is

identical with that of the parliamentary borough; is the same now as before the reform act; and comprises 13.8 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 32,914; in 1861, 37,950. Houses, 3,272.

The District.—The poor-law district or union of Ipswich is mainly, but not altogether, identical with the borough; it includes not part only, but the entire, of the parishes of Westerfield and Whitton-with-Thurlston; it excludes the parts of Belstead, Bramford, Rushmere, and Spronghton; and it is divided into the sub-district of St. Matthew, containing St. Mary-Stoke, St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Mary-at-the-Elms, St. Matthew, and Whitton-with-Thurlston,—the sub-district of St. Clement, containing St. Lawrence, St. Mary-at-the-Quay, St. Clement, Shire-Hall-Yard, and Warren-Houses; and the sub-district of St. Margaret, containing St. Mary-at-the-Tower, St. Stephen, St. Helen, St. Margaret, Felaws-Houses, Cold-Dunghills, High-Street, George-Street, and Westerfield. Acres of the whole, 8,395. Poor-rates in 1863, £13,108. Pop. in 1851, 32,759; in 1861, 37,881. Houses, 3,253. Marriages in 1863, 353; births, 1,286,—of which 97 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,078,—of which 472 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,302; births, 11,911; deaths, 7,864. The places of worship, in 1851, were the same as those in the borough. The schools were 21 public day schools, with 2,724 scholars; 61 private day schools, with 1,323 s.; and 15 Sunday schools, with 1,609 s. The workhouse is in St. Peter's parish; has capacity for 400 persons; and, at the census of 1861, had 279 inmates.

IRBY, a township in Woodchurch and Thurstaston parishes, Cheshire; 5 miles NNW of Great Neston. Acres, 574. Real property, £1,015. Pop., 177. Houses, 31. Pop. of the Woodchurch portion, 152. Houses, 26. The manor belonged to the Gleggs.

IRBY-IN-THE-MARSH, a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands near the river Steeping, and near Firby r. station, 5 miles ESE of Spilsby. The parish comprises 1,090 acres; and its post-town is Spilsby. Real property, £1,427. Pop., 169. Houses, 36. The property is much divided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £83. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is very ancient but good; and consists of nave and chancel, with a low tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed national school, and a share with Burgh-le-Marsh in Holden's charity.

IRBY-UPON-HUMBER, a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands near the Wolds, 5½ miles NE by E of Caistor, and 6 SW of Great Grimsby r. station. The parish comprises 1,811 acres; and its post-town is Caistor. Real property, £2,423. Pop., 235. Houses, 42. The property and the manor are divided between the Earl of Yarborough and W. Haigh, Esq. The parish is a meet for the Broklesby bounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £251.* Patron, alternately the Earl of Yarborough and W. Haigh, Esq. The church has a Norman nave and arches, and is very good.

IRCHESTER, a village and a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton. The village stands near the river Nen and the Leicester and Hitchin railway, 3 miles SE by E of Wellingborough; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wellingborough. The parish contains also the hamlet of Knuston. Acres, 1,980. Real property, £6,276. Pop. in 1851, 960; in 1861, 1,168. Houses, 262. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of the railway, and from the discovery of iron-stone. The property is divided among a few. Knuston Hall is the seat of W. W. Mantou, Esq. Shoemaking and mat-making are carried on. There is a Roman camp of 13 acres. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Wollaston, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is early decorated English; has a lofty octagonal spire; and contains a fine carved oak pulpit. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and some charities.

IRCHINGFIELD, or **ARCHENFIELD**, a quondam liberty and a rural deanery in the S of Hereford. The liberty was known to the ancient Welsh as Urging, to the Saxons as Irchingfeld, and at Domesday as Arcenfelde; was ravaged in 905 by the Danes, and given afterwards, by the Crown, to the Earls of Shrewsbury; and had the custom of gavelkind, and some other peculiar customs. The rural deanery is noticed in the article **HEREFORD**.

IREBY, a village, two townships, and a parish in Wigtown district, Cumberland. The village stands on the river Ellen, near Caldbeck fells, 5 miles SSE of Leegate r. station, and 7 SSW of Wigtown; is supposed by Camden to be the Arbeia of the Romans; was once a market-town; and has now a post-office under Wigtown, and fairs on 21 Feb. and 18 Oct. The townships are Low Ireby and High Ireby; and the former contains the village. Acres, 831 and 2,701. Real property, £1,810 and £1,812. Pop., 337 and 128. Houses, 70 and 25. The parish consists of the two townships. The manor of Low Ireby belongs to F. L. B. Dykes, Esq.; and that of High Ireby, to Sir H. Vane, Bart. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £64.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church was rebuilt in 1847. There is a school with £10 a-year from endowment.

IREBY, a township in Thornton-in-Lonsdale parish, Lancashire; on the Ingleton railway, adjacent to Yorkshire, 4 miles SE of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Acres, 1,810. Real property, £1,042. Pop., 113. Houses, 20.

IRELAND, a hamlet in Southill parish, Beds; 2 miles NW of Shefford.

IRELETH, a village and a chapelry in Dalton-in-Furness parish, Lancashire. The village stands adjacent to the Furness railway, at the E side of the Duddon sands, 2½ miles N of Dalton; is a small sub-port to Lancaster; and maintains communication across the sands at low water. The chapelry includes also the hamlets of Lindale and Marton; but does not appear to have definite limits. Post-town, Dalton-in-Furness. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Dalton. The church stands on an eminence, overlooking the Duddon.

IRETON (KIRK), a township in Ashborne district, and a parish partly also in Belper district, Derby. The township lies 3 miles SSW of Wirksworth, and 5 SSW of Cromford r. station; and has a post-office under Wirksworth. Real property, £3,182. Pop., 515. Houses, 130. The parish contains also the township of Ireton-Wood, and comprises 2,290 acres. Real property, £4,472. Pop., 671. Houses, 163. The manor belongs to Peter Arkwright, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £400.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is partly Norman; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and an endowed school.

IRETON-WOOD, a township in Kirk-Ireton parish, Derby; 4½ miles SSW of Wirksworth. Real property, £1,250. Pop., 156. Houses, 33.

IRIDGE PLACE, the seat of Sir S. Mickelthwait, Bart., in Sussex; 6½ miles N of Battle.

IRISH BURN, a rivulet of Durham; running to the river Wear, 1½ mile NW of St. Johns-Weardale.

IRISH SEA, the piece of sea which is bounded on the NW by the North Channel, on the N by Scotland, on the E by England, on the S by Wales and St. George's Channel, and on the W by Ireland. It was known to the Romans as Oceanus Hibernica. It measures 80 miles southward from Burrow Head in Scotland, 65 westward from St. Bees in Cumberland, 118 westward from the mouth of the Mersey, about 90 westward in the average of its extent, and about 7,000 geographical square miles in area. Its depth, on the E side, commonly ranges from 3 to 32 fathoms; on the W side, from 25 to 85 fathoms. The chief inlets from it are Luce bay and Wigtown bay in Scotland; the Solway frith, between Scotland and England; Morecambe bay and the estuaries of the Ribble and the Mersey, in England; the estuary of the Dee, between England and Wales; Beau-

maris bay, leading up to Menai strait, in Wales; and Lough Strangford, Dundrum bay, Carlingford bay, Dundalk bay, and Dublin bay, in Ireland. The chief islands in it are the Isle of Man, nearly in its centre; Anglesey, westward of the Menai strait; and several small islands adjacent to England and to Ireland. Lights are on the Mull of Galloway and Ross, on the N; at Allonby, St. Bees Head, the Peel of Fouldray, Formby point, the Mersey's mouth and the Dee's mouth, on the E; on Puffin island, Point Linas, and the Skerries, on the S; at Kish, Howth, Lough Carlingford, Ardglass, and Lough Strangford, on the W; and at Point of Ayr, Douglas bay, Calf of Man, and Peel harbour, in the Isle of Man.

IRK (THE), a river of Lancashire; rising near Crompton, and running about 10 miles south-westward to the Irwell at Manchester.

IRLAM, a hamlet in Barton-upon-Irwell township, Eccles parish, Lancashire; on Chat Moss, at the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Mersey, 5 miles SW of Leigh. Pop., 889. A church was erected here in 1865; and there are adult and infant schools, endowed by the late John Greaves, Esq.

IRMINGLAND, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 5 miles NW of Aylsham, and 11 E by N of Ryburgh r. station. Post-town, Aylsham, under Norwich. Acres, 714. Real property, £940. Pop., 15. Houses, 2. The property belongs to the Rev. S. Pitman and the Earl of Orford. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Heydon, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

IRNHAM, a village and a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln. The village stands near the river Glen, 1½ mile NE of Corby r. station, and 6½ NW of Bourn; and has a post-office under Bourn. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bulby and Hawthorpe. Acres, 3,520. Real property, £5,586. Pop., 347. Houses, 63. The manor, with Irmham Hall, belongs to the Woodhouse family. The hall is a handsome mansion in the Tudor style. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Corby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £608.* Patron, W. H. Woodhouse, Esq. The church is ancient and good; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains some ancient monuments and brasses.

IRON-ACTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester. The village stands 1½ mile NW of Yate r. station, and 3½ NW by W of Chipping-Sodbury; and has a post-office under Bristol, and fairs on 25 April and 18 Sept. The parish contains also the hamlets of Latteridge and Acton-Ilgar. Acres, 2,927. Real property, £6,335. Pop., 1,234. Houses, 303. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Walter Long, Esq. Coal, limestone, and iron ore occur; and the last was, at one time, so largely dug and smelted as to give rise to the prefix Iron in the name of the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £714.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is later English, in fair condition; has a lofty tower; and contains a handsome monument to Robert Poyntz. Remains of an ancient cross, very fine but much disfigured, are in the churchyard. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £10.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 11,396. Pop., 5,252. Houses, 1,142.

IRON-BRIDGE, a village and a chapelry in Madeley parish, Salop. The village stands adjacent to the river Severn and to the Severn valley railway, 1 mile E of Coalbrookdale; takes its name from a metal bridge over the Severn; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under Wellington, Salop. The bridge was erected in 1779, has a span of 100½ feet, rises 40 feet, is 24 feet wide, and weighs 378½ tons.—The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop. in 1861, 3,154. Houses, 647. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in iron-works. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £220.* Patron, the Vicar of Madeley. The church was erected in 1836; and is a neat building, with a tower.

IRON-PEAR-TREE-WELLS a mineral spring in

Surrey; 7½ miles ESE of Reigate. It has some repute for gout and bilious complaints.

IRONVILLE, a village in Alfreton parish, Derby; and a chapelry partly also in Pentrich parish and Codnor-Park extra-parochial tract, Derby, and Selston parish, Notts. The village stands at the end of the Pinxton canal, close to the Erewash canal, ¼ a mile N of Codnor-Park r. station, and 3¼ SE of Alfreton; has a post-office; under Alfreton, a weekly market on Saturday, and an artists' and mechanics' library; and publishes a weekly newspaper.—The chapelry was constituted in 1850. Pop. in 1861, 2,293. Houses, 419. Pop. of the Alfreton portion, 1,508; of the Pentrich portion, 84; of the Codnor-Park portion, 614. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in iron-works. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150. Patron, Francis Wright, Esq. The church was built in 1852, by the Butterley Iron company; and consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with a tower. There are large national and infant schools, and a new cemetery of about 1½ acre.

IRSTEAD, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; near the river Ant, 11 miles NE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Neatishead, under Norwich. Acres, 1,065. Real property, £1,565. Pop., 149. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Barton-Turf, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good, and has a later English font. There are fuel allotments for the poor, worth £12 a-year.

IRT (THE), a river of Cumberland; issuing from Wastwater, and running sinuously south-westward, about 12 miles, to the estuary of the Mite and the Esk at Raven-glass.

IRTHING (THE), a river of Northumberland and Cumberland. It rises in Spadeadam Moss, near the boundary with Scotland; runs, for some distance, southward, along the boundary between Cumberland and Northumberland; and proceeds, south-westward, within Cumberland, past Naworth-Castle and Lanercost abbey, to the river Eden near Newby. Its total length of course is about 30 miles; and its banks, in some parts, have very fine scenery.

IRTHINGTON, a village, a township, and a parish, in Brampton district, Cumberland. The village stands on the right side of the river Irthing, near the Roman wall, 2½ miles WNW of Brampton, and 4 NW by N of Milton r. station; and has a post-office under Carlisle. The township comprises 947 acres. Real property, £1,990. Pop., 224. Houses, 48. The parish contains also the townships of Newby, Laversdale, and Newtown. Acres, 6,060. Real property, £8,083. Pop., 977. Houses, 210. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Carlisle and W. P. Johnson, Esq. The Nook, formerly the manor-house, is a farmhouse. A castle stood here in the Norman times, perhaps also in the Saxon times; but is now represented by only a mound. Many ancient coins were recently found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £260.* Patron, Joseph Dacre, Esq. The church is transition Norman; was originally built all of Roman stones; was recently restored; and showed marks of fire, and other indications, which warrant the inference that it was the scene of fierce encounters in the times of the Border feuds. Charities, £21.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton. The village stands near the river Nen, and near Higham-Ferrers r. station, 2 miles N of Higham-Ferrers; is popularly called Artleboro'; consists chiefly of one street, nearly 1½ mile long; carries on trade in the making of boots and shoes, parchment, and lace; and has a post-office under Higham-Ferrers. The parish comprises 3,720 acres. Real property, £8,370. Pop. in 1851, 1,577; in 1861, 1,800. Houses, 407. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Some remains exist of a secular college, founded in the time of Edward III., by Lord Mayor Pyel. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £266. Patron, the Hon. G.

W. Fitzwilliam. The church is ancient; presents some interesting features; and has a fine octagonal tower, surmounted by a turret. A stone cross, 13 feet high on steps, is near the church. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £37.

IRTON, a township and a parish in Bootle district, Cumberland. The township lies on the river Ir, 3 miles ENE of Drigg r. station, and 3 NNE of Ravenglass. The parish contains also the townships of Melthwaite and Santon; and its post-town is Holmrook, under Whitehaven. Acres, 5,270. Real property, £3,885. Pop., 555. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The manor has belonged, since before the Conquest, to the Irton family. Irton Hall is an ancient mansion, with a square tower; and stands on an eminence, commanding a fine view. Much of the land is hilly, and part is mountainous. Granite is largely quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £96. Patron, S. Irton, Esq. The church is a modern edifice, on the site of an ancient one; has an embattled tower; and contains a carved oak pulpit, monuments to the Irton family, and a monument to Vice-Admiral Hodgson. An ancient stone cross, about 10 feet high, is in the churchyard. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £16.

IRTON, a township in Seamer parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles SW of Scarborough. Acres, 610. Pop., 125. Houses, 27.

IRVON (THE), a river of Brecon. It rises in Bryn-garw; runs about 20 miles eastward; and falls into the Wye near Bulth. Its scenery is romantic, and its waters afford sport to anglers.

IRWELL (THE), a river of Lancashire. It rises on the backbone of England, near Holme, in Rossendale forest; runs southward, past Bury, to Manchester; and goes thence south-westward, past Barton, to the Mersey, below Flitton. Its length of course is about 30 miles; its chief affluents are the Roch below Bury, and the Irk and the Medlock at Manchester; and its scenery, in many parts, is very romantic or highly picturesque.

ISAF, a hundred in the NE of Carnarvon; containing Caerhun parish, four other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 29,372. Pop., 4,998. Houses, 1,044.

ISALED, a hundred in the W of Denbigh; containing Cerrig-y-Druidion parish, eight other parishes, and parts of five others. Acres, 113,427. Pop., 11,822. Houses, 2,501.

ISALL. See ISELL.

ISALIT, a township, in Llysfaen parish, Carnarvon; 4½ miles W of Abergele. Pop., 129.

ISA-PEN (ISA and UCHA), two townships in Dwygyfylchi parish, Carnarvon; 2 miles W of Conway. Pop., 76 and 363.

ISAR-AFON, a township in Caerhun parish, Carnarvon; 4½ miles S of Conway. Pop., 368.

ISCA. See EXETER and CAERLEON.

ISCARNEG. See ISYGARREG.

ISCHALIS. See LICHESTER.

ISCOED, a hamlet in St. Ishmael parish, Carmarthenshire; 8 miles SSW of Carmarthen. Pop., 49. Iscoed House belonged to the Pictons, passed to the Mansells, and belongs now to R. G. Thomas, Esq. The name Iscoed signifies "underwood."

ISCOED, or ISCOED, a township in Malpas parish, Flint; adjacent to Cheshire and Salop, 3 miles W of Whitechurch. Acres, 2,607. Real property, £4,014. Pop., 435. Houses, 89. Iscoed Hall is a chief residence. Coal is worked; and brine springs are at Broad-oak and Wich Brook. Matthew Heury was born at Broad-oak.

ISCOED, or ISHCOED, a hamlet in Llandefellog parish, Carmarthenshire; near the river Towy and the Julian way, 5½ miles S of Carmarthen.

ISCOED, or ISYCOED, Denbigh. See ISSACOD.

ISDULAS, a hundred in the NW of Denbigh; containing Abergele parish, six other parishes, and parts of five others. Acres, 66,083. Pop. in 1851, 15,232; in 1861, 13,376. Houses, 2,944.

ISELL, or ISALL, a village, a township, and a parish

in Cockermouth district, Cumberland. The village stands on the river Derwent, 3 miles NE of Cockermouth r. station. The township bears the name of Blinderake, Isell, and Redmain. Real property, £6,780. Pop., 335. Houses, 72. The parish contains also the townships of Isell Old Park and Sunderland. Post-town, Cockermouth. Acres, 6,760. Real property, £8,561. Pop., 492. Houses, 99. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Isell Hall, belongs to Sir W. Lawson, Bart. Building-stone is quarried; and coal and copper ore were formerly worked. A bridge of 1691 here spans the Derwent. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £157.* Patron, Sir W. Lawson, Bart. The church is ancient but good, and has a bell-turret.

ISELL OLD PARK, a township in Isell parish, Cumberland; 5 miles NE by E of Cockermouth. Real property, £999. Pop., 87. Houses, 10.

ISELSTONE, a reef on the coast of Northumberland, near Bambrough Castle.

ISFIELD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Uckfield district, Sussex. The village stands near the river Ouse and the Lewes and Tunbridge railway, 2½ miles SW by S of Uckfield; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Uckfield. The parish comprises 1,862 acres. Real property, £2,662. Pop. in 1851, 508; in 1861, 458. Houses, 82. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of cottages connected with a paper mill. The property is subdivided. The manor and much of the land belong to Henry King, Esq. Isfield Place, now a farm-house, was once a beautiful mansion, the seat of the Shurleys; was surrounded by a moat, and by a lofty wall, with a kind of watch-tower at each corner; and still has the Shurley arms and mottoes over the door. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £340.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is early decorated English, in tolerable condition; comprises nave and chancel, with low square tower; and has, on the S side, a chapel of the Shurleys, containing an elaborate altar-tomb of Sir John Shurley of 1631, and interesting monuments and brasses of other Shurleys. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.—The sub-district contains also Uckfield and Little Horsted parishes. Acres, 5,819. Pop., 2,494. Houses, 446.

ISGORFAI, a hundred in the NW of Carnarvon; containing Bettws-Garmon parish, six other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 66,031. Pop. in 1851, 20,657; in 1861, 22,744. Houses, 4,620.

ISGRAIG. See GRAIG (Is and UWCH).

ISHAM, a village and a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton. The village stands on an affluent of the river Nen, near the Midland railway, 3 miles SSE of Kettering; and has a station, jointly with Burton-Latimer, on the railway, and a post-office under Wellingborough. The parish comprises 1,150 acres. Real property, £2,933. Pop., 433. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Pery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £450.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is good, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £76.

ISHCOED. See ISCOED.

ISHLAWCOED, a hamlet in Bedwelty parish, Monmouth; 7½ miles W of Pont-y-Pool. Real property, £10,754; of which £2,239 are in mines, and £31 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,639; in 1861, 2,962. Houses, 534. Coal and ironstone are worked.

ISHMAEL'S (Str.), a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; on the river Towey, Carmarthen bay, and the South Wales railway, 8½ miles SSW of Carmarthen. It contains the hamlets of Broadlady, Hall, Iscoed, Llansaint, Treforis, and Ystrad, and the bathing village of Ferryside; the last of which has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Kidwelly. Acres, 8,081; of which 4,435 are water. Real property, £4,683. Pop. in 1851, 968; in 1861, 1,211. Houses, 245. The increase of pop. arose from the influx of sea-side residents,

and from the facilities of railway communication. The property is much subdivided. Iscoed is the chief residence. Fishing and cockle-gathering are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £187.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, stands close to the shore, and was recently very beautifully restored. The p. curacy of Ferryside is a separate benefice.

ISHMAEL'S (Str.), a village and a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The village stands on Milford haven, 5½ miles W of Milford r. station; and has a post-office under Milford. The parish comprises 3,007 acres of land and 1,160 of water. Real property, £3,847. Pop., 469. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £90. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

ISIS (THE). See THAMES (THE).

ISKENNEN, a hundred in the SE of Carmarthen; containing Bettws parish, four other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 38,706. Pop., 8,163. Houses, 1,739.

ISKIR, or **YSKIR (THE)**, a river of Brecon; rising on the SW end of Mynydd-Epynt; and running about 12 miles, south-south-eastward, to the Usk, at Aberysir.

ISLAND, a village in Kennington township, Radley parish, Berks; on the river Thames, 2 miles S of Oxford.

ISLANDSHIRE, a sub-district and a hundred in Northumberland. The sub-district is in Berwick district, and contains the parishes of Klyoe, Holy-Island, and Ancroft. Acres, 26,791. Pop., 4,052. Houses, 727.—The hundred includes all the sub-district, also the Fern Islands, and parts of the parishes of Tweedmouth and Belford; and, previous to the annexations of detached tracts by the act of 7 and 8 Vict. c. 61, it belonged to Durham. Acres, 33,776. Pop., 4,980. Houses, 908.

ISLE, or **ILE (THE)**, a river of Somerset. It rises near Chard; and runs about 15 miles, northeastward, to the Parret, 2 miles above Langport.

ISLE-ABBOTTS, a village and a parish in Langport district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Isle, 6 miles SSW of Langport r. station; and has a post-office under Taunton. The parish contains also the tithing of Stewley, and the hamlet of Woodlands. Acres, 1,935. Real property, £2,963. Pop., 397. Houses, 82. The manor belongs to the duchy of Cornwall; and much of the land, to the Utermere family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £100. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is decorated English, with a later English tower; and comprises nave, aisles, chancel, transept, and S porch. There is a Baptist chapel.

ISLE-BREWERS, a parish, with a village, in Langport district, Somerset; on the river Isle, adjacent to Isle-Abbotts, 6 miles S by W of Langport r. station. Post-town, Isle-Abbotts, under Taunton. Acres, 1,243. Real property, with North Bradon, £2,938. Pop., 314. Houses, 65. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £220.* Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church was rebuilt in 1861; in the early decorated English style; and comprises nave, chancel, and S porch, with tower and spire. Dr. Joseph Wolf was vicar.

ISLEBECK. See CARLTON-MINIOTT.

ISLEHAM, a village and a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge. The village stands near the river Lark and the boundary with Suffolk, 3½ miles E of Soham, and 7½ N of Newmarket r. station; and has a post-office under Soham. The parish comprises 5,211 acres. Real property, £10,696. Pop. in 1851, 2,236; in 1861, 1,925. Houses, 448. The property is subdivided. Limestone is extensively worked and exported. A priory, a cell to St. Jagitto or Jacutus in Brittany, was founded here before 1219, and removed to Linton in 1254. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £496.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is decorated English, with a rebuilt Norman tower; comprises nave, aisles, transept, and porch; and was restored

in 1865. There are two Baptist chapels, a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £209.

ISLEHAMPSTEAD-CHENEYS. See CHENEYS.

ISLE-OF-DOGS. See DOGS (ISLE OF).

ISLE-OF-ELMLEY. See ELMLEY (ISLE OF).

ISLE OF PORTLAND. See PORTLAND (ISLE OF).

ISLE OF PURBECK. See PURBECK ISLAND.

ISLE OF SHEPPEY. See SHEPPEY (ISLE OF).

ISLE OF THANET. See THANET (ISLE OF).

ISLE OF WIGHT. See WIGHT.

ISLEWORTH, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Middlesex. The village stands on the river Thames, near the loop-line of the Southwestern railway, 1 mile SW of Brentford; was known at Domesday as Ghistelworde, afterwards as Yhistelworth, Istelworth, and Thistleworth; communicates, by an old-established ferry, with Richmond and Kew; consists chiefly of one street, with a square; was a very fashionable place prior to the removal of the Court from Kew; has again come into much favour since the railway period; enjoys fine amenities of ground, water, climate, and scenery; commands pleasant facilities for cricketing, aquatic sports, bathing, and rural enjoyment; has a good reading-room; is noted for sending large supplies of fruit to the London market; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under London W., and a two-days' pleasure fair, commencing on the first Monday of July.

—The parish contains also Brentford-End, Smallbury-Green, Whittom-Dean, Wyke-Green, and part of the town of Hounslow; and includes all the chapelry of St. John, and parts of the chapelries of Hounslow and Spring-Grove. Acres, 3,128. Real property, £40,050. Pop. in 1851, 7,007; in 1861, 8,437. Houses, 1,809. A great increase of pop. has taken place since 1861, and a still greater increase is anticipated, not only from extension of the village, but also from the erection of genteel houses on St. Margaret's estate, Woodlands, Godfreys, Spring-Grove, and other parts. The manor belonged, before the Conquest, to Earl Algar; passed to Walter de St. Valery, and subsequently to Richard king of the Romans, who built a castle on it; was the scene, in 1263, of the encampment of the insurgent barons against Henry III.; was the scene, in the following year, of ravages by the citizens of London, who destroyed its castle and two mills; passed afterwards to the Crown; was given, in 1414, by Henry V., to a convent of Bridgetine nuns, called Sion monastery; went, after the dissolution, in the time of Edward VI., to the Duke of Somerset; reverted, at the Duke's attainder, to the Crown; and was granted, in 1604, to Henry Earl of Northumberland. The monastery was built originally within Twickenham parish, but was removed, in 1432, to Isleworth; is said, as it stood here, to have been a spacious edifice; but, with the exception of some vaulted rooms still used as offices, has completely disappeared. A noble mansion was built on or near its site, by the Duke of Somerset, and had a botanic garden. That mansion was the place where Lady Jane Grey was forced to accept the crown; and was also a favourite retreat of Protector Cromwell. A reconstruction of it was done by the Earl of Northumberland, after designs by Adams, at a cost of £9,000; and the mansion has continued in the possession of the Earl's representatives, and has undergone repeated and various improvements. It is an imposing pile, in a very fine park, and magnificently furnished; yet presents no marked architectural features. One entrance to its park is close to the parish church at the E end of the village. Many elegant residences are in the parish; among which may be named Isleworth House, Silver Hall, and Gordon House,—the last the residence of the late Justice Haliburton, better known as Sam Slick. Much of the land is disposed in market gardens. There are a flour mill, one of the largest in England, an extensive brewery, cement mills, and other trading establishments. Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland,—the Countess of Sutherland, Waller's "Sacharissa," Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury,—the Duchess of Kendal, whose name is associated with that of George I.,—and Sheridan, were natives.—The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of London. Value, £681.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is mainly a reconstruction of 1705; has an old ivy-clad tower; presents a picturesque appearance, as seen from the river; and contains some interesting brasses and monuments. Byfield, the commentator, and Cave, were vicars. The chapelry of St. John was constituted in 1857. Pop. in 1861, 1,387. Houses, 616. The living is a p. curacy, in the gift of the vicar. The church stands at Woodlands, near the railway station; was erected at a cost of £9,000; and is a very handsome edifice, in the early English style. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. Gumley House is a Roman Catholic establishment for young ladies and professed nuns; and, at the census of 1861, had 105 inmates. There are an endowed national school for boys and girls, a girls' school endowed by the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, British schools, infant schools, a naval female orphan school, an industrial school at Brentford-End, and a school attached to the Roman Catholic convent. There are also several aims-houses, the Wyke House lunatic asylum, and the Brentford workhouse; and the inmates of the two latter, at the census of 1861, were 63 and 369. The yearly total of endowed charities is about £1,100.—The sub-district contains also Heston parish, and is in Brentford district. Acres, 6,848. Pop., 15,533. Houses, 2,874.—The hundred contains likewise Twickenham parish. Acres, 9,097. Pop., 23,610. Houses, 4,410.

ISLEY-WAITON, a chapelry in Kegworth parish, Leicester; near the boundary with Derby, 2 miles SW of Castle Donington, and 5 W by S of Kegworth r. station. Post-town, Castle Donington, under Derby. Real property, £745. Pop., 46. Houses, 8. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Kegworth, in the diocese of Peterborough.

ISLINGTON, a metropolitan suburb, a parish, and a district in Middlesex. The suburb stands on the underground rivers Fleet and Walbrook, on the New river, on the Regent's canal, and on the North London and Great Northern railways, 2 miles NNW of St. Pauls; and has stations with telegraphs on the railways, the head post-office† of London N, and many sub-offices; and letter-boxes. It was originally, and long, a rural village; and was known at Domesday as Isendune, afterwards as Iseldon, Yseldon, Eyseldon, and Hyssylton. It possessed some importance in the time of the Saxons; yet remained strictly rural so late as about 1793. It is mentioned in Percy's "Reliques" as a "merry country village;" it occupies a high site as compared with that of the city and of Westminster; it enjoyed from early times, and continues to enjoy, reputation for salubrity; and it was, for many ages, a favourite retreat of the citizens for custards, cakes, duck-ponds, and rural sports. So early as the time of Henry II., it was noted for archery, quoiting, wrestling, and other athletic pastimes; and in 1514, when enclosures were formed on the common fields around it, curtailing the spaces for the pastimes, the citizens assembled in multitudes and levelled the enclosures. But the place is now nearly all urban; forms a compact, though not dense, section of the metropolis; contains several squares, and very numerous streets, generally well built and airy; and is inhabited, for the most part, by families of the middle classes, and by the better sort of artisans.—The Welsh chiefs who followed Llewelyn to do homage to Edward I. were quartered at Islington; but felt so annoyed by inadequate supplies of milk, mead, and Welsh ale, that they threatened "never to visit it again but as conquerors." Henry VI. was taken prisoner here, in his wanderings after the battle of Hexham. Rough, the friend of Knox, was seized here in the time of Mary; and he and thirteen other Protestants were here brought to the stake. Ramparts and trenches were, at the commencement of the civil wars of Charles I., constructed here for the defence of the city.

The parish contains also: Highbury, Holloway, Ballspond, Battlebridge, Kingsland-Green, Barnsbury-Park, and part of Newington-Green. Acres, 3,127. Real property, in 1860, £756,698; of which £20,274 were in

canals. Pop. in 1851, 95,329; in 1861, 155,341. Houses, 20,704. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the facility of communication to the City and to Westminster. A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed there, during the middle hours of the day, as clerks or men of business. More than half of the adult population are immigrants from the country, or persons not born in London. The influx of male provincials takes place mostly between the ages of 20 and 25, and appears to be nearly four times as large as that into the metropolis generally; while the influx of female provincials takes place chiefly between the ages of 15 and 20, and is very much larger than that of males. The density of population, in proportion to the house accommodation, was less in 1864 than previously; the sanitary conditions, in a general view, had then been materially improved; and the number of licensed slaughter-houses then was 108,—of cow-sheds, 71. Much industry is carried on in most departments of handicraft; several extensive manufactories exist for white-lead, floor-cloths, furs, pasteboards, and other articles; and a great trade, together with regular marketing, is connected with the new metropolitan cattle market. That market is situated at Copenhagen Fields, in the NW of Islington toward Camden-Town; was formed by the corporation of London, at a cost of above £300,000; was opened in June 1855, by the late Prince Consort; occupies an area, proximately rectangular, of upwards of 30 acres; has such connexion with the North London, the Great Northern, the Northwestern, the Great Western, the Great Eastern railways, and others, as to receive deliveries of live stock in the best condition, and without intermediate driving through the streets; contains accommodation for 6,616 bullocks, 34,980 sheep, 1,425 calves, and 900 pigs, besides resting-places for 3,000 bullocks and 8,160 sheep; includes slaughter-houses, a meat-market, water-posts, and other appliances; has, in the centre, a clock-tower, 150 feet high, surrounded by banking-houses, railway-offices, an electric-telegraph station, and other business apartments; and has also two taverns at the N side, and public houses at the angles. Both business and amusements are connected with the Agricultural Hall, in Liverpool-road. This was erected in 1863, principally for the annual show of the Smithfield Cattle Club; presents a frontage with great entrance arch, flanked by rather peculiar towers, each 95 feet high; measures 380 feet in length, and 200 feet in width; has galleries, 34 feet wide, and iron arched roofs; includes exhibition courts, an implement court, and refreshment rooms; and is used occasionally for concerts, balls, and public meetings.

Two chief public buildings, in the parish, are the Model prison, in Caledonian road, and the City prison, in Holloway; and these, at the census of 1861, had respectively 534 and 386 inmates. The Model prison was built in 1842, at a cost of £35,000; occupies an area of 6½ acres; contains 520 cells, each 13 feet long, 17 wide and 9 high; has five ranges of exercise yards; and was established for the double purpose of a prison and of a reformatory for convicts. The prisoners are supplied with books from a library of about 2,000 volumes; and, in 1853, they made 5,700 pairs of shoes and 4,000 jackets and trousers, and wove 40,000 yards of prison cloth and nearly 20,000 yards of other fabrics. The City prison was erected in 1854, at a cost of £92,650; occupies an area of about ten acres, surrounded by a wall 18 feet high; has a castellated Gothic front, copied from Warwick castle; comprises six wings, radiating from a central tower; contains accommodation for 373 male and 65 female prisoners; is all warmed by hot water; and each cell measures 13 feet by 7, and receives a constant supply of fresh air by means of a ventilating shaft. Other public buildings are the Clerkenwell new county court, the modern Vestry hall, and a Metropolitan police station; and others will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs. A statue of Sir Hugh Middleton, on Islington-green, the gift of Sir M. Peto, with drinking fountains by subscription, was inaugurated in 1862. The statue is of marble, 3½ feet high, from the chisel of the late Mr. Thomas; and stands on a broad granite pedestal, on each

of two sides of which is a marble figure of a boy pouring water from a vase.

The places of worship within the parish, at the census of 1851, were 14 of the Church of England, with 15,548 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 600 s.; 1 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 1,000 s.; 13 of Independents, with 5,739 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 870 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,886 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 459 s.; 1 undefined, with 600 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 300 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 350 s. But, at the beginning of 1866, there were 35 belonging to the Church of England, and 40 in connexion with other denominations. Some of the places of worship, and likewise some other edifices, are noticed in the articles HIGHBURY, HOLLOWAY, CANONBURY, BALLSPOND, and BATTLEBRIDGE. The parish church, or church of St. Mary, was built in 1751–4, on the site of a previous one of 1483; is a brick structure, with tower and spire; and contains two brasses, and monuments to Lady Owen, Dr. Hawes, Aubert of Highbury, Bishop Blackburn, Poole, the founder of the small-pox hospital, the learned Dr. Cave, and Sir Richard Cloudesley. The churchyard contains the graves of Osborne, the bookseller, Earlom, the engraver, and Nichols, the editor of the Gentlemen's Magazine. The other churches of the establishment were built chiefly in the years from 1823 to 1865; and most of them are handsome or elegant structures. A church which afterwards became that of the Presbyterian Church in England was built in 1834. A United Presbyterian church, at Highbury, was built in 1863; is a neat edifice, in the Anglo-Italian style, with tower and spire; and was preceded, for two or three years, by the temporary occupancy of a public hall. Five of the Independent chapels date from 1730, 1783, 1801, 1825, and 1835; others are quite recent; and several are ornamental. One of the Baptist chapels, that in Cross-street, was built in 1855. The Wesleyan chapel in Liverpool-road was built in 1827; and that in Mildmay Park was built in 1863, at a cost of £5,170, and is an edifice of Kentish rag and Bath stone, in the decorated English style. The Wesleyan Association chapel, now designated the United Free Methodist chapel, was built in 1842. The chapel of the Catholic and Apostolic church was built in 1834. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1843. A Unitarian chapel, called Unity church, for a congregation previously meeting in Carter-lane, in the City, was built in 1862, at a cost of upwards of £10,000; is a cruciform edifice, in Italianized decorated English style, with broad nave, narrow aisles, and shallow semi-octagonal chancel; and has a handsome tower, with double buttresses, surmounted by a spire 120 feet high. The ultramarine cemetery is situated at Finchley; was opened in 1854; and comprises 30 acres, purchased for £9,000.

The schools in the parish, at the census of 1851, were 26 public day schools, with 5,716 scholars; 209 private day schools, with 4,631 s.; and 31 Sunday schools, with 7,136 s. Eight of the public schools were national; 6 others were connected with the Church of England; 5 were British; 1 was Roman Catholic; 4 were unsectarian ragged schools; 1 was an orphan school; and 1 was a prison school. A new suite of national schools at the corner of Cross-street and Dorset-street, was built in 1862; is an edifice of yellow stock bricks, with red and black brick quoins and window arches; has Gothic-headed windows, and a bell-turret; and accommodates 130 boys and 120 girls. A new ragged school, for about 400 children, with reformatory work-shops, two play-grounds, and a separate building for domiciliary uses, was erected, in Copenhagen-street, in 1863. Other public schools also have been built since 1861; and there are parochial schools, with £160 a-year from endowment. Some of the private schools have a high character; and they may be said to inherit it from old times. Local historians relate that, toward the latter part of the 17th century, Islington appears to have become one great academy. Samuel Clarke, the learned orientalist, one of the editors of the Polyglott Bible, was a schoolmaster here about the middle of that century; and several of the ministers

ejected from the Church of England by the act of 1662, opened schools here, and sent forth distinguished pupils, among whom were Matthew Henry, Dr. Edmund Calamy, and Sir Joseph Jekyll.

Numerous institutions, scholastic, literary, philanthropic, and miscellaneous, are in the parish. The Royal Caledonian asylum was established in 1813, and incorporated in 1815, for supporting and educating the children of Scottish soldiers and sailors, who have died or been disabled, and the children of other indigent Scottish parents resident in the metropolis; stood originally in the neighbourhood of Hatton-garden, but stands now in Copenhagen Fields; was built there in 1823, at a cost of £10,000; has a tetrastyle Grecian portico, surmounted by a statue of St. Andrew; clothes its boys in the tartan costume; and, at the census of 1861, had 121 inmates. The Church missionary college, in the Upper street, was built in 1827, for the training of Church of England missionary students; and has capacity for 46 inmates. The Church Missionary's Children's Home, in Highbury Grove, was erected in 1853, at a cost of about £20,000; and, at the census of 1861, had 98 inmates. The Church of England training college, in Highbury-Park, was founded in 1849 for the training of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; is now an institution for educating candidates for the Christian ministry; and occupies premises which previously belonged to an Independent theological seminary, and which were altered and enlarged. St. Joseph's Retreat, on Highgate Hill, is a Roman Catholic institution; and, at the census of 1861, had 20 inmates. The literary and scientific institution is proprietorial, but has also many annual members; and maintains weekly lectures, for half the year, in literature and science. The Barnsbury literary institute is of similar character, and has an average of about 500 members. There are also two working men's institutes, a Church of England's young men's society, and a mutual improvement society. The London fever hospital, in Liverpool-road, was built in 1850; succeeded a previous edifice of about 40 years' duration at King'scross; is a spacious structure, well-adapted to the prevention and cure of contagious fever; has an income of about £3,000; and, at the census of 1861, had 44 inmates. The small-pox hospital, on Highgate-Hill, was erected in 1850, at a cost of about £20,000; also succeeded a previous edifice, of long duration, at King'scross; has an income of about £1,600; and possesses capacity for 70 patients. Another hospital, called the Great Northern, is in Caledonian-road; and, at the census of 1861, had 18 inmates. Whittington college, a magnificent charitable foundation, in the Archway-road at Highgate, is within Islington parish; several suites of alms-houses are in various parts of the parish; and the school and alms-houses of Lady Owen within Clerkenwell belong partly to Islington. The total of endowed charities is nominally less than £1,000 a-year; but the amount actually distributed yearly through their medium, is upwards £15,000. A valuable fund was left, in 1517, by Cloudesley, for endowing a chantry, which has ceased to exist; and this fund, by virtue of an act of parliament in 1811, has been applied to the repairing and maintaining of four Establishment churches. Three other institutions are the Islington workhouse, the Islington Infant poorhouse, and the Clerkenwell Infant poorhouse; and these, at the census of 1861, had respectively 413, 140, and 181 inmates.

Islington was once noted for its springs. Certain spas, near the quondam village, but within Clerkenwell parish, were discovered, in 1683, by one Sadler, in a garden belonging to a house which he had opened as a music-room, and which afterwards became a theatre; and these waters gave that place the name of Sadler's wells. Another spa, which came to be called Islington spa, or New Tunbridge wells, was in repute at the time of Sadler's discovery; and it is a very light chalybeate water, much resembling that of the springs of Tunbridge. Noted taverns and tea-gardens also were in Islington; and one, called White-Conduit-house, derived its name from a conduit belonging to London charter-house. Coins of

the year 110, Roman weapons, and other Roman relics were found, in 1845, near White-Conduit-house; and a stone, with a Roman inscription, was found in a field adjacent to Caledonian-road. Traces of a Roman camp, supposed to have been that of Suetonius Paulinus, previous to his victory over Boadicea at Battlebridge, existed till recently in the vicinity of Barnsbury Park. A Roman station was at Highbury, and served as a summer camp for the garrison of London; and the Roman Ermine-street went through the parish, probably at or near the Highbury station. A moated seat of the priors of St. John stood near Highbury Barn, and was demolished by Jack Straw's mob. A mansion at Canonbury, built about 1362, belonged to the priors of St. Bartholomew, and had attached to it a structure of later date, called Canonbury Tower, which was a resort of Queen Elizabeth for hunting, and afterwards was partly occupied by Oliver Goldsmith and several other literati. A small chapel to a lepers' hospital, at Ballspond, built in the 12th century, and belonging to St. Bartholomew's hospital, was taken down so late as 1847. Some noted old houses stood on Henry VIII.'s walk, leading to Newington-Green; an old mansion of the Fishers, called Fisher House, stood in the Lower-road; an old seat of the Fowlers of Barnsbury stood in Cross-street; an old timbered house stood on the spot afterwards occupied by the "Queen's Head;" and the house of Raleigh stood on the spot afterwards occupied by the "Pied Bull." Very many notable persons figure in connexion with the parish, as incumbents, residents, or natives. The chief of these, in addition to some which have been already mentioned, are Bishop Stillingfleet; Dr. William Cave; Bishop Wilson; G. Morland, the painter; Topham, known as the strong man; Pepys, author of the "Diary;" Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe;" Cruden, author of the "Concordance;" Dr. Pitcairn; Newland, the bank cashier; Browne, the founder of the Brownists; Mrs. Robinson, the translator of the "Death of Abel;" John Henderson, the tragedian; Mrs. Cowley, author of the "Belle's Stratagem;" Colley Cibber; Thomas Paine, author of the "Rights of Man;" Bagford, the antiquary; Edmund Halley, the astronomer; Dr. Price; the Rev. John Palmer; and the poets Collins, Lamb, and Rogers.

The parish is ecclesiastically divided into nineteen charges with defined limits, and five with undefined limits. The nineteen defined, together with their respective pop. in 1861, are St. Mary-Islington, 13,218; St. Stephen, New North-road, 7,321; St. Peter, Riverlane, 13,509; Christchurch, Highbury, 3,229; St. James, Lower Holloway, 5,563; St. Clement, Barnsbury, 5,000; St. Luke, West Holloway, 3,500; St. Philip, Arlington-square, 9,015; St. John, Upper Holloway, 7,286; St. Mark, Tollington Park, 4,873; St. Mary, Hornsey-Rise, 2,000; St. Paul, Ballspond, with St. John Baptist, Gloucester-road, 11,789; St. Matthew, Essex-road, with Rosemary-Branch chapel, 6,791; St. Jude, Mildmay Park, 6,620; Holy Trinity, Cloudesley-square, 6,504; All Saints, Kings-cross, 17,489; St. Andrew, Thornhill-square, 6,193; St. Michael, 5,182; and St. Thomas, 5,598. The five with undefined limits are St. Bartholomew; the Chapel of Ease, Holloway; St. George, Tufnell Park; St. Augustine, Highbury New Park; and St. Barnabas, Benwell-road. St. Mary-Islington is the old or original parochial charge; the Chapel of Ease, Holloway, dates from 1814; St. James, St. Paul, and Holy Trinity, were constituted in 1830; and all the others range in date from 1839 till 1865. St. Mary-Islington is a vicarage, and all the others are p. curacies, in the diocese of London. Value of St. Mary-Islington, £1,400; of St. Stephen, of St. Luke, of St. Mark, of St. George, each £400; of St. Peter and of St. Jude, each £400; of Christchurch, £550; of St. James, £700; of St. Clement, £150; of St. Philip, £355; of St. John, £600; of St. Mary, Hornsey-Rise, and of St. Matthew-with-Rosemary-Branch, each £350; of St. Paul-with-St. John Baptist, £420; of Holy Trinity, £435; of All Saints, of St. Andrew, of St. Michael, of St. Thomas, and of St. Bartholomew, each £300; of the Chapel of Ease, £450; of St. Augustine and St. Barnabas, not reported. Pa-

trons of St. Mary-Islington, Christchurch, St. Luke, St. Philip, St. John, St. Mary-Hornsey-Rise, St. Paul-with-St. John Baptist, Holy Trinity, St. Michael, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and St. George, Trustees; of St. Stephen, St. Peter, St. James, and the Chapel of Ease, the Vicar of St. Mary-Islington; of St. Clement, G. Cubitt, Esq.; of St. Mark, the Incumbent of St. John; of St. Matthew and St. Jude, the Incumbent of St. Paul; of All Saints and St. Andrew, the Incumbent of Holy Trinity; of St. Augustine and St. Barnabas, not reported.

The district, or poor-law union, is conterminous with the parish; is administered under a local act; and is divided into the sub-districts of Islington-West and Islington-East, by a line drawn from the corner of Liverpool-road, along High-street, Upper-street, Lower Holloway, and Upper Holloway, to Highgate. Acres, 1,228 and 1,889. Pop. in 1861, 75,442 and 79,899. Houses, 9,427 and 11,277. Poor-rates in 1863, £52,779. Marriages in 1863, 1,400; births, 6,094,—of which 224 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,340,—of which 1,863 were at ages under 5 years, and 46 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 10,901; births, 41,915; deaths, 26,009.

ISLINGTON, Norfolk. See TILNEY-CUM-ISLINGTON.

ISLIP, a village and a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton. The village stands on the river Nen, adjacent to the Peterborough railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WNW of Thrapston; and has a post-office under Thrapston. The parish comprises 1,370 acres. Real property, £3,166. Pop., 627. Houses, 135. The manor belongs to W. B. Stopford, Esq. The manufacture of rush collars and matting is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £377.* Patron, Mrs. W. Stopford. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and crocketed spire; and was restored in 1854. There are a national school, and charities £111.

ISLIP, a village and a parish in Bicester district, Oxford. The village stands on the river Ray, near its influx to the Cherwell, and adjacent to the Oxford and Bletchley railway, 6 miles NNE of Oxford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Oxford. The parish comprises 1,960 acres. Real property, £4,134. Pop., 683. Houses, 153. The manor was known to the Saxons as Githalepe; belonged, in King Ethelred's time, to the Crown; was given, by Edward the Confessor, to the abbot and monks of Westminster; and belongs now to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The manor house or palace was the birthplace of Edward the Confessor; was, for a short time in 1326, the residence of Isabel of France; and afterwards went so completely to decay that the vestiges of it were matter of modern discovery. A chapel connected with it stood, as a barn, till 1780; and a font, removed from that chapel, and now at Middleton-Stony, is said to have been the font in which Edward the Confessor was baptized. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £398.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is variously transition-Norman, decorated English, and later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with handsome tower; and was restored, in 1861, at a cost of about £1,800. The churchyard contains the grave, and a granite monument, of Dr. Buckland. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a Free school. Bishop Ravis, Dean Vincent, Aglionby, a translator of the Bible, and Heylin, the author of the "Cosmographie," were rectors.

ISMERE, a hamlet in Churchill parish, Worcester; 3 miles NNE of Kidderminster. Ismere House is the seat of W. Trow, Esq.

ISMORLAIS, a hamlet in Llannon parish, Carmarthen; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Llanelly.

ISMNYDD, a township in Llanaber parish, Merioneth; near Barmouth. Pop., 354.

ISMNYDD, a township in Llanyll parish, Merioneth; near Bala. It contains the hamlets of Llidiarde and Rhyducha. Real property, £1,593. Pop., 543.

ISOMBRIDGE, a township in Ercall-Magna parish, Salop; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wellington. Pop., 184.

ISON-GREEN. See HYSOON-GREEN.

ISSA-CEFNRRHOS. See CEFNRRHOS.

ISSACOED, or ISYCOED, a chapelry in Holt parish, Denbigh; near the river Dee and the boundary with Cheshire, 3 miles SSW of Holt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ E of Wrexham r. station. It contains the townships of Dutton-Difeth, Dutton-Cacca, Dutton-y-Bran, Ridley, and Sutton; and its post-town is Holt, under Wrexham. Acres, 3,595. Real property, £5,245. Pop., 482. Houses, 103. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £79.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

ISSAYNDRE, a township in Llanbadarn-fawr parish, Cardigan; near Aberystwith. Real property, £795. Pop., 360. Houses, 89.

ISSELS (Str.), a village and a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke. The village stands on Carmarthen Bay, 3 miles N of Tenby r. station; and is a resort for sea-bathing. The parish comprises 3,740 acres of land, and 90 of water. Post-town, Tenby. Real property, £9,549; of which £4,743 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,784; in 1861, 2,022. Houses, 403. The increase of pop. arose from resort for sea-bathing, from the opening of a coal mine, and from the establishment of a blast furnace for iron. The property is divided among a few. Kilgetty was a seat of the Pictons, and is now a farmhouse. An export trade, in minerals, is carried on at Saundersfoot Pier. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £114.* Patron, the Chapter of St. David's. The church is small; has a tall square tower; and was recently in very bad condition. There is an endowed school, with £15 a-year.

ISSELS-HAROLDSTON (Str.). See HAROLDSTON.

ISSEY (Str.), a village and a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall. The village stands near the estuary of the Camel, 3 miles SSE of Padstow, and 10 WNW of Bodmin r. station; and has a post-office designated St. Issey, Cornwall, and fairs on the 1st Monday of June and the 1st Monday of Oct. The parish comprises 4,720 acres of land, and 145 of water. Real property, £5,864; of which £200 are in quarries. Pop., 756. Houses, 148. The property is much subdivided. Halwyn House, now reduced to mere traces, was a seat of the Champernowens. St. Issey Beacon is a conspicuous landmark. Veins of lead and copper ore were discovered in 1832. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £279.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is ancient, and was reported in 1859 as not good. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Bryanites.

ISSINGTON, a hamlet in Binstead parish, Hants; on the river Wey, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Alton.

ISURUM. See ALDBOROUGH, Yorkshire.

ISYCOED, a township in Penegoes parish, Montgomery; on the river Dovey, 2 miles ENE of Machynlleth. Real property, £1,265. Pop., 369.

ISYCOED, Denbigh. See ISSACOED.

ISYFORDD, a township in Llysfaen parish, Carnarvon; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Abergale. Pop., 105.

ISYGARREG, or ISCARNEG, a township in Machynlleth parish, Montgomery; on the river Dovey, 4 miles NE of Machynlleth. Real property, £1,705; of which £20 are in fisheries. Pop., 402. Houses, 93.

ITCHEN. See ITCHEIN.

ITCHENOR (West), a parish in Westhampton district, Sussex; on Chichester harbour, 4 miles SW of Chichester r. station. Post-town, Chichester. Acres, 782; of which 235 are water. Real property, £1,105. Pop., 167. Houses, 38. The property belongs chiefly to Lord George Lennox and W. M. Brdger, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £170. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English, and has a wooden belfry.

ITCHIN (THE), a river of Hants. It rises near Alresford; runs westward, past Itchin-Stoke and Itchin-Abbas, to Kingsworthy; and proceeds thence south-westward, past Winchester, Twyford, and Bishop-Stoke, to the E side of the head of Southampton water. It has an entire course of about 25 miles; and, so early as 1215,

it was made navigable to Winchester, a distance of 13 miles, by Bishop Godfrey de Lacy.

ITCHIN, or **ITCHIN-FERRY**, a village in Hants; at the river Itchin's mouth, 1 mile E of Southampton. It is thought, by some writers, to have been the place where Edward the Elder, in 907, made his treaty with the Danes; and it has now a post-office, of the name of Itchin-Ferry, under Southampton.

ITCHIN-ABBAS, a village and a parish in Winchester district, Hants. The village stands on the river Itchin, 3½ miles WNW of Alresford r. station; and has a post-office under Alresford. The parish comprises 2,100 acres. Real property, £2,719. Pop., 214. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Ashburton. A small priory formerly was here; and part of it is now included in a mansion. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £468.* Patron, Rev. W. W. Spicer. The church was built in 1863, on the site of a previous church of true Norman character; and is itself in the Norman style, cruciform, 58 feet long from E to W, and 46 along the transept. There is a school with £11 from endowment.

ITCHIN-FERRY. See **ITCHIN**.

ITCHING (THE). See **ITCHIN (THE)**.

ITCHINGFIELD, a village and a parish in Horsham district, Sussex. The village stands 1 mile W of a junction of railways, and 3 SW by W of Horsham; and it is connected with the hamlet of Barnes-Green. The parish includes both the village and the hamlet, and comprises 2,470 acres. Post-town, Horsham. Real property, £1,764. Pop., 377. Houses, 62. The land belongs chiefly to Sir Percy F. Shelley, Bart., and Charles Chitty, Esq. A dense forest was around the parsonage in the early part of last century, and gave refuge to some of the persons attainted for the Scotch rebellion of 1715. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £400.* Patron, Miss Louisa Scott. The church is Saxon or early Norman; has a rude low timber tower, seemingly of the late decorated period; and contains a handsome modern font. A very ancient font was, not long ago, exhumed from the churchyard. There are a national school, and charities £16.

ITCHING-STOKE. See **ITCHIN-STOKE**.

ITCHINGSWELL, or **ECCHINSWELL**, a village and a parish in Kingsclere district, Hants. The village stands 2 miles WNW of Kingsclere, and 5 SE of Newbury r. station; and has a post-office under Newbury. The parish comprises 2,319 acres. Real property, £2,494. Pop., 452. Houses, 95. The manor belongs to the Earl of Carnarvon. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Sydmonton, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Kingsclere. The church is ancient. There is an Independent chapel.

ITCHINGTON, a tything in Tytherington parish, Gloucester; 3 miles SE of Thornbury. Acres, 560. Real property, £1,699. Pop., 149.

ITCHINGTON (BISHOPS). See **BISHOPS-ITCHINGTON**.

ITCHINGTON (LONG), a village and a parish in Southern district, Warwick. The village stands on the river Ichene or Watergall, near the Warwick and Nepton canal, 2 miles NNW of Southam and 2 S of Marton r. station; and has a post-office under Rugby. The parish contains also the hamlets of Stoney-Thorpe and Bascote. Acres, 4,510. Real property, £8,636. Pop. in 1851, 1,216; in 1861, 1,150. Houses, 271. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Odingsells; passed through several hands to Dudley Earl of Leicester, who here entertained Queen Elizabeth on her way to Kenilworth; and belongs now to Lord Leigh and the Earl of Aylesford. The parish is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £210. Patron, J. D. Ellis, Esq., three turns, and Lord Leigh, one turn. The church is very ancient; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and was restored in 1866. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists, a neat national school of 1855, and charities £31. St. Wulfstan was a native.

ITCHIN-STOKE, a parish, with a village, in Alresford district, Hants; on the river Itchin, 2 miles WNW of Alresford r. station. Post-town, Alresford. Acres, 2,921. Real property, £2,475. Pop., 295. Houses, 56. The manor belongs to Lord Ashburton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £260.* Patron, Lord Ashburton. The church is modern, and has a tower. There is a national school.

ITHANCESTRE. See **BRADWELL**, Maldon, Essex.

ITHON (THE), a river of Radnorshire. It rises near the boundary with Montgomeryshire; and runs about 30 miles southward to the Wye, at Pont-ar-Ithon, 4½ miles NNW of Builth.

ITONFIELD, a township in Hesket-in-the-Forest parish, Cumberland; 3 miles SW by S of Carlisle. Acres, 2,940. Real property, £2,372. Pop., 241. Houses, 45.

ITTERINGHAM, a village and a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Bure, 4 miles NW of Aylsham, and 12 NE of Elmham r. station; and has a post-office under Norwich. The parish comprises 1,442 acres. Real property, £2,179. Pop., 364. Houses, 74. The property belongs chiefly to the Earl of Orford and the Marquis of Lothian. The living is a rectory united with the rectory of Mannington, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £272.* Patron, the Earl of Orford. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and is good. The ruins of a small chapel are near the church. There is a charity of two acres of land.

ITTON, a hamlet in South Tawton parish, Devon; 3 miles E of Okehampton.

ITTON, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; 3 miles WNW of Chepstow r. station. It includes the hamlet of Howick; and its post-town is Chepstow. Acres, 1,738. Real property, £2,106. Pop., 196. Houses, 34. The manor, with Itton Court, belongs to W. Curr, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £153. Patron, W. Curr, Esq. The church is ancient and good. Charities, £14.

ITUNA. See **EDEN (THE)**.

IVE. See **IVE (Sr.)**.

IVECHURCH. See **IVYCHURCH**.

IVEGILL, or **HIGHHEAD**, a township-chapelry in Dalston parish, Cumberland; in Inglewood forest, 3½ miles SW of Southwaite r. station, and 9 S by E of Carlisle. Post-town, Dalston, under Carlisle. Real property, £1,745. Pop., 126. Houses, 30. Highhead Castle here belonged to the Harclases, the Dacres, the L'Englises, and others; and has left some remains. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £80. Patron, the Vicar of Dalston.

IVEL (THE), a river partly of Herts, but chiefly of Beds. It rises in two head-streams, the one originating near Baldock in Herts, the other a little N of Dunstable in Beds; it makes a junction of these head-streams at Langford, 2½ miles S of Biggleswade; and it runs thence northward, past Biggleswade, to the Ouse at Tempsford. Its length of course is about 30 miles. It is naturally navigable up to Biggleswade; and it connects with artificial navigation thence upward to Shefford.

IVEL (THE), Somerset. See **YEO (THE)**.

IVELCHESTER. See **ILCHESTER**.

IVER, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Eton district, Bucks. The village stands on the river Colne, near the Grand Junction canal and the boundary with Middlesex, 1½ mile WNW of Drayton r. station, and 2½ SSW of Uxbridge; dates from ancient times; takes its name from Sir Roger de Ivery, who came in with William the Conqueror; is a scattered place; was once a market-town; has still a fair on 10 and 11 July; is a seat of courts leet and baron; and has a post-office under Uxbridge. The parish comprises 6,149 acres. Real property, £15,336; of which £18 are in fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 1,985; in 1861, 2,114. Houses, 429. The property is subdivided. Thorney Farm is said to have been a residence of Oliver Cromwell. Richings Park, now the seat of C. Meeking, Esq., was the residence of Lord Bathurst, frequented by the most distinguished wits of his time; passed from him to the Earl of Hertford; and was frequented, under the auspices of Lady Hertford, by all

the poets of her time. A walk adjoining it is specially associated with the memory of Pope, and bears the name of Pope's Walk. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £115.* Patron, C. Meeking, Esq. The church was restored in 1843, at a cost of £2,800; and contains monuments to Sir George and Sir Edward Salter, carvers to Charles I. The p. curacy of Iver-Heath is a separate benefice. There are an endowed national school, and charities £117.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 17,380. Pop., 5,787. Houses, 1,204. IVER, Hants. See IROD.

IVER-HEATH, a chapelry in Iver parish, Bucks; 2½ miles WSW of Uxbridge town and r. station. It was constituted in 1862; and it has a post-office under Uxbridge. Pop., about 600. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £100. Patron, C. Meeking, Esq. The church was built in 1862, at a cost of £2,400; and is in the decorated English style. There is an infant school.

IVE (Sr.), a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; on the river Lynher, 4 miles SW of Callington, and 5 NE of Liskeard r. station. It has a post-office under Liskeard. Acres, 5,780. Real property, £6,048; of which £850 are in mines, and £34 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,013; in 1861, 2,593. Houses, 472. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of mining operations. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £362.* Patron, the Crown. The church is chiefly of the 14th century; has one transept, a handsome tower, and a fine chancel; and contains good sedilia, a piscina, and a monument to Sir Boucher Wray. There are dissenting chapels, and charities £10.

IVES (Sr.), a bay in Redruth and Penzance districts, and a sea-port town, a parish, and a sub-district in Penzance district, Cornwall. The bay commences at the mouth of the river Hayle, adjacent to the town of Hayle; expands suddenly into half-moon form, with exposure to the NNW; measures about 4½ miles across the entrance, between St. Ives Head on the W and Godrevy Head and Island on the E; measures about 2½ miles from Hayle bar to a line drawn across the entrance; has anchorage, outside of St. Ives pier, in 6 fathoms; is swept by spring tides rising 20 feet 10 inches,—by neap tides rising 15 feet 8 inches; lies all exposed, except at St. Ives harbour, to N winds; and suffers impediment from moving sands. The view of it, from the mouth of Hayle river, is very beautiful. The sides of it, as seen there, have the form of two crescents; and they curve round in sandy shore, overhung by cliffs, and terminate picturesquely in the promontory heads of St. Ives and Godrevy. The harbour in it for St. Ives town is a recess on the S side of St. Ives promontory, bounded on the S by Pendenolver Point; but in former times was much choked with drifting sands, brought in by NW winds. A small old pier ran into the harbour at the middle of the N side, but was very much exposed, and has disappeared. A new and commodious pier, on the same side but further to the E, was constructed, in 1767, by Smeaton; and has such direction as to give important shelter. An extension of this pier, in the form of a breakwater, was commenced in 1818; and, if completed, would have given protection, at spring tides, to 200 large vessels; but, after involving a cost of about £5,000, was abandoned. A harbour of refuge was afterwards projected; and the plans for this figure largely in a parliamentary report of 1853, and have, for their chief feature, a breakwater 2,000 feet long, running south-eastward from a spot considerably seaward of Smeaton's pier. The harbour has a lighthouse and a battery.

The town stands contiguous to the harbour, at the terminus of a branch of the Cornwall railway, 4 miles NW of Hayle. It is said to have derived its name from St. Ia, Hya, or Iva, the daughter of an Irish chieftain, and companion of St. Piran in his missionary expedition to Cornwall. Tradition says that, about the year 460, St. Piran landed at Pendinas, where there was a royal court; that St. Ia induced a magnate of the court to build a

church on the spot where the town of St. Ives afterwards arose; and that she was buried there. But the original town stood on the promontory eastward of the present town; and is believed, from substructions and ruined walls found beneath the sand, to have been overwhelmed by sand-drifts. The place was known, at Domesday, as part of Luddham or Luggyanleese. Even the modern town is described by Leland as, in his time, "sorely oppressed or over-covered with sands;" and it lost nearly a third of its inhabitants, in 1647, by ravages of plague; but it has escaped all visitations of cholera. A ship, in 1780, with 250 Hessian troops on board, sailing to America, became crippled off Charleston, was driven thence in distress by a W wind, and came right into St. Ives harbour. Jonathan Toup, the editor of Longinus, was a native.

The town, as seen from the neighbourhood, particularly in the approach from Hayle, looks very picturesque, and has been thought, as to both its own appearance and that of its environs, to resemble a Greek village. Nor does it really want a sort of Greek-like character; and, though improved and extending, it is very irregularly built, and consists chiefly of narrow streets, or rather lanes. The shores and sea-board near it abound with objects interesting to naturalists; and the lands adjacent swell and bristle with rugged rock-strewn hills. A logan stone is on a summit of one of these hills, called Rosewall, situated to the SW. A granite pyramid, erected in 1782, by the eccentric John Knill, Esq., and originally intended by him as a mausoleum for himself, crowns another eminence 545 feet high, situated to the S. Tregenna, the seat of H. L. Stephens, Esq., a castellated edifice of 1774, stands at the N foot of that hill, and commands a fine prospect of the bay. The town has a head post-office, designated St. Ives, Cornwall, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, two chief inns, a town-hall, an institute with public news-room, a custom-house, a coast-guard station, a church, four dissenting chapels, national schools, and charities £8. The branch railway to it leaves the main Cornwall line at St. Ives-road station, is about 4 miles long, and was opened in 1865. The church stands close to the beach; is of the time of Henry V. and Henry VI.; has a tower 90 feet high; was restored in 1859 and previous years; and contains a curious font and many ancient mural monuments. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and a fair is held on 29 Nov. Brewing, ship-building, pilchard fishing, and trade and commerce in connexion with neighbouring mines of tin and copper, are carried on. The pilchard fishing yields from 12,000 to 20,000 hogsheds a-year; taints the air with effluvia from the cellars; and makes large exports to the Mediterranean. The principal mines whence trade is drawn are the Trelyvan, the Trenwith, and the St. Ives, all called consols; and the last is situated close to the town, yields large produce, and has a lode of extraordinary size, known as the Carbona. The port includes Hayle, Portreath, and St. Agnes as sub-ports. The vessels belonging to it, at the beginning of 1864, were 70 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 1,370 tons; 98 large sailing-vessels, of aggregately 10,333 tons; and 1 steam-vessel, of 173 tons. The town is a borough by prescription; was first chartered by Charles I.; is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors; sent two members to parliament prior to the reform act; and now sends one. The municipal limits are coterminous with those of St. Ives parish; and the parliamentary limits include also the parishes of Towednick and Uny-Lelant. Acres of the m. borough, 1,376; of the p. borough, 8,597. Real property, in 1860, of the m. borough, £17,728,—of which £1,865 were in mines, and £27 in gas-works; of the p. borough, £33,490,—of which £12,059 were in mines, and £30 in quarries. Parliamentary electors, in 1863, 524; of whom 107 were free-men. Pop. of the m. borough, in 1851, 6,525; in 1861, 7,027. Houses, 1,453. Pop. of the p. borough, in 1861, 10,353. Houses, 2,116.

The parish includes the chapelry of Halsetown, which was constituted in 1846, and is a separate charge. The parochial living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter.

Value, £160.* Patron, the Vicar of Lelant.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of St. Ives, Towednack, and Zennor. Acres, 8,899. Pop. in 1851, 8,500; in 1861, 8,967. Houses, 1,814.

IVES (Sr.), a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Huntingdon. The town stands on the river Ouse, at the junction of the Cambridge and Huntingdon railway with the branch thence to March, 5 miles E. of Huntingdon; took its name from Ivo, a Persian bishop, who made a missionary tour through England, and died here about the end of the 8th century; was known, at Domesday, as Sleppe; suffered devastation by fire, in 1689, to the value of upwards of £13,070; consists now, for the most part, of modern buildings; is subject, in its lower parts, to floodings by the Ouse; and has a head post-office; a railway station, with telegraph, two banking-offices, four chief inns, a six-arched bridge over the river, a police station, a public hall, a church, seven dissenting chapels, a national school, a British school, a workhouse, and charities £88. The bridge is said to have been erected by the abbots of Ramsey; and it has, over one of its piers, an ancient building, supposed to have been originally a chapel, and now used as a public house. The public hall bears the name of the Institution; was erected, in 1848, at a cost of £1,000; and has an apartment 60 feet long, 30 wide, and 18 high. The church is later English, of the 15th century, with a W tower; and stands close to the river. The original church is supposed to have stood over the grave of Bishop Ivo; another church, on the same site, was erected, in 970, by Ednoth, abbot of Ramsey; a Benedictine priory, a cell to Ramsey abbey, was founded here, in 1017, by Earl Adelmarr; and both the church and the priory offices were burnt in 1207, and afterwards re-built. The Independent chapel or Free church, on Market-hill, was built in 1865, at a cost of £4,000; is in the decorated English style; and has a tower and spire 150 feet high. The national school was built in 1846; is in the Tudor style; and accommodates 150 boys and 150 girls. The workhouse is on the London road, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the town, within the parish of Hemingford-Grey; was built in 1838, at a cost of about £4,000; and has capacity for about 400 inmates. The cemetery is on the N outskirts of the town, and was opened in 1848. A weekly market is held on Monday; and well-frequented fairs are held on Whit-Monday and 11 Oct. Brewing and malting are carried on; and there are extensive flour-mills. Petty sessions are held every Monday. The Earl of Holland, fighting in the cause of Charles I., was taken at Huntingdon in 1648; and Oliver Cromwell had a residence here, called Sleppe Hall, now displaced by a number of new houses. Roger de St. Ives, an Augustinian monk, and Pratt, the author of "Gleanings," were natives. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3,522; in 1861, 3,321. Houses, 708.

The parish comprises 2,330 acres. Real property, £17,371; of which £270 are in railways, and £120 in gas-works. Pop. in 1861, 3,395. Houses, 722. The manor belongs to the Duke of Manchester. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapels of Old Hurst and Woodhurst, in the diocese of Ely. Value, not reported. Patrons, B. F. Ansley and G. J. Ansley, Esqs., and the Trustees of the late G. Ansley, Esq.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Houghton, Witton, Hemingford-Abbotts, Hemingford-Grey, Fen-Stanton, Hilton, and Holywell-cum-Needingworth. Acres, 17,230. Pop., 8,144. Houses, 1,757.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Warboys, containing the parishes of Warboys, Old Hurst, Broughton, Wistow, and Bury; the sub-district of Somersham, containing the parishes of Somersham, Colne, Bluntisham, Woodhurst, and Pidley-cum-Fenton; and the Cambridgeshire sub-district of Swavesey, containing the parishes of Swavesey, Over, Lolworth, Boxworth, Conington, and Fen-Drayton. Acres, 62,930. Poor-rates in 1863, £10,429. Pop. in 1851, 20,594; in 1861, 19,654. Houses, 4,266. Marriages in 1863, 135; births, 698,—of which 42 were illegitimate; deaths, 512,—of which 218 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at

ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,396; births, 6,759; deaths, 4,120. The places of worship, in 1851, were 24 of the Church of England, with 5,787 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 850 s.; 13 of Baptists, with 4,017 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 650 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 130 s.; 4 of Wesleyans, with 1,390 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 577 s.; 3 undefined, with 629 s.; and 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 60 s. The schools were 31 public day schools, with 2,644 scholars; 46 private day schools, with 915 s.; 39 Sunday schools, with 3,544 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 2 s.

IVES BAY (Sr.). See Ives (Sr.), Cornwall.

IVES ROAD (Sr.), a railway station in Cornwall; on the West Cornwall railway, near the village of St. Erth, and at the junction of the branch line to St. Ives, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Redruth.

IVESTONE, a township in Lanchester parish, Durham; near the Stanhope railway, 9 miles NW of Durham. It contains the hamlets of Crook, Hall, and High Brooms, and part of the village of Leadgate. Acres, 1,925. Real property, 11,046; of which £2,220 are in mines, and £1,024 in ironworks. Pop. in 1851, 2,500; in 1861, 3,327. Houses, 613. The manor belonged anciently to Kieper hospital. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics; and there are schools connected with the ironworks.

IVINGHOE, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Leighton-Buzzard, and county of Buckingham. The town stands on the E border of the county, on Icknield-street, under the Chiltern hills, near the Northwestern railway and the Grand Junction canal, 2 miles SSE of Cheddington-Junction r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Tring; consists chiefly of two streets in the form of the letter T; and has a post-office under Tring, a town-hall, a church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £43. The town-hall is a handsome modern edifice, and is used for monthly petty sessions. The church dates from the time of Edward IV.; is a fine cruciform structure, with central tower and low spire; and contains a neat font, a richly carved oak pulpit, several monuments of the Duncombes, and an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies, long supposed to be for Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, but now believed to be for Peter de Chaceport, rector of Ivinghoe in the 13th century. A weekly market is held on Saturday; cattle fairs are held on 6 May and 17 Oct.; and the plaiting of straw is carried on.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Aston, St. Margaret's, and Rings-hall, and parts of the hamlets Seabrook, Horton, and Nettleden. Acres, 5,260. Real property, inclusive of the remaining parts of Seabrook, Horton, and Nettleden; £8,766. Rated property, exclusive of these parts, £6,375. Pop. in 1851, 2,024; in 1861, 1,849. Houses, 354. The property is not much divided. A lawn belonging to Earl Brownlow, and extending from the town towards Pitstone, has a very fine appearance. The view from the hills above the town is picturesque. A small Benedictine nunnery at St. Margaret's, now traceable by only some inequalities in the ground, is commonly said to have been founded in 1160, by Bishop Henry de Blois, but appears really to have been founded by his successor, Bishop Giffard of Winchester. An old rhyming tradition says, respecting one of the Hampdens and the Black Prince,

"Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe
Hampden of Hampden did forego,
For striking of ye Prince a blow,
And glad he might escapen so."

But neither the manor of Ivinghoe, nor that of Wing, nor that of Tring ever belonged to the Hampdens; so that the tradition is a mistake. Yet it has become memorable for furnishing, to Sir Walter Scott, the name "Ivanhoe" to one of the best of his novels. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £300.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. There are Wesleyan chapels in Aston and Horton.—The sub-district contains also Cheddington parish. Acres, 6,658. Pop., 2,477. Houses, 473.

IVINGTON, a chapelry in Leominster parish, Here-

ford; on a branch of the river Lug, 2½ miles SW of Leominster r. station. Post-town, Leominster. Real property, £2,315. Pop., 750. Houses, 155. The property is much subdivided. An ancient camp is on Brierley hills; was occupied by Owen Glendower; and has yielded coins of the 14th century. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Leominster. The church was built in 1843, and is in the pointed style. There is a national school.

IVONBROOK-GRANGE, a hamlet in Wirksworth parish, Derby; 4 miles WNW of Wirksworth. Pop., 32. Houses, 5. The land belongs to Lord Scarsdale.

IVY-BRIDGE, a village and a chapelry in Cornwood, Ermington, Harford, and Ugborough parishes, Devon. The village stands on the river Erme, in a romantic dell, under a hill 1,130 feet high, adjacent to the South Devon railway, near the S border of Dartmoor, 11 miles E by N of Plymouth; takes its name from an ancient one-arched bridge, formerly embowered in ivy; and has a head post-office, a railway station, with telegraph, several good inns and lodging-houses, a church of 1790, three dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a national school, and several paper and flour mills.—The chapelry was constituted in 1836. Pop. in 1851, 1,348. Houses, 261. Pop. of the Ermington portion, 1,024. Houses, 195. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, alternately Lady Rogers and W. Cotton, Esq. The scenery, particularly along the coast of the Erme, is highly picturesque. Warner, in his *Cornish Tour*, says respecting it,—“However warmed my fancy might have been by previous descriptions of the beauties of the river at Ivy-Brigg, the actual scene would have realized its most romantic dreams. I confessed that I never before had seen so much variety crowded into so short a distance:—

“Here might Contemplation imp
Her eagle plumes! The Poet here might hold
Sweet converse with the Muse! The curious sage,
Who comments on great Nature's ample tome,
Might find that volume here. For here are caves
Where rise those gurgling rills, that sing the song
Which contemplation loves. Here shadowy glades,
Where, through the tremulous foliage, darts the ray
That gilds the Poet's day-dream.”

IVY-CASTLE, a quadrang fortalice on the E coast of Guernsey; 1½ mile N of St. Peter. It is said to have been constructed, in 1036, by Robert Duke of Normandy; it appears to have been a place of considerable strength; and it is now represented by only ruined walls, traces of a fosse, and remains of an outer wall and vallum, enclosing about 4 acres.

IVY-CHURCH. See **ALDERBURY**.

IVY-CHURCH, or **IVECHURCH**, a parish in Romney-Marsh district, Kent; 3 miles NW of New Romney, and 3½ ESE of Appledore r. station. Post-town, New Romney, under Folkestone. Acres, 4,542. Real property, £12,515. Pop., 273. Houses, 50. The land is chiefly pasture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £450.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower.

IVY-CRAG, a projection of Loughrigg fell, in Westmoreland; overhanging Loughrigg tarn, 2½ miles WNW of Ambleside. It commands a charming view.

IVY-HATCH, a hamlet in Ightham parish, Kent; 3½ miles E of Sevenoaks.

IWADE, a village and a parish in Milton district, Kent. The village stands near the Sheerness railway, 3 miles N of Sittingbourne. The parish extends from Stangate creek to the Swale strait; consists mainly of embanked marsh; and has a quay at Funtun, on Stangate creek. Post-town, Milton, under Sittingbourne. Acres, 3,762; of which 390 are water. Real property,

£5,056. Pop. 182. Houses, 37. The property is subdivided. Oyster grounds are in the N. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £80. Patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is ancient, and a poor building. There is a national school.

IWERNE (THE), a rivulet of Dorset; rising on Iwerne down, and running 4 miles southward to the Stour at Stourpaine.

IWERNE-COURTNAY, a village and a parish in Blandford district, Dorset. The village stands on the Iwerne rivulet, under Hambleton hill, 2½ miles ENE of Shillington r. station, and 4½ NW of Blandford Forum; and has a post-office under Blandford. The parish includes also Farringdon chapelry and Ranston tything; and bears also the alternative name of Shroton. Acres, 1,953. Real property, £2,612. Pop., 620. Houses, 129. The manor belonged formerly to the Courtenays, and belongs now to Lord Rivers. Ranston House is a chief residence. Hambleton hill is crowned by an extensive ancient camp, either Roman or Danish, with two ramparts and ditches, and with outworks. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Farringdon, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £372.* Patron, Lord Rivers. The church was rebuilt in 1610, and has an ancient tower. There is an endowed school, with £20 a-year.

IWERNE-MINSTER, a village and a parish in Shaftesbury district, Dorset. The village stands near the head of the rivulet Iwerne, 3½ miles NE of Shillington r. station, and 5½ NW by N of Blandford-Forum; and has a post-office under Blandford. The parish comprises 2,984 acres. Rated property, £4,634. Pop., 712. Houses, 159. The property is divided among a few. Iwerne House is the seat of the Bowers. Iwerne down lies on the N. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £306. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is partly Norman; and has nave, aisles, and chancel, with a spire 162 feet high. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

IWERNE-STEEPLETON, or **PRESTON**, a parish in Blandford district, Dorset; on the rivulet Iwerne, 2½ miles E of Shillington r. station, and 3½ NW of Blandford-Forum. Post-town, Iwerne-Courtney, under Blandford. Acres, 773. Real property, £773. Pop., 59. Houses, 9. Steepleton House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £81. Patron, Lord Rivers. The church is ancient.

IXNING. See **EXNING**.

IXWORTH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Thingoe district, Suffolk. The village stands on the river Thet, near Icknield-street, 4 miles N of Thurston r. station, and 6½ NE of Bury-St. Edmunds; consists of two neat and well-built streets; was once a market-town; has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds, and a police station; and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish comprises 2,248 acres. Real property, £4,939. Pop., 1,074. Houses, 229. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Ixworth Abbey, belonged formerly to the Nortons, and belongs now to the Cartwrights. An Augustinian priory was founded here, about 1100, by Gilbert le Blund; and given, at the dissolution, to the Codringtons. Ixworth Abbey is a handsome brick mansion, and includes some portions of the priory buildings. Several stone coffins, and other antiquities, have been exhumed from the grounds. Roman coins and other Roman relics also have been found. There are chalk pits. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £101. Patron, Rev. Robert Cartwright. The church is good, has a tower, and contains a brass of 1567. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £65.—The sub-district contains also ten other parishes. Acres, 23,982. Pop., 6,250. Houses, 1,369.

IXWORTH-THORPE. See **THORPE-BY-IXWORTH**.

J

JACKFIELD, a village and a chapelry in Broseley parish, Salop. The village stands on the right bank of the river Severn, near Ironbridge r. station, and 1 mile NE of Broseley; and has a post-office under Wellington, Salop. The chapelry was constituted in 1862. Pop., about 1,500. Bricks and tiles are extensively made, and ironstone is calcined. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £109. Patron, alternately F. B. Harries, Esq. and the Rector of Broseley. The church was built in 1863, to the memory of G. Pritchard, Esq., at a cost of £3,000; is in the French second-pointed style, of coloured bricks with stone dressings; is cruciform; and has a turret of unusual character, 75 feet high. There is a national school.

JACK-IN-THE-BASKET, a buoy at the mouth of the Lymington river in Hants; 1 mile S of Lymington.

JACK'S CASTLE. See ALFRED'S TOWER.

JACOB (St.). See ANTONY.

JACOB'S ISLAND. See BERMUNDSEY.

JACOBSTOW, popularly **JEWSTOW**, a parish, with a village, in Stratton district, Cornwall; 3 miles SE of Widemouth bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Stratton, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Launceston r. station. Post-town, Week-St. Mary, under Stratton. Acres, 4,554. Real property, £2,402. Pop., 462. Houses, 97. The property is subdivided. Two barrows are at Headon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £243.* Patron, the Earl of St. Germans. The church is ancient, has a granite tower, and was repaired in 1831. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists, Bryanites, and Thornites, and a national school. Digory Wheare, author of a *Life of Camden* and other works, was a native.

JACOBSTOWE, a parish, with a village, in Okehampton district, Devon; on the river Okement, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Hatherleigh, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N of Okehampton. Post-town, Exbourne, North Devon. Acres, 2,856. Real property, £1,663. Pop., 232. Houses, 43. The manor and much of the property belong to Major R. T. Thomson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £260.* Patron, Major R. T. Thomson. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments to the Oxendons and the Burtons. There is a parochial school.

JAMAICA-INN, a locality in Lanesat parish, Cornwall; near Brown Willy, and on the road from Launceston to Bodmin, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Launceston. Till about 1856, only a solitary inn was here, frequented by sportsmen; but about that time, a church, a parsonage, and a school were built, under circumstances which gave promise that there would be a village. Adams, the discoverer of the planet Neptune, was born on a small farm in the neighbourhood.

JAMES-BRIDGE, a railway station in Stafford; on the Darlaston branch of the Northwestern, between Willehall and Bescot Junction.

JAMES (St.). See BATH, BERMUNDSEY, BRACELEY, BRISTOL, BURY-ST. EDMUNDS, CHICHESTER, CLEEKENWELL, COLCHESTER, DOVER, GRAIN (ISLE OF), LONDON, NORWICH, POOLE, SHAFESBURY, SOUTHBROOM, TRECONY, &c.

JAMES (St.) and St. PAUL. See GLOUCESTER.

JAMES (St.) WESTMINSTER, a parish and a district in Middlesex. The parish forms all a compact portion of the metropolis; lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of St. Pauls; includes St. James'-square, Golden-square, Pall-Mall, Piccadilly to Burlington-arcade, Regent-street to the Circus, and numerous fashionable, airy, or well-built streets and places; has near and ready access to railway communication with all parts of the kingdom; and contains many

post-offices† and postal letter-boxes under London W and London SW. St. James' palace and St. James' park are not in this parish, but in that of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. St. James'-square is in the SW part of the parish; was built in 1674-90; has, in the centre, an equestrian statue of William III., by the Bacons, erected in 1808; and includes, among the edifices on its side, the London library, the Statistical Society's house, the Wyndham club, the Army and Navy club, the East India Club, the London and Westminster Bank, the house inhabited by the late Lord Castlereagh, Lichfield-House, the houses of the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Duke of Marlborough, the Countess Cowper, Lord Egerton, Sir Watkin W. Wynne, Viscount Falmouth, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Bristol, and the Duke of Cleveland, and Norfolk House, in which George III. was born. Pall-Mall goes from the foot of Haymarket west-south-westward past the S side of St. James'-square, to the foot of St. James'-street; took its name from a game introduced to England in the time of Charles I., or perhaps in that of James I.; was the first street in London lighted with gas, and was first lighted with it on 28 Jan., 1807; and includes, among its houses, the United Service club, the Athenæum club, the Travellers' club, the Reform club, the Carlton club, Schomberg House, the site of Nell Gwynn's house, the Oxford and Cambridge club, the British Institution, the Guards' club, and Marlborough House, the death-place of the great Duke of Marlborough, and the residence of the Prince of Wales. St. James'-street goes from Pall-Mall, north-north-westward, to Piccadilly; was the scene of Blood's attempt on the Duke of Ormond; and includes Brooks' club, the Conservative club, three other clubs, the house in which Lord Byron lodged in 1811, and the sites of the houses in which Sir Richard Steele lived and the historian Gibbon died. St. James'-place, off the W side of St. James'-street, contains Spencer House, the house of the late Rogers the poet, and other mansions overlooking the Green Park. St. James' Hall, in Piccadilly, was built in 1858, for musical-performances for the W end of London; contains two halls on the ground-floor, the one 60 feet by 60, the other 60 feet by 55; has a great hall on the first floor, 136 feet long, 60 wide, and 60 high; and is decorated, especially on the roof, in a chastely beautiful style. Other objects and places of interest will be noticed in our article WESTMINSTER. Acres of the parish, 164. Real property, in 1860, £502,060. Pop. in 1851, 36,406; in 1861, 35,326. Houses, 3,333. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by the conversion of private houses into warehouses or workshops, and partly by the removal of shop-keepers with their families to reside in the suburbs away from their places of business. A detached plot, comprising a burial-ground and chapel, lies isolated within the parish of St. Pancras.

The parish was formed, in 1685, out of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; it is now ecclesiastically divided into four sections, St. James, St. Luke, St. Peter, and St. John the Baptist; and it contains four other charges, without defined limits, St. James'-Chapel, Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, and St. Philip. Pop. of St. James ecclesiastically, 15,957; of St. Luke, 9,039; of St. Peter, 5,330; of St. John the Baptist, 5,000. The living of St. James is a rectory, and the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of London. Value of St. James, £1,160;* of St. Luke, £300; of St. Peter, £200; of St. John-the-Baptist, £150; of the others, not recorded. Patron of St. James, alternately the Crown and the Bishop of London; of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, the Rector of St. James and Trustees; of each of the others, the Rector of St. James.

The places of worship within the parish, in 1851, were 7 of the Church of England, with 5,364 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 784 s.; 1 of Independents, with 1,700 s.; 1 of Wesleyans, with 303 s.; 1 of Lutherans, with 50 attendants; 1 of Italian Reformers, with 150 sittings; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 680 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 462 s. St James' church stands in Piccadilly; was built in 1682-4, by Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans; shows an ungainly exterior of red brick with stone quoins, surmounted by a spire 149 feet high; has a symmetrical, airy, and elegant interior; and contains a carved marble font by Grinling Gibbons, a beautiful altarpiece by the same artist, a very fine organ made for James II., and a painted E window erected in 1846. The vestry contains interesting portraits of the rectors, among which are that of Samuel Clarke, the theological author, and those of Tenison and Wake, afterwards archbishops of Canterbury. The register records the baptisms of the police Earl of Chesham, the great Earl of Chatham, and the late Princess Charlotte. The churchyard contains the graves or monuments of Cotton, the associate of Izaak Walton; Sydenham, the physician; Vandervelde, the painter; D'Urfey, the dramatist; Henry Sydney, Earl of Romney; Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope and Swift; Akenside, the poet; Gillray, the caricaturist; and Sir John Malcolm, the soldier and diplomatist. St. Luke's church stands in Berwick-street; was built in 1838-40, after designs by Blore, at a cost of £14,000; is in the pointed style; and contains about 1,000 sittings. St. Philip's church stands in Regent-street; was built in 1809-20, after designs by Repton, at a cost of £15,000; measures 70 feet each way; and has a tower after the model of the lantern of Demosthenes. The schools within the parish, in 1851, were 9 public day schools, with 2,056 scholars; 22 private day schools, with 639 s.; 4 Sunday schools, with 1,000 s. and 3 evening schools for adults, with 32 s.

The district, or poor-law union, is conterminous with the parish; is administered under a local act; and is divided into the sub-districts of Berwick-Street, Golden-Square, and St. James-Square. The Berwick-Street sub-district lies eastward of a line drawn from the N end of Poland-street, along the middle of that street, across Broad-street, and along the middle of Little Windmill-street and Great Windmill-street, as far as Coventry-street. Acres, 25. Pop., 10,607. Houses, 768. The Golden-Square sub-district is bounded, on the N and the W, by the parishes of St. George-Hanover-square and St. Marylebone; on the S, by a line drawn westward along the middle of Brewer-street from Windmill-streets, and along the middle of Glasshouse-street, Vigo-street, in front of the N end of the Albany, and in front of the houses on the N side of Burlington Gardens, till it strikes the parochial boundary. Acres, 54. Pop., 13,966. Houses, 1,181. The St. James-Square sub-district comprises all the rest of the parish. Acres, 85. Pop., 10,753. Houses, 1,384. Poor-rates of the district in 1863, £40,739. Marriages in 1863, 411; births, 906,—of which 73 were illegitimate; deaths, 778,—of which 326 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 3,874; births, 9,383; deaths, 7,708. The workhouse is in Golden-Square sub-district; and, at the census of 1861, had 565 inmates.

JARROW'S CROSS. See GERRARD'S CROSS.

JARROW, a town and a township in South Shields district, and a parish partly also in Gateshead district, Durham. The town stands on the river Tyne, at the terminus of a short branch of the Northeastern railway, 2 miles SW by W of South Shields. It takes its name from the Saxon word "gyrw," which signifies "a marsh," and alludes to a neighbouring bay, called the Slake. This bay is on the NE; measures about 1 mile from E to W, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from N to S; was so important in the Saxon times as to be the chief port of Egrid, king of Northumbria, and the anchoring-place of his fleet; extended then as far inland as Boldon; but has now become so choked with sand and mud as to be dry at ebb tide, and useless as a harbour. A Roman station once

occupied the site of the town, and is proved to have done so by several inscribed altars which have been found here. A monastery was founded in 680, on the deserted station, by Benedict Biscop; was plundered by the Danes in 788, and burned by them in 867; underwent subsequent restoration; was burned again by William the Lion of Scotland; underwent a second restoration, in 1074, by Earl Waltheof and some monks from Mercia; and, in 1083, was made a dependent cell of Durham. The Venerable Bede entered the monastery as a student in 684; resided here till his death in 735; wrote and left here those works which have made his name so famous; and was buried in the church. Wordsworth exclaims, respecting him,—

"Oh Venerable Bede!

The saint, the scholar, from a circle freed
Of toil stupendous, in a hallowed seat
Of learning, where thou heard'st the billows beat
On a wild coast, rough monitors to feed
Perpetual industry. Sublime recluse!
The recreant soul, that dares to shun the debt
Imposed on human kind, must first forget
Thy diligence, thy unrelaxing use
Of a long life; and in the hour of death,
The last dear service of thy passing breath."

The monastery seems to have long been a sort of Cul-dee seminary; and it sent forth Aldwin to Melrose, and Renfrid to Whitby; but, after its subjection to Durham, it sank in character, had few inmates, and was governed by a "master." The original church was built after the Roman manner, by workmen brought from France; and it had windows of glass, which were then a novelty in Britain. The reconstructed church of the eleventh century, as afterwards restored and altered, and also some remains of the monastic buildings, are still standing. The chancel measures 40 feet by 15; is built of cubical stones, like those in Roman walls; has mainly a Saxon character, with decorated windows inserted about 1400; and contains some fine oak carving, panels for stall desks, of later English date, but of flamboyant character. The tower is Norman; rises from two low round arches; and is of two stages, the upper one rising from a slope. The present nave was built in 1866. A rude oak seat, called Bede's chair, probably hewn out by an axe, is in the vestry, and has been much chipped by visitors, who wished to have splinters of it for relics or charms. The remains of the monastic buildings seem to be of Norman date, with parts of even earlier date; and stand on the S of the church.

Jarrow and its neighbourhood present a striking contrast now to what they were in the time of Bede. "Could Bede see the place now," says Howitt, "he would imagine chaos come again. He would see the whole breadth of the river occupied with a host of vessels of all nations; scores of tall chimneys vomiting volumes of black smoke; houses clustered right and left, as far as the eye can reach, half lost in reeks and vapours of a thousand sorts, issuing from coke and brick kilns, from forges and roperies, from manufactories of glass and alkalis. He would see steam-boats and steam-engines; and along the banks of the Tyne, ranges of ballast hills,—that is, hills, almost mountains of sand, that ships coming from the south of England and the Continent have brought as ballast, and emptied here." This description applies truly to the whole parish, in all its reach along the Tyne; and applies centrally to the town, as situated about midway between the two extremes. A coal mine, known as the Jarrow colliery, began to be worked in 1803, and was the scene of terrible explosions by hydrogen in 1826, 1828, and 1830. Extensive ship-building yards, blast furnaces, and rolling mills, and previously belonging to a private company, passed, in 1865, to a limited liability company with a capital of £2,000,000. There are also alkali works, an extensive paper manufactory, and extensive iron ship-building yards. These yards give employment to a very large number of men, and were the place where the royal navy steam-ship "Defence" and one of the floating batteries were built. A graving dock, at the W end of

the yards, was opened in 1865; is rendered easily accessible by means of two entrance piers; has a depth, on the sill, of about 16 feet at ordinary spring tides; and, when not occupied by vessels of the building yards, will be available for any vessel, wooden or iron. The town has a head post-office, a railway station, chapels for United Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, United Free Methodists, and Roman Catholics, national schools, and charities £104.

The township is threefold, and bears the name of Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow. Acres, 2,826; of which 476 are water. Real property, of Hedworth, £2,972; of Monkton and Jarrow, £22,012,—of which £4,000 are in mines, and £1,500 in iron-works. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 3,835; in 1861, 6,494. Houses, 909. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of iron ship-building. The manor belongs to T. Brown, Esq. Monkton competes with Bede's Hill and with Sunderland the claim of being Bede's birth-place; and it has a spring called Bede's Well, which so late as 1740, was a superstitious resort for an expected healing of diseased or infirm children.—The parish contains also the townships of South Shields, Westoe, Harton, and Heworth. Acres, 9,782; of which 1,288 are water. Real property, £83,075; of which £13,286 are in mines, £938 in quarries, £2,200 in iron-works, and £917 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 42,448; in 1861, 52,925. Houses, 7,098. The parochial living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £200. Patrons, Lady James and T. Brown, Esq. Four other p. curacies are in South Shields township, one in Westoe, one in Harton, and three in Heworth; and all these are separate benefices. J. Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, was parochial incumbent.

JARROW (EAST). See SHIELDS (SOUTH).

JARVIS HILL, an eminence in the SE of Essex; 2 miles SW by S of Rayleigh. It commands a good view of the Thames and of Kent.

JAY, a township, united with Heath, in Leintwardine parish, Hereford.

JEANNOT'S CAVE, a cavern in W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles E of Settle. It has some interest in itself; and a fine small cascade is near it.

JEFFRESTON, a village and a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke. The village stands 5 miles N of Manorbier r. station and 6 SSW of Narberth. The parish comprises 2,343 acres. Post-town, Cresselly, under Pembroke. Real property, £2,580; of which £320 are in mines. Pop., 634. Houses, 138. The property is much subdivided. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £134. Patrons, the Chapter of St. David's.

JENKIN, a village in Saltersford chapelry, Prestbury parish, Cheshire; 5 miles NE of Macclesfield.

JERBOURG, a promontory in Guernsey; running out to Jerbourg point at the SE extremity of the island, and flanking the E side of Moulin-Huet bay. It falls to the sea in mural cliffs which appal a stranger, but form magnificent scenery. It is thought, by some writers, to have been occupied by a Roman station, and to have been called Cæsar's-Burgum, corrupted into Jerbourg. Several Roman coins have been found on it; but all other evidences of Roman possession, either monumental or historical, are wanting. Remains of ancient fortifications, indeed, are on it; but these evidently belong to a castle which is recorded to have stood here in 1328, and which belonged to the family of De Saumarez. Modern barracks also are here, but they are unoccupied.

JERICHO, a hamlet in Hartington-Middle-Quarter township, Hartington parish, Derby.

JERICHO, Oxfordshire. See OXFORD.

JERSEY, the largest and most southerly of the Channel Islands. It lies on the bay of St. Michael, 14 miles W of the nearest part of the French coast, 17½ SE of Guernsey, and 99 SSW of Portsmouth. Its form is irregularly quadrangular; its length, from E to W, is about 11½ miles; its greatest breadth is nearly 7 miles; its circuit, including sinuosities, is nearly 50 miles; and its

area is 28,717 acres. Steamers ply regularly to it from Littlehampton, Southampton, Weymouth, and St. Malo; a submarine telegraph, laid in 1853, connects it and Guernsey with England; and coaches and omnibuses run in it, from St. Helier, to Millbrook, Beaumont, St. Aubin, St. Martin, St. Clement, Granville, Gorey, St. Peter, and St. Owen. The steam-boat route from it, at St. Helier, is about 30 miles to Guernsey, 42 to St. Malo, 95 to Weymouth, and 150 to Southampton.

Jersey is thought, by some writers, to have been originally called Augia. It is the Caesarea of the Romans, the Augie of the Normans, and the Garsey of the French. It has had political connexion with all public events, and been the theatre of most, affecting the Channel Islands. These islands seem to have been a military station of the Romans. They were early occupied by the Gauls. They received many refugees from the Roman domination in England. They accepted Christianity early in the 6th century, from Wales. They were ravaged, from 850 to 900, by the Northmen. They were ceded by Charles IV. of France, in 912, to Rollo, first duke of Normandy. They continued to be held by William, the seventh duke, at his conquest of England. They were given by Richard I. to John, who eventually retained them alone of all Normandy. They were invaded by the French in the times of Edward I., Edward III., and Henry IV. They were again invaded by the French, and actually taken through treachery, in the time of Henry VI.; but were recovered in that of Edward IV. They were once more partly retaken, and again recovered, in the time of Edward VI. They were an asylum of many refugee Protestants, fleeing from England in the time of Mary. They were governed, and greatly benefited, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the time of Elizabeth. They took part with Charles I., and were a scene of operations, in the civil wars; but surrendered to the parliament, and were placed under the government of commissioners. They were attacked, in 1779, by a French fleet with 5,000 men; but were triumphantly defended by Wallace. They were again attacked, in 1781, by a French force of 1,200, with night surprise of the lieutenant-governor, and capture of St. Helier; but were defended and recovered by the militia. They look really, from their position, to belong to France as truly as the Isle of Wight belongs to England; nor do they possess any such natural fastnesses as could resist a vigorous attempt to seize them; and they owe their continued connexion with the British crown partly to their comparative insignificance, and partly to obstructions by rocks and currents around them. They were visited by Queen Victoria in 1846 and 1854.

Considerable remains of antiquity are in Jersey. Upwards of fifty cromlechs, here called *poquelayes*, are recorded by Poingdestre, who wrote in the early part of the 18th century, to have been seen by him on the island; but only three, near Mont-Orgeuil, near Rozel, and near St. Owen, are known now to exist; and the first of these consists of nine stones supporting a flat one 3 feet thick, 10 feet broad, and 15 feet long. Excavations were made, not long ago, at this cromlech, and resulted in the discovery of druidical implements, earthen vases, two stone coffins, and three human skeletons. A druidical circle of 18 stones, now much mutilated, and supposed to have had in its centre a great altar, is on a cliff at Rozel bay. A very large rocking-stone, delicately poised, was near St. Saviour church; but has been destroyed. Numerous Roman coins have been found in many parts of the island. Traces of a Roman camp are at Duilaime; and an enormous earthen rampart is near Rozel. Old castles are at Mont-Orgeuil and Grosnez. A large artificial mound, supposed to mark the grave of a valiant Norman knight in the time of Robert Duke of Normandy, is at La Hougue Bie or Prince's Tower, about the centre of the eastern half of the island; was crowned by an ancient chapel, now enlarged and surmounted by a modern tower; is a subject of romantic legend; and, owing to amenities which surround it, and to a splendid view which it commands, is a great attraction to strangers. Several of the churches, particularly those of St. Brélade

and St. Saviour, are old and interesting; and ruined chapels are at Grouville and Havre de Pas. The antiquaries Falle and Morant, the lexicographer Lempiere, Dean Durel, Dr. Valpy, the Carterets, and Admirals Keempfelt and Sir C. Hardy, were natives. Jersey gives the title of Earl to the Villierses of Osterley.

Till after the beginning of the present century, the people of the Channel Islands knew very little about England, and the people of England knew very little about the Channel Islands. The islanders were mainly farmers, a few fishermen, and still fewer traders; and, living under laws of their own, speaking a dialect of their own, and having no affairs to think of but their own, they knew and cared very little about any other worlds than the worlds of Jersey and Guernsey. But the French revolution, and the war, or rather series of wars, ending with the battle of Waterloo, effected a considerable change. The first event sent a large number of French refugees into Jersey, who brought money with them. Then, during the busy and important period that followed the French revolution, more troops were in the islands, old fortifications were strengthened, new were built, Martello towers were set up, not only on the shores, but on rocks lying off the shores, and British money began to flow freely. Then did the little shopkeepers and traders of Jersey flourish. The close of the war was regarded with apprehension, as likely to cut off the means by which the trade was sustained. But among the many military and naval officers who, when peace came, found their half-pay too limited for their support in expensive England, and who therefore looked abroad,—not a few selected Jersey as a residence, the cheapness of living being their attraction. This sustained the rising consequence of Jersey; and facility of communication, that wonder-working influence of our age, has come in to carry forward the increase and improvement of the island. Upwards of one-third of the present population of Jersey are British residents and strangers.

The surface of Jersey slopes from N to S; has, for the most part, an undulating contour; is intersected by picturesque ravines, widening into beautiful vales; and exhibits rich ornamens of wood, orchard, and meadow. The N coast rises abruptly from the sea to elevations of fully 300 feet; the coast all round is a maze of rocks, cliffs, headlands, bays, coves, and inlets; and the S coast, in a general view, is so low as to glide into the shore. The chief outlying rocks are the two groups Paternosters and Dirouilles, both situated off the N. The chief headlands are Cape Grosnez, on the NW; Pleinmont, Rondnez, and Belle-Houge Points in the N; Rozel Point, on the NE; St. Clement's Point, on the SE; and Point Corbiere, on the SW. The chief bays are Boulay bay and Royal harbour, on the NE; St. Catherine's bay and Grouville bay, on the E; St. Aubin's bay, on the S; and St. Owen's bay, on the W. The tides, all round, rise to a height of from 40 to 45 feet. The rocks are all non-fossiliferous; they include some masses of amygdaloid and porphyry, which are quarried for paving and for building; they include also, in the NE, a considerable mass of hornblende and conglomerate; they include likewise, toward the SW, some schistose and argillaceous masses; but, elsewhere or prevaillingly, they are granitic or syenitic, of a warm, reddish hue, and, at Mount Mado, are extensively quarried for harbour-piers and for building. The climate is very mild and genial; has, from the southern exposure of the island, a decided advantage over Guernsey, with its northern exposure; yet, perhaps, is rendered more humid, and too shaded and sheltered, by extreme abundance of wood. Snow seldom falls, and frosts are transient. Shrubs, such as myrtles, which require protection in Devon during the winter months, require none here, and are luxuriant without it; while melons are raised without aid from artificial heat.

The soils are such as usually result from the disintegration of granites and schists; and, in general, possess such fertility that a tract equivalent to somewhat less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres is sufficient for the maintenance of a large family. But though Jersey formerly produced more corn than sufficed for its inhabitants, it does not now yield

more than about two-thirds of what they consume. Agriculture is in a backward condition, and is hindered from improvement partly by minute subdivision of property arising from the custom of gavel-kind, and partly by enhancement of the price of agricultural labour through improvement of trade and commerce. Farms average only about 15 acres; they are wooded, and abound in orchards; and they often show as great a variety of crops on a field as is elsewhere to be seen on a large farm. Wheat, barley, parsnips, and potatoes are the principal crops; and the latter two are universally cultivated for exportation. About one-fourth of all the arable land is occupied by apple-trees; and cider is the universal beverage of the country people, and also is largely exported. Cows are the Norman ones known in England as Alderneys, but are larger than those usually seen in England; and they are so numerous, in their dotting of the pastures, as to lend much beauty to the landscape. Few sheep are bred or fattened; and fat sheep, both alive and dead, are brought from England, and still more from France. Oxen, for beef, are imported from France and from Spain. Horses are small and not remarkable for beauty; but are strong, capable of bearing fatigue, and well adapted for the uses of the farmer. Hogs are numerous, and attain a great size; and the pork is good. Game is not plentiful; and the weasel and the mole are almost the only noxious animals. Wood bounds most of the roads, and is elsewhere so diffused as to give the island a park-like appearance; while ivy is everywhere so profuse as to climb tree-trunks, wayside banks, and cottage walls, and even to creep over the rocks by the shore. New roads intersect the island in all directions, and are wide and well formed; old roads ramify everywhere, and are extremely narrow and excessively irregular; yet no roads whatever exist in numerous dells and valleys.

The state of productive industry is best represented by the principal items respecting the occupations of males, in the Census returns of 1861. These show that there were, in that year, in Jersey, 490 landed proprietors, 1,324 farmers or graziers, 322 near relatives of farmers, 420 farm labourers, 253 gardeners, 10 nurserymen, 33 shipowners, 1,414 merchant-seamen, 19 pilots, 7 seaboatsmen, 374 fishermen, 437 ship and boat-builders, 59 sail-makers, 36 house-builders, 361 masons or paviors, 9 bricklayers, 908 carpenters or joiners, 138 plasterers, 21 paper-hangers, 202 plumbers, painters, or glaziers, 165 cabinet-makers or upholsterers, 16 chair-makers, 13 carvers or gilders, 21 wheel-wrights, 6 mill-wrights, 24 dyers or calenderers, 11 hatters or hat makers, 259 tailors, 737 shoemakers or boot-makers, 67 rope or cord-makers, 10 corn merchants, 67 millers, 9 maltsters, 25 brewers, 42 wine merchants, 2 distillers or rectifiers, 4 soap-boilers, 10 tallow chandlers, 3 tanners, 17 curriers, 12 brush or broom makers, 51 coopers, 9 basket-makers, 3 paper-manufacturers, 34 stone quarriers, 30 stone-cutters or stone-polishers, 78 brick-makers or brick-dealers, 2 earthenware-manufacturers, 3 tobacco pipe-makers, 20 coppersmiths, 19 tinmen or tinkers, 13 tin-plate workers, 3 zinc workers, 5 brass-founders, 23 iron-manufacturers, 11 white-smiths, 324 blacksmiths, 15 musical instrument-makers, 39 watchmakers or clockmakers, 9 engine and machine-makers, 10 cutlers, 59 coach-makers, 40 saddlers or harness-makers, and 889 labourers. An oyster fishery is carried on, to the estimated value of about £45,000 a-year; it supplies England with a considerable portion of the oysters consumed there; it is protected by war-vessels of Britain and France, watching over a defined line of international rights about 3 miles from the French coast; and it employs about 260 vessels and boats, and nearly 1,400 men, besides about 600 or 700 women and children; but about one-half of the vessels employed in it are from Essex, Kent, and Hants. A large number of the Jersey seamen also are employed in the Newfoundland fishery.

The commercial statistics of Jersey are not separately returned; but those of all the Channel Islands may be here given. The vessels belonging to these islands, at the beginning of 1864, were 215 small sailing-vessels, of

aggregately 5,793 tons; 337 large sailing vessels, of aggregately 53,462 tons; and 5 steam vessels, of aggregately 244 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1863, were 30 British sailing-vessels, of aggregately 5,818 tons, from British colonies; 909 British sailing-vessels, of aggregately 43,273 tons, from foreign countries; 294 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregately 21,020 tons, from foreign countries; 260 British steam-vessels, of aggregately 24,886 tons, from foreign countries; and 78 foreign steam-vessels, of aggregately 3,588 tons, from foreign countries. The vessels which cleared, in that year, were 59 British sailing vessels, of aggregately 7,832 tons, to British colonies; 1 foreign sailing vessel, of 216 tons, to British colonies; 807 British sailing vessels, of aggregately 26,194 tons, to foreign countries; 251 foreign sailing vessels of aggregately 14,283 tons, to foreign countries; 1 British steam-vessel, of 105 tons, to British colonies; 253 British steam-vessels, of aggregately 22,938 tons, to foreign countries; and 79 foreign steam-vessels, of aggregately 3,634 tons, to foreign countries. The computed value of exports to the United Kingdom, in 1863, was £648,503; and of this £300,913 were in butter, £85,659 in granite, £41,794 in potatoes, £40,395 in cows and calves, £30,333 in confectionary, £28,136 in eggs, and £14,518 in apples. The declared value of imports from the United Kingdom, in that year, was £1,012,872; and of this, £311,680 were in apparel and haberdashery, £70,833 in woollens, £39,789 in plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches, £38,658 in tea, £34,505 in hardware and cutlery, £32,183 in coals, cinders, and culm, £23,605 in wine, £21,988 in furniture, cabinet and upholstery wares, and £20,298 in beer and ale. The principal port in Jersey, for general trade, is St. Helier; and for oysters is Gorey. A great harbour, designated a harbour of refuge, but seemingly intended more for a naval station in the event of war, was begun to be formed some years prior to 1859, at St. Catherine's bay, northward of the middle of the E side of the island; and was designed to include two strong entrance breakwaters, and to enclose a harbour-area of about a mile in length and 3 miles in circumference. The works were suspended in 1859; they had then cost £305,000; and they were computed to require £395,000 more for completion.

Jersey contains the towns of St. Helier, St. Anbin, and Gorey, and many hamlets. It is divided into twelve parishes, and subdivided into fifty-two vintaines or "scores," supposed to be so designated from each having originally had twenty houses. It has a legal constitution of its own; is governed by the Queen in council, with a governor, and a resident lieutenant-governor; and has a judicial body, called the Royal Court, and a legislature, called the States. The Royal Court consists of the bailli or president, twelve jurats or judges, two crown officers, the vicomte or sheriff, the député vicomte or sheriff's officer, the enregistreur public, the greffier or clerk, the billetier, the tireur d'actes, six advocates, a number of scrivains or solicitors, denonciateurs or under-sheriffs, the huissier or usher, ten prévôts, and seven serjents; and it takes cognizance of all suits above £10 for personal property, and tries criminal cases by jury. The States consist of the lieutenant-governor, the bailli, the twelve jurats, the rectors of the parishes, the constables of the parishes, three députés from St. Helier parish, and eleven deputies from the other parishes. The jurats are elected for life, by the ratepayers; and the constables and the deputies are elected for three years, also by the ratepayers. The rate is a parochial one; is levied for the poor, for roads, and other purposes; is the only tax in the island; and averages, in the country parishes, from two to six shillings on a rental equivalent to from £16 to £17 10s. sterling. An act of the imperial parliament which does not specially name Jersey, Guernsey and the Channel Islands, is a dead letter here; but every act which does specially name them, when transmitted by the clerk of the Privy Council for registry here, has the force of law. The island is in the diocese of Winchester.

The language of the local legislature, and of proceed-

ings in court, is French; that commonly spoken by the country people, is a barbarous dialect; and English, though sufficiently understood by all classes, is rarely spoken with purity by even the best class. The native families have but little intercourse with the resident British ones; and they are divided, among themselves, into two factions, called the Laurel and the Rose, who live almost as much apart from each other as if they were at war. Houses which, in the rural parts or small towns of England, would be let for £30, cannot be got in Jersey for less than £40; and ornate-cottages, of the kind which let in England for from £18 to £25, are scarcely to be had. The pound weight here is equal to 17½ oz. avoirdupois, and the pound currency is worth 8½ less than the pound sterling; so that, in ordinary transactions, with Jersey weight and Jersey money, £100 sterling serve the purpose of £116 13s. 4d. Yet, excepting in wines, spirits, and other excisable articles, Jersey, as compared with England, really now presents to strangers no advantages of cheap living. Hence a decrease which took place in the population, during the ten years 1851-61, is attributed, in the Census report, not so much to any decline in the advantages of Jersey, as to the diminution of the disadvantages under which the English mainland laboured by heavy fiscal duties; which the progress of the public revenue and of free trade enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove. Pop. in 1851, 57,020; in 1861, 55,613. Houses, 3,338.

JERVAUX, JERVEAUX, JORVAULX, or JOREVAL, a hamlet in East Witton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ure, 3 miles SE of Middleham. It takes its name, by corruption, from Ure-val; and it sent members to parliament in the time of Edward I. Jervaux Abbey here is a seat of the Marquis of Ailesbury, and stands amid beautiful, well-kept grounds. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1156, by the fifth Earl of Richmond; acquired additional endowments from succeeding earls; and had, at the dissolution, an annual revenue of £455. A prior it figures prominently in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," and the last abbot was executed at Tyburn, for participation in the Pilgrimage of Grace. Remains of the abbey still exist, and include picturesque fragments of walls, together with foundations of the entire buildings, laid bare by excavation in 1805. The church was 270 feet long; and the floors of it still have a mutilated effigies of Lord Fitzhugh of 1424, and many inscribed tombstones.

JESMOND, a township and a chapelry in Newcastle-St. Andrew parish, Northumberland. The township lies in a fine vale, on the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway, 1½ mile NE of Newcastle; is all within Newcastle borough; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Newcastle-on-Tyne. Acres, 654. Pop. in 1851, 2,089; in 1861, 2,230. Houses, 332. The manor belonged, in the 14th century, to the Hiltons; and passed to the Stottes and the Coulsons. An ancient chapel, called St. Mary's, stood at Jesmond-Grove; was a resort of pilgrims from all parts of the kingdom; was given, by Edward VI., to the corporation of Newcastle; was sold by them to Sir John Brandling; and is still an object of interest. An ancient hospital also stood here. A stone coffin, containing human remains, was found, in 1823, at Villa Real. Many good houses have, of late years, been erected in the township.—The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1861. Pop. 3,442. Houses, 626. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, not reported.* Patrons, Trustees. There is a parochial school.

JESUS COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE.

JET (THE). See IRT (THE).

JETHOU, a small one of the Channel Isles; ¼ a mile SW of Hérne, and 3¼ E of Guernsey. It measures about 1½ mile in circumference; falls on all sides, except one, precipitously to the sea; and looks almost like a battery. It was recently re-purchased by government, either to be made the site of a fort, or to furnish stone for works in its neighbourhood; and it has only one house, a good residence, built by a former wealthy proprietor.

JEVINGTON, a parish in Eastbourne district, Sussex; among the South Down hills, 3 miles NW of Eastbourne, and 3 SW by S of Polegate r. station. Post-town, Eastbourne. Acres, 2,099. Real property, £1,852. Pop., 263. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £400.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is ancient but good; has some features which are debatably Saxon or Norman; and includes, in the belfry-wall, a fragment of an ancient sculpture representing the Saviour bruising the serpent's head. Charities £3, and almshouses for 4 persons.

JEWS LANE, a ward in St. Margaret parish, Kings-Lynn, Norfolk. Pop. in 1851, 910; in 1861, 650. Houses, 134.

JOHNBLY, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland; 6 miles W by N of Penrith. Acres, 2,119. Real property, £1,011. Pop., 92. Houses, 18.

JOHN (Str.), a village and a parish in St. Germans district, Cornwall. The village stands at the head of a branch of the Hamoaze, called St. John's lake, opposite Devonport town and r. station, and 5½ miles SE by E of St. Germans. The parish extends to the English Channel; and comprises 698 acres of land, and 125 of water. Post-town, Devonport. Real property, £1,094. Pop. in 1851, 155; in 1861, 213. Houses, 38. The increase of pop. arose from the temporary presence of labourers at the erection of forts. The manor formerly belonged to the Champenowns, and belongs now to Deebie Boger, Esq. Tregenhawke belonged to the Trévilles, and others; and passed to Lord Graves. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £179.* Patron, W. H. Pole Carew, Esq. The church measures 56 feet by 18; and was restored in 1866.

JOHN (Str.), a parish in Jersey; on the N coast, 5 miles NNW of St. Helier. Post-town, Jersey. Acres, 2,154. Pop. in 1851, 2,021; in 1861, 1,815. Houses, 297. Bonne-Nuit harbour, about a mile ENE of the church, opens from a beautiful small glen, and gives shelter to a few fishing-boats. Mount Mado quarries, W of the harbour, have long been extensively worked, and furnish an excellent granitic stone for harbour piers and for building. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Governor of the Channel Islands. The church presents no feature of interest.

JOHN (Str.), a sub-district in Stanhope parish, Wear-dale district, Durham; comprising the townships of Forest-Quarter and Park-Quarter. Acres, 32,190. Pop., 5,691. Houses, 1,108.

JOHN (Str.), a sub-district in St. George-in-the-East parish and district, Tower-Hamlets borough, Middlesex. Acres, 97. Pop., 9,695. Houses, 992. St. George's workhouse and Raine's asylum are here.

JOHN (Str.), a sub-district in Marylebone parish, district, and borough, Middlesex; at the NW corner of the parish. Acres, 542. Pop. in 1851, 29,826; in 1861, 32,540. Houses, 4,161. St. John's-Wood barracks, the Clergy orphan school, and the female orphan school of industry are here.

JOHN (Str.), a sub-district in Westminster; conterminous with St. John-the-Evangelist parish.

JOHN (Str.). See BEDFORD, BEVERLEY, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, COVENTRY, EXETER, HERTFORD, HUNTINGDON, LINCOLN, NORWICH, STAMFORD, SOUTHAMPTON, WINCHESTER, YORK, &c.

JOHN-BAPTIST (Str.). See CHESTER, HEREFORD, LONDON, &c.

JOHN-BECKERMET (Str.). See BECKERMET-Str. JOHN.

JOHN-BEDWARDINE (Str.). See BEDWARDINE-Str. JOHN.

JOHN-CASTLERIGG (Str.) AND WYTHBURN, a township in Crossewhaite parish, Cumberland; 2½ miles SE of Keswick. It comprises the chapelry of St. John's-in-the-Vale and Wythburn. Real property, £2,622. Pop., 605. Houses, 109. Castlerigg, on the W, about 1½ mile SE of Keswick, commands a most magnificent view over Derwent and Bassenthwaite waters. The Vale of St.

John, traversed by St. John's beck from Thirlmere to a confluence with the Glenderamakin rivulet at the formation of the Greta river, is about 4 miles long from S to N; forms a continuation of Legberthwaite, narrow, pleasant, and richly picturesque; and is overhung at the head, and on parts of the sides, by great heights commanding splendid views. A rugged isolated crag, noticed in our article CASTLE-ROCK, is within the right side of its head, and has an outline similar to that of a fort. Sir Walter Scott makes this the scene of his "Bridal of Triermain;" and he says, respecting the journey of King Arthur,—

"With toil the king his way pursued
By lonely Threlkeld's waste and wood,
Till on the course obliquely shone
The narrow valley of St. John,
Down sloping to the western sky
Where lingering sunbeams love to lie."

JOHN-HORSLEYDOWN (Str.). See HORSLEYDOWN.

JOHN-LEE (Str.), a parish in Hexham district, Northumberland; on the river Tyne, the Border Counties railway, and the Roman wall, immediately N of Hexham. It adjoins Hexham bridge, in the neighbourhood of Hexham r. station; it contains Acomb township, with a village 1¼ mile NNW of that bridge, and with a post-office under Hexham; and it contains also the townships of Portgate, Sandhoe, Anick, Anick-Grange, Fallowfield, Cocklaw, Bingfield, Hallington, and Wall, the last of which has a station on the Border Counties railway. Acres, 15,090. Real property, £19,264; of which £1,099 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 2,073; in 1861, 2,254. Houses, 401. The increase of pop. was chiefly in Acomb township, and arose from the extension of lead mines, and the opening of a new colliery. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to W. B. Beaumont, Esq. Lee Hall belonged to the Jarins and the Coatesworths, and passed to the Charltons. Hermitage is the seat of Mrs. Allgood. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £280. Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The church is in Acomb township; stands on the wooded brow of an extensive tableau, overlooking the Tyne valley; has a fine spire, figuring conspicuously in the beautiful landscape around Hexham; is ancient, and very good; and occupies the site of an oratory of St. John of Beverley, which used to be visited annually by the monks of Hexham in solemn procession. There are chapels of ease at Wall and Bingfield, a Wesleyan chapel at Acomb, and an endowed school with £12 a-year.

JOHN, LITTLE (Str.). See CHESTER.

JOHN-NEAR-SWANSEA (Str.), a parish in Swansea district, Glamorgan; near Swansea r. station, and within the SW part of Swansea borough. Post-town, Swansea. Acres, 431. Real property, £4,287. Pop. in 1851, 1,215; in 1861, 2,738. Houses, 538. The manor belonged to the Knights of St. John. Clasmont is the seat of Sir John A. Morris, Bart. Most of the parish is occupied by copper and coal works, and by houses connected with them. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £100. Patron, H. H. Vivian, Esq. The church is small, and occupies the site of an ancient chapel of the Knights of St. John.

JOHN-NEWCASTLE (Str.), a parish in Newcastle-upon-Tyne district, Northumberland; partly within Newcastle-upon-Tyne borough, and partly extending westward thence along the river Tyne, the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and the Roman wall. It contains a suburb of Newcastle, and the townships of Benwell, Elswick, and Westgate; and its post-town is Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The area of the suburban or borough part is returned with Newcastle. The area of the other parts comprises 2,276 acres of land, and 82 of water. Real property of the whole, £620,539; of which £585,701 are in railways. Pop., of the borough part in 1851, 9,858; in 1861, 9,145. Houses, 1,046. Pop., of the whole, in 1851, 31,146; in 1861, 46,533. Houses, 6,409. The increase of pop. was mainly in Elswick and Westgate, and arose from extension of Sir William Armstrong's

ordnance and engineering works, from extension of the iron trade, and from facilities in building. Some of the oldest collieries in England are within the parish; and some ancient coal workings, which may have been Roman, were discovered, about 1860, at Benwell. The Roman station Condercum was at Benwell; two Roman altars, and other relics, found by recent excavation, are preserved there; and the northern portion of the Roman station there is now occupied by the high service reservoir of the Newcastle Water company. Other objects of interest are noticed in the articles BENWELL and NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £355.* Patron, the Vicar of St. Nicholas-Newcastle. The church stands in Westgate-street; was erected prior to 1287; was found, in the course of recent repairs, to have some Norman portions; is chiefly early English, greatly modified by modern alterations and enlargements; has a chancel rebuilt in 1848, and adorned with stained-glass windows; is cruciform and spacious; has a square embattled tower; and contains an ancient font, and several ancient monuments. The p. curacy of Benwell is a separate benefice. There are several dissenting chapels and public schools.

JOHN OF WAPPING (Str.). See WAPPING.

JOHN'S (Str.), a village $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile W of Helston, in Cornwall. It had an hospital of the Knights of St. John; and it has furnished some architectural relics.

JOHN'S (Str.), a chapelry in Kirk-German parish, Isle of Man; on the Neb river, at Tynwald Hill, under Slieuehallin, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Peel. It has a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man. The statistics of it are returned with the parish. Tynwald Hill here—called also Cronk-y-Keillown, signifying St. John's Church-Hill—is an artificial mound, 240 feet in circumference; rises by four circular platforms, each 3 feet higher than the one below it; is fenced round by a wall, with a gate; is said to have been formed of earth, brought from each parish of the island; and has annually, for at least 400 years, been the scene of a public assembly, somewhat of the nature of the old Scandinavian Ting or Thing. Two great battles were fought in its vicinity in 1229 and 1238. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £86.* Patron, the Crown. The incumbent has a commission to act as royal chaplain on 5 July. The church was built in 1849; is in the early decorated style, cruciform, without aisles; and has a trigonal apse, a S porch, and a W tower and spire. Outside the church is a Runic monument, with some fine cable-work, and an almost illegible inscription.

JOHN'S (Str.), a western suburb of the city of Worcester; within the parish of Bedwardine-St. John. It has a post-office under Worcester.

JOHN'S (Str.), or St. JOHN'S-REDHILL, a place 1 mile from Redhill in Surrey; with a post-office under Redhill.

JOHN'S-CHAPEL (Str.). See WEARDALE-ST. JOHN'S.

JOHN'S-COMMON (Str.), a chapelry in Clayton and Keymer parishes, Sussex; 1 mile NW of Burgess Hill r. station, and 3 NNE of Hursupoint. It has a post-office under Hursupoint. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rector of Clayton. The church was built in 1863, and is noticed in the article CLAYTON.

JOHN'S HILL (Str.), a place 1 mile from Sevenoaks, in Kent; with a post-office under Sevenoaks.

JOHN'S HOSPITAL (Str.). See CANTERBURY.

JOHN'S-IN-THE-VALE (Str.), a chapelry in St. John-Casterlrigg and Wythburn township, Crosshaite parish, Cumberland; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SE of Keswick r. station. Post-town, Keswick, under Windermere. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £63.* Patron, alternately the Earl of Lonsdale and Landowners.

JOHN'S-PARK (Str.), a suburb of Ryde, on the S side of that town, in the Isle of Wight. The estate on which it stands belongs to the Simeon family; and a mansion on it was built by the first Lord Amherst, and commemorates the reduction of St. John's in New Brunswick. The site of the suburb was once all beautiful meadow;

is now dotted with villas; and promises soon to be covered with a town, larger than all Ryde was in 1830.

JOHNSTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the South Wales railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Haverfordwest. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,293. Real property, £1,026; of which £100 are in mines, and £60 in quarries. Pop., 275. Houses, 66. Johnston Hall was formerly the seat of Lord Kensington, and is now the property of the Rev. James Morgan. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Steynton, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £322.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient.

JOHNSTOWN, a suburb of Carmarthen; with a post-office under Carmarthen.

JOHN'S WOOD (Str.), a metropolitan suburb and three chapelries in Marylebone parish, Middlesex. The suburb lies between the Regent's Park and the Edgware-road, near the Northwestern railway, on the Metropolitan and St. John's Wood railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of St. Paul's; occupies ground which belonged to St. John's priory, Clerkenwell; is a fashionable quarter, with well-built airy streets and places; has post-offices under London NW, and a police station; and contains three churches, several dissenting chapels, the Congregational new college, the Clergy orphan school, Lord's cricket-ground, and parks. Christ chapel, the oldest of the three churches, was built in 1814; is in the Ionic style, after designs by Hardwicke; and contains many monuments, some of which are by Chantrey or by Wyatt. St. Mark's church was built in 1847, at a cost of £9,830 after designs by Cundy. The Congregational new college was formed in 1850, by the junction of Coward and Homerton colleges with Highbury college; is an edifice in the late perpendicular style, after designs by Eminent; trains young men for the Christian ministry, through a curriculum of five years; and, in 1864-5, had an income of £4,176. The Clergy orphan school, at the census of 1861, had 84 inmates; and the barracks had 172.—The chapelries are Christ Chapel, All Saints, and St. Mark. The first has no definite limits; the second was constituted in 1846; and the third was constituted in 1850. Pop. in 1861, of All Saints, 5,481; of St. Mark, 4,756. Houses, 845 and 698. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of London. Value of Christ chapel, not reported; of All Saints, £400; of St. Mark, £600. Patrons, of Christ chapel, Trustees; of All Saints, Col. Eyre; of St. Mark, the Crown.

JOHN-THE-BAPTIST (Str.). See COVENTRY, DEVIZES, GLOUCESTER, LEWES, LONDON, OXFORD, and PETERBOROUGH, &c.

JOHN-THE-EVANGELIST (Str.), a parish and a sub-district in Westminster district, Middlesex. The parish is part of Westminster city; was formed out of St. Margaret-Westminster; extends from Victoria Tower, along the Thames, opposite Lambeth, past Vauxhall-bridge; has post-offices under London SW; contains Vincent-square, Millbank prison, the Grenadier Guards hospital, the Coldstream Guards hospital, and the Scots Fusilier Guards hospital; and is ecclesiastically divided into St. John, Holy Trinity, St. Matthew, St. Mary-Tothill-Fields, St. James-the-Less, and part of St. Stephen-Rochester-row. Acres, 260; of which 50 are water. Real property, with St. Margaret, £413,193; of which £44,318 are in railways. Pop. of St. J. alone, in 1861, 34,295; in 1861, 37,483. Houses, 3,723. Pop. of Holy Trinity section, 6,365; of St. Matthew, 7,536; of St. Mary, 6,034; of St. James-the-Less, 3,727; of the part of St. Stephen, 3,360; of the whole of St. Stephen—the other part of which is in St. Margaret—7,127. Inmates, at the census of 1861, in Millbank prison, 1,032; in the three hospitals, 66, 90, and 97. Millbank prison stands adjacent to the Thames, immediately below Vauxhall-bridge; occupies upwards of 16 acres, very little above the river's level; was built in 1799-1816, after designs by Jeremy Bentham, at a cost of about £500,000; comprises a central house for the governor, and six piles of building, radiating from that house, and terminating externally in towers, with external or boundary walls in

the form of an irregular octagon; is used for convicts, both male and female; has capacity for 1,120 prisoners; and costs annually about £33,000. The site of it was bought from the Marquis of Salisbury. St. John's church was built in 1721-3, after designs by Vanbrugh; and has N and S porticoes, and four corner towers or belfries. Holy Trinity church was built in 1850, by Archdeacon Bentinck. St. Matthew's church was built in 1850-1, at a cost of £13,362. St. Mary's church was built in 1837. St. Stephen's church was built in 1847-50, by gift of Miss Burdett Coutts, after designs by Ferrey; and has a floor of encaustic tiles, an abundance of carved work, a panelled chancel ceiling, coloured with blue and gold, and oak roofs on the nave and aisles. St. James' church was built in 1861, as a memorial to the late Bishop of Gloucester, by his daughters, the Misses Monk, at a cost of more than £9,000; is in the Northern Gothic style, of deep red bricks, banded with courses of black bricks; and has a detached tower, 20 feet square, with a heavy spire. Peterborough House, the seat of the first Earl, is in the parish, and passed to the Grosvenors. Col. Blood lived in Turton-street. The mechanics' house, on a site of two acres, with accommodation for 1,000 persons, was built in 1851 at Thames Bank, on occasion of the Great Exhibition. The living of St. John is a rectory, and the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of London. Value of St. John, £230; * of Holy Trinity, £250; * of St. Matthew, £400; of St. Mary, £400; * of St. James, £250; of St. Stephen, £300. * Patron of St. John, the Crown; of Holy Trinity and St. James, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; of St. Matthew and St. Mary, the Rector of St. John; of St. Stephen, the Bishop of London.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

JOHN-THE-EVANGELIST (Str.), Brecon and London. See BRECON and LONDON.

JOHN-TIMBERHILL (Str.). See NORWICH.

JOHN-UNDER-THE-CASTLE (Str.) See LEWES.

JOHN-ZACHARY (Str.). See LONDON.

JORDAN, a hamlet in Kimberworth township, Rotherham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Rotherham.

JORDAN-BANK, a shoal in the SW of Lancashire; outside the Mersey, between the Old and Victoria channels, 2 miles WSW of Formby Point.

JORDANS, a seat of the Spekes in Somerset; 2 miles NW of Ilminster.

JORDANSTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; 4½ miles SW of Fishguard, and 11 NW of Clarbeston-Road r. station. Post-town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,876. Real property, £1,398. Pop., 131. Houses, 27. Jordanston House and Llangwarren are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £91. Patron, Sir J. Cockburn, Bart. The church is ancient.

JOREVILLE. See JERVAUX.

JOSS-STREET, a hamlet in St. Peter parish, Kent; near Margate.

JOYDENS-WOOD, a place in Wilmington parish, Kent; 2 miles SW of Dartford. Traces are here of ancient buildings, probably Roman, but not well examined.

JULIAN (Str.), a parish in Shrewsbury district, Salop; partly within Shrewsbury borough, and containing Shelton township, and parts of Bayston, Coleham, and Pulley townships. Acreage and property, returned with the borough. Pop. in 1851, 4,068; in 1861, 4,332. Houses, 927. Pop. of the part in the borough, in 1861, 4,021. Houses, 829. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £120. Patron, the Earl of Tankerville. The p. curacies of Bayston-Hill and Coleham are separate benefices. See SHREWSBURY.

JULIAN (Str.), Norfolk. See NORWICH.

JULIAN WAY. See VIA JULIA.

JULIOT (Str.), a parish in Camelford district, Cornwall; on the coast, 5½ miles N by E of Camelford, and 14 WNW of Launceston r. station. Post-town, Camelford. Acres, 2,699; of which 25 are water. Real property, £962. Pop., 226. Houses, 46. The property is much subdivided. A Benedictine or Cluniac priory, a cell to Montacute in Somerset, was here as early as the

time of Richard I.; and went, at the dissolution, to Laurence Courtney. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £42. * Patrons, the Dowager Lady Molesworth and the Rev. R. Rawle. The church is a fine ancient structure; consists of nave, chancel, N transept, and S aisle, with S porch and W tower; was, for years, in very bad condition; and, in 1865, was about to be restored. There are a Bryanite chapel and a national school.

JUMP, a village in Bickleigh parish, Devon; on Roborough Down, near the Tavistock railway, 6 miles N by E of Plymouth. It has an inn, and commands a fine view.

JUNIPER HALL, a seat in Mickleham parish, Surrey; ¼ mile S of Mickleham village. It belongs to C. Ellison, Esq. A colony of French refugees, among whom was General D'Arblay, settled here after the Revolution. Juniper Hill is another seat in the same vicinity.

JURBY, a parish in the Isle of Man; on the NW coast, 7½ miles WNW of Ramsey. It has a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3½ miles. Pop., 911. Houses, 164. The name is a corruption of Jorabyr or Ivorby, and signifies "Ivar's village." A large white quartz boulder lies on drift gravel near the church. A remarkable fragment of a Runic monument is in the parsonage garden. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £170. * Patron, the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

JUST (Str.),—popularly Sr. Joost—a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Penzance district, Cornwall. The village stands on high ground, between two wild valleys, under Carn-Bosavern, near the coast, 4½ miles NNE of Lands End, and 7 W of Penzance r. station; is called, in distinction from other villages in the parish, St. Just Church-town; and has a post-office, of the name of St. Just, under Penzance, two hotels, and a weekly Saturday market. The parish comprises 7,391 acres of land, and 30 of water; and is called distinctively St. Just-in-Penwith. Real property, £26,515; of which £14,394 are in mines, and £92 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 8,759; in 1861, 9,290. Houses, 1,661. The property is much subdivided. Botallack and Bosvargus are chief seats; and the former belonged to the Ustickis, and passed to Admiral Boscawen. The land is bleak, and to a great extent barren. The rocks are chiefly granite and slate; but they include rich lodes of tin and copper,—contain iron, bismuth, hornblende, talc, garnet, opal, and many other minerals,—and exhibit features of great interest to geologists. The mines worked are chiefly tin; they include one of the largest in Cornwall, and another which goes under the sea; and they appear to have been worked at a very remote period. Rock basins are in several parts of the parish; stone circles are at Botallack and Tregaseal; and masses of granite, called Giants' Quoits, are between Carn-Bosavern and Balleswidden. Roman patarae, urns, coins, and other Roman relics have been found; a Roman Christian monument is in the church; and traces of an ancient amphitheatre, 126 feet in diameter, and retaining till last century six tiers of stone benches, adjoin the village. Tradition says that, in the 7th century, after the conquest of Cornwall, Ethelbert and six other Saxon kings dined in the parish at a stone called Mayne, or at Mean in Sennen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £434. * Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The p. curacy of Pendean is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Wesleyans, United Free Methodists, and Bryanites, a national school, and alms-houses. Ruins or traces of ancient chapels are at Park-an-Capel, near Cape Cornwall, and on the summit of Carn-Brea. Dr. Borlase, the historian of Cornwall, was a native.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 13,113. Pop., 10,903. Houses, 1,970.

JUST-IN-ROSELAND (Str.), a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Truro district, Cornwall. The village stands on St. Just creek, on the E side of Falmouth harbour, 3½ miles by water NE of Falmouth r. station, and 7 SSE of Truro; and has a post-office, of the name of St.

Just-Lane, under Grampound, Cornwall. The parish contains also the town and castle of St. Mawes. Acres, 4,192; of which 1,590 are water. Real property, £4,190. Pop., 1,546. Houses, 337. Part of the land belonged to St. Anthony's priory. St. Just creek has, at its mouth, the old Lazaretto station of Falmouth harbour; and includes St. Just's Pool, where vessels used to perform quarantine. Traces of an old circular fort are on

Bartini Hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £425.* Patron, C. H. T. Hawkins, Esq. There are a chapel of ease at St. Mawes, chapels for Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and Bryanites, a national school, and a free school. Ruins of an ancient chapel are at Rosecassa.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 13,448. Pop., 4,737. Houses, 1,069.

K

KABER, a township in Kirkby-Stephen parish, Westmoreland; 2½ miles NE of Kirkby-Stephen. Acres, 3,962. Real property, with Brough-Sowerby, £3,664. Pop., 268. Houses, 47. The manor belonged to the Kabergths, and passed to the Fulthorps, the Wandsworths, and the Wadesons. A republican rising, known as the Kaberrigg Plot, took place here in 1663. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a free school.

KALCACEASTER. See TADCASTER.

KALENDAR, or KAYLEND, a place in Cottesbrook parish, Northampton; 9 miles WSW of Rothwell. A Premonstratensian canonry, a cell to Sulby abbey, was here.

KANIDGEAK, a small headland in Cornwall; 1¼ mile NNE of Cape Cornwall. It is crowned by an ancient camp.

KARL-LOFTS. See CARL LOFT.

KATES-HILL, a place near the boundary between Worcestershire and Staffordshire; ½ of a mile from Dudley. It has a post-office under Dudley.

KATESHILL, a place in the SW of Beds; 4½ miles NW of Dunstable.

KATHERINE (St.). See CATHERINE (St.).

KAYINGHAM. See KEYINGHAM.

KAYLEND. See KALENDAR.

KEA, or St. KEA, a parish and a sub-district in Truro district, Cornwall. The parish lies on the Falmouth and Redruth railways, 2½ miles SSW of Truro; is bounded, on the E, by the river Fal,—on the N, by Kenwyn,—on the W, by Gwennap; and contains parts of the chapels of Baldhu, Chacewater, and Mithian. Post-town, Truro. Real property, £7,153; of which £1,234 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 3,752; in 1861, 3,949. Houses, 324. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Viscount Falmouth. Gddern is the seat of the Bowdens. Nanceavallan belonged to the Albaldans, and passed to the Boscauens. Carlyon was the birthplace of the knight Sir Tristram. Tin and copper are worked; silver is smelted; and ochre is found. There are some barrows. The manor or parish was known at Domesday as Landeg; and it is alleged to have taken the name of Kea from a saint who is fabled to have come from Ireland in a granite boat, but it may have taken the name from Kea the Virgin or from Pope Cairns or St. Kew. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Kenwyn, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was built, on a different site from the old one, in 1802; has a pinnacled tower; and contains paintings by Mrs. Gwatkin, niece of Reynolds, and a chalice and paten which belonged to Cardinal René d'Amboise. The tower of the old church still stands; and a chapelry-church, erected in 1853, stands beside it. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bryanites, national schools, and almshouses with £53 a-year.—The sub-district contains also St. Feock parish. Acres, 10,703. Pop., 6,360. Houses, 1,271.

KEACH (THE). See CUCH (THE).

KEADBY, a village and a township in Althorpe parish, Lincoln. The village stands on the river Trent, at the end of the Stainforth and Keadby canal, and at the terminus of the Thorne and Keadby branch of the South Yorkshire railway, 4 miles E by S of Crowle; and has a railway station with telegraph, and chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The township comprises 1,047 acres. Real property, £3,444; of which £155 are in the canal. Pop., 551. Houses, 80.

KEAL-COATES, a hamlet in West Keal parish, Lincoln; 1¼ mile from West Keal village. It has a Wesleyan chapel.

KEAL (EAST), a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands on an acclivity 2¼ miles SW by S of Spilsby, and 4¼ W of Firsby r. station; has a post-office under Spilsby; and commands a fine view of the Fens. The parish comprises 1,847 acres. Real property, £3,506. Pop., 393. Houses, 86. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to J. Buider and J. Sharp, Esqs. There are chalybeate springs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £495.* Patron, the Rev. J. Spence. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and was restored in 1855. There are a national school, and charities £8.

KEAL (WEST), a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands 3 miles SW of Spilsby, and 6 W of Firsby r. station; and has a post-office under Spilsby. The parish contains also the hamlet of Keal-Coates. Acres, 2,020. Real property, £4,060. Pop., 511. Houses, 109. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to W. C. Amcotts, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £522.* Patron, W. C. Amcotts, Esq. The church stands on an eminence; is early English; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school of 1854, and charities £7.

KEAN (St.). See KEYNE (St.).

KEARBY-WITH-NETHERBY, a township in Kirkby-Overblow parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SE of Kirkby-Overblow village. Acres, 1,348. Real property, £2,260. Pop., 207. Houses, 51. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

KEARSLEY, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland; 11 miles NE of Hexham. Acres, 605. Pop., 20. Houses, 2.

KEARSLEY, Lancashire. See KERSLEY.

KEARTON, a hamlet in Melbeck township, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Reeth.

KEASTWICK, a hamlet in Kirkby-Lonsdale township and parish, Westmoreland; 1 mile NW of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

KEATS-GORE. See CATSCORE, Berks.

KEBBY (THE), a rivulet of Monmouth; falling into the Usk, near Abergavenny.

KEBECK (THE), a small affluent of the river Nidd in Yorkshire.

KECKWICK. See KEREWICK.

REDDINGTON, a parish, with a village, in Louth district, Lincoln; on the river Lud and the Louth navigation, 1½ mile NE of Louth r. station. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 1,190. Real property, £1,418. Pop., 138. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir G. E. Welby Gregory, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £85. Patron, Sir G. E. W. Gregory, Bart. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a turret. Charities, 6 acres of poor's land.

REDINGTON, or KERRON, a village and a parish in Risbridge district; the village and most of the parish in Suffolk, but part of the latter in Essex. The village stands on the river Stour, 2½ miles ENE of Haverhill r. station; and has a post-office under Newmarket. The parish contains also Brockley-Green, Great Wilseyes, and the Risbridge workhouse. Acres, 2,342. Real property of the Essex portion, £1,317; of the Suffolk portion, £3,638. Pop. of the E portion in 1851, 104; in 1861, 115. Houses, 26. Pop. of the S portion in 1851, 668; in 1861, 881. Houses, 134. The increase of pop., in the latter, arose partly from the erection of the workhouse. The property is divided among a few; and a chief portion of it belongs to H. Purkis, Esq. The manor was known, at Domesday, as Keditrune; belonged to the Baynards; and passed to the Earls of Clare and the Barnardistons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £701. Patron, the Rev. W. H. Syer. The church is neat and good, and contains many ancient and handsome monuments. A school has £7 from endowment, and other charities £32.

KEDLESTON, a parish in Belper district, Derbyshire; on an affluent of the river Derwent, 3½ miles SW by W of Duffield r. station, and 4 NW of Derby. Post-town, Derby. Acres, 950. Real property, £1,918. Pop., 116. Houses, 19. The property, with Kedleston Hall, belongs to Lord Scarsdale. K. Hall was erected in 1765, after designs by Adams; comprises a centre and two pavilions, with connecting corridors; has a frontage of 360 feet, with a portico on pillars 30 feet high; contains a grand hall, 67 feet by 42, with ceiling supported by 20 alabaster columns; contains also a very fine circular saloon, 42 feet in diameter and 55 feet high; has a rich collection of paintings, chiefly by the old masters; and stands in a beautiful park of 700 acres, containing old oaks 24 feet in girth, arches of Constantine, a lake, and a medicinal spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £155. Patron, Lord Scarsdale. The church is ancient and cruciform; has a Norman door, and a low embattled tower; and contains several ancient and splendid monuments of the Curzons.

KEEL, a township in Berriew parish, Montgomeryshire; 4½ miles NW of Montgomery. Real property, with Frydd, £2,226. Pop., 270.

KEEL, a township in Meifod parish, Montgomeryshire; 5½ miles NE of Welshpool. Pop., 101.

KEELBY, a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands 3 miles SW of Stallingborough r. station, and 7 NE of Caistor; and has a post-office under Ulceby, and a fair on 10 July. The parish comprises 1,861 acres. Real property, £4,209. Pop., 842. Houses, 192. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to George Tomline, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200. Patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church is ancient but good; has Norman arches, and a tower; and contains an ancient effigy of Alice South. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

KEELCOCHWYN, a township in Berriew parish, Montgomeryshire; 4½ miles NW of Montgomery. Pop., 68.

KEELDER. See KIELDER.

KEELE, a village and a parish in Newcastle-under-Lyne district, Stafford. The village stands 2½ miles W by S of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 3½ E by N of Madely r. station; and has a post-office under Newcastle, Staffordshire. The parish comprises 2,579 acres. Real property, £13,115; of which £12,000 are in mines,

and £200 in iron works. Pop. in 1851, 1,232; in 1861, 1,062. Houses, 211. The manor, with Keele Hall and all the land, belongs to R. Sneyd, Esq. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in collieries, ironstone mines, smelting furnaces, and a silk mill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £195. Patron, R. Sneyd, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1790, and has an embattled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £17.

KEENLY, a grieveship in Allendale parish, Northumberland; near Allendale. Pop., 275.

KEER (THE), a stream of the N of Lancashire; rising near the boundary with Westmoreland, and running 10 miles southward to Morecambe bay, in the vicinity of Carnforth.

KEEVIL, a parish in Westbury district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Avon, and near the Kennet and Avon canal, 4½ miles E of Trowbridge r. station. It includes the tything of Bulkington; and its post-town is Steeple-Ashton, under Trowbridge. Acres, 2,883. Real property, £5,070. Pop., 669. Houses, 157. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. W. B. Beach, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £250. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is good, and has an embattled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a slightly endowed school.

KEFNMYONARCH, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles E of Newtown. Pop., 51.

KEGIDOG. See GEORGE (Str.), Denbigh.

KEGWORTH, a small town, a township, and a parish, in the district of Shardlow and county of Leicester. The town stands on an eminence, on the W bank of the river Soar, at the boundary with Notts, 1 mile W of Keworth r. station, and 6 NW by N of Loughborough; was anciently called Cogeworde; had long a weekly market; carries on trade in frame-work knitting, embroidering, basket-making, maling, and brewing; and has a post-office under Derby, a telegraph at its r. station, a stone bridge over the Soar, a church, three dissenting chapels, an endowed national school, and charities £47. The church is an old and handsome edifice; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with tower and spire; and was restored in 1859. The township includes the town, and extends into the country. Real property, £6,418. Pop., 1,773. Houses, 412.—The parish contains also the chapelry of Isley-Walton, and comprises 2,260 acres. Real property, £7,163. Pop., 1,189. Houses, 420. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to John B. Story, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Isley-Walton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £875. Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge.

KEIGHLEY, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in W. Yorkshire. The town stands in a hollow, at the convergence of two small valleys, on the Haworth branch railway, adjacent to the North Midland railway, the river Aire, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 9½ miles NW of Bradford. Several high but gently-sloping hills, clad with heath, rise immediately around it, and command very fine views along the valleys, and away to Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Peryghent mountains. The name Keighley is supposed to be of Saxon origin, and to have probably been derived from a Saxon proprietor called Kikel or Kihel. Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, at Elham Grange. A skirmish between the royalists and the parliamentarians, occurred at Keighley in the time of Charles I. A child who died here in 1783, weighed 8 stones when twenty months old, and was then 3 feet high. The town has about quadrupled in size since the commencement of the present century; and it has recently undergone great improvement. It is built of stone; and, notwithstanding disfigurement by chimneys and smoke of factories, it presents a picturesque appearance. Entire streets, or sections of streets, of old or dingy houses, have been taken down, and replaced by piles of good or imposing masonry. The market-place was opened in 1833, and is spacious. A new townhall, of ornamental character, was projected in

1865. The courthouse, though small, is neat. The Craven bank is a handsome edifice, in the Italian palatial style. The mechanics' institution is a neat structure of 1834; and contains a well-supplied news-room, and a library of about 5,000 volumes. Britannia hall, belonging to the Odd Fellows, is a pleasing edifice. The parish church dates from the time of Henry I.; was restored or rebuilt in 1806; was again entirely rebuilt in 1848, at a cost of nearly £7,000; is in the later English style; has a western tower, and a fine painted E window; is tastefully paved; and contains two remarkable ancient gravestones, and a very fine modern font, with carved canopy of tabernacle work. The Independent chapel is an elegant and airy edifice. The Baptist chapel, adjoining the new town-hall, was built in 1865, at a cost of £3,800; and is in the Lombardic style. The largest Wesleyan chapel contains about 2,000 sittings. No fewer than five churches of the Establishment, thirteen dissenting chapels, and a Roman Catholic chapel are in the parish,—all either in the town or in its near neighbourhood. The new cemetery is about a mile distant, on the banks of the Aire, towards Utley; and has two neat chapels, and a registrar's house. The grammar-school was founded in 1713, by John Drake; was rebuilt on a new site, near the Skipton road, in 1860; is a handsome edifice, in the Tudor style; and has £160 a-year. Tonson's school, founded in 1716, has £40 a-year from endowment; and the Harehill school has £33. The national schools were built in 1835, at a cost of £1,750. Bowcock's charity, for apprenticeship and other purposes, has £342. A working-men's hall is in Sun-street; and an agricultural society holds annual meetings in September. The town has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and five chief inns; is a seat of county courts and petty sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes two newspapers. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs are held on 8 and 9 May, and on 7, 8, and 9 Nov. The worsted manufacture is extensively carried on; stuff goods and worsted yarns are largely sent to Bradford; and the machinery and implements for the local manufacturers are, in a considerable proportion, made in the town. Water-works were constructed in terms of an act of 1816; lighting, watching, and cleansing, were instituted by an act of 1824; and the local government is conducted by a board of health. Pop. of the town, in 1851, 13,050; in 1861, 15,005. Houses, 3,091.

The parish contains also the villages or hamlets of Ingrow, Eastwood, Oakworth, Newsholme, Laycock, Brathwaite, Fell-Lane, Utley, Exleyhead, Thwaites, Bogthorn, Dockroyd, Harehill, Knowle, Slippery-Ford, and Sykes. Acres, 10,350. Real property, £47,861. Pop. in 1851, 18,259; in 1861, 18,819. Houses, 3,952. The manor of Keighley belongs to the Duke of Devonshire; and that of Oakworth, to W. B. Ferrand, Esq. About 2,000 acres of the land are waste or heath; and the rest exhibits profuse variety of fertile slope and luxuriant valley. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £358.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The p. curacies of Oakworth, Eastwood, and Ingrow-with-Hainworth are separate benefices. There are churches, or licensed places of worship, also at Brathwaite and Newsholme.—The sub-district contains also two townships of Kildwick parish. Acres, 14,712. Pop., 21,859. Houses, 4,568.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Haworth, conterminous with Haworth township in Bradford parish; and the sub-district of Bingley, containing the township of Bingley-with-Micklethwaite, and that of Morton in Bingley parish. Acres, 39,144. Poor-rates in 1863, £12,627. Pop. in 1851, 43,395; in 1861, 43,122. Houses, 9,069. Marriages in 1863, 363; births, 1,556,—of which 96 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,106,—of which 497 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,362; births, 16,217; deaths, 10,669. The places of worship, in 1851, were 14 of the Church of England, with 6,333 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,934 s.; 9 of Baptists, with 3,557 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 50 s.; 23 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 8,172 s.; 10 of

Primitive Methodists, with 2,636 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 416 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 191 s.; 2 undefined, with 330 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 300 s. The schools were 30 public day schools, with 3,877 scholars; 42 private day schools, with 1,507 s.; 70 Sunday schools, with 10,444 s.; and 26 evening schools for adults, with 844 s. The workhouse is in Keighley parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 94 inmates.

KEINTON-MANDEVILLE, or KINGTON-MANSFIELD, a village and a parish in Langport district, Somerset. The village stands near the river Brue, 4½ miles ENE of Somerton, and 6 SW by W of Castle-Cary r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Keinton-Mandeville, under Taunton, and a cattle fair on 3 Sept. The parish comprises 770 acres. Real property, £1,697. Pop., 538. Houses, 115. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. D. W. Morrice. Blue lias is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £105. Patrons, Trustees. The church is early English; was partly rebuilt in 1800; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower; and was reported in 1859 as not good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, and a national school.

KEISBY, a township in Lavington parish, Lincoln; on the river Glen, 3¼ miles NE of Corby. Acres, 1,420. Real property, £1,514. Pop., 84. Houses, 14.

KEISLEY, a township in Dutton parish, Westmoreland; 3¼ miles NE of Appleby.

KEKEWICK, or KECKWICK, a township in Runcorn parish, Cheshire; on the Northwestern and the Chester and Manchester railways, and on the Bridgewater canal, 4½ miles SW of Warrington. Acres, 522. Real property, £886. Pop., 115. Houses, 12. The manor belongs to Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.

KELBROOK, a chapelry in Thornton-in-Craven parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Colne and Skipton railway, adjacent to Lancashire, 1¼ mile NE of Foulridge r. station and 3 NNE of Colne. Post-town, Colne. Pop., about 1,100. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £180.* Patron, C. Wilson, Esq. The church was built in 1833; is in the pointed style; and consists of nave, aisles, and transept, with porch and tower. There are a Methodist chapel and a national school.

KELBY, a chapelry in Haydor parish, Lincoln; 5 miles SW by W of Sleaford r. station. Post-town, Sleaford. Acres, 1,140. Real property, £1,126. Pop., 99. Houses, 17. The manor belongs to J. A. Houlton, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Haydor, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church comprises nave and chancel, with tower and spire.

KELD, a hamlet in Shap parish, Westmoreland; 3 miles SW of Appleby.

KELD, a hamlet in Muker township, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on Birkdale beck, among the moors, 3 miles NW of Muker. It has a post-office under Richmond, Yorkshire.

KELDHOLME, a hamlet in Kirkby-Moorside township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6¼ miles WNW of Pickering. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here, in the time of Henry I., by Robert de Stuteville; and went, at the dissolution, to the Earl of Westmoreland.

KELFIELD, a township in Stillingfleet parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 4 miles NNW of Selby. Acres, 1,729. Real property, £3,134; of which £34 are in quarries. Pop., 388. Houses, 83. The manor belongs to T. H. Preston, Esq. Kelfield Hall belonged to the Stillingtons, and passed to several other owners.

KELFIELD, Lincoln. See BUTTERWICK-WEST.

KELHAM, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; on the river Trent, 2 miles NW of Newark r. station. It has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 1,857. Real property, £3,743. Pop., 178. Houses, 36. The manor, with Kelham Hall, belongs to J. H. Manners-Sutton, Esq. K. Hall is a recent and handsome mansion. A five-arched bridge, of brick with stone dressings, here crosses the Trent, and was built in lieu of an iron bridge,

swept away by a freshet with ice. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Averham, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is later English; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and includes, in a mortuary chapel, a handsome altar monument to Lord and Lady Lexington.

KELK (GREAT), a township in Foston-on-the-Wolds parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles E of Great Driffield. Acres, 1,131. Real property, £1,438. Pop., 211. Houses, 40. The manor belongs to W. St. Quintin, Esq. There are two Methodist chapels.

KELK (LITTLE), an extra-parochial tract in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile N of Great Kelk. Acres, 640. Pop., 57. Houses, 11.

KELLAMERGH, a hamlet in Kirkham parish, Lancashire; 2 miles SW of Kirkham.

KELLAN. See **CELLAN**.

KELLAN HEAD, a headland on the W coast of Cornwall; at the S side of Port Isaac bay, 5 miles NE of Padstow. It has an altitude of 209 feet; and it shows fine specimens of trap-dyke, upheaving fragments of slate.

KELLATON, or **KILLINGTON**, a hamlet in Stokenham parish, Devon; 5 miles SE of Kingsbridge. Pop., 105.

KELLAWAYS, CALLOES, or TYTHERTON-KELWAYS, a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts; on the river Avon, and the Great Western railway, 3 miles NE of Chippenham. Post-town, Chippenham. Acres, 140. Real property, £1,747. Pop., 18. Houses, 4. The manor belongs to the Earl of Carnarvon. Freshets of the Avon used to overflow the land; and they occasioned the construction, in 1474, of a paved causeway "for the good of travellers." A Moravian settlement was established here in the time of Wesley and Whitfield. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £82. Patron, not reported. The church is modern.

KELLETH, a hamlet in Orton parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lune, 3 miles SE of Orton.

KELLET (NETHER), a township in Bolton-le-Sands parish, Lancashire; 5 miles N by E of Lancaster. Acres, 2,018. Real property, £2,659. Pop., 284. Houses, 54. Donald-Mill-Hole here is a curious stalactitic cavern, forming the commencement of a natural tunnel, which extends nearly 3 miles to the vicinity of Carnforth. A stream turns a mill adjacent to the cavern, and then traverses the tunnel.

KELLET (OVER), a township-chapelry in Bolton-le-Sands parish, Lancashire; on the Lancaster and Kendal canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Carnforth r. station, and $\frac{6}{8}$ NNE of Lancaster. It contains the hamlet of Capernwray; and its post-town is Burton, Westmoreland. Acres, 3,202. Real property, £3,886; of which £21 are in quarries. Pop., 425. Houses, 39. Capernwray Hall is the seat of G. Marton, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £240.* Patron, Septimus Booker, Esq. The church is early English, has an embattled tower, and was recently restored. A chapel is near Capernwray Hall, and is served by a curate appointed by the vicar. There are a grammar-school with £46 a-year from endowment, and other charities with £15.

KELLEYTHORPE, a township, conjoint with Emswell, in Great Driffield parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Great Driffield.

KELLING, a village and a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk. The village stands $\frac{2}{4}$ miles N by E of Holt, and 11 ENE of Walsingham r. station; and is situated in a deep vale, extending from it 2 miles northward to the sea. The parish comprises 2,191 acres of land, and 20 of water. Post-town, Holt, under Thetford. Real property, £2,205. Pop., 211. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The manor and most of the land belong to O. Randaie, Esq. About 300 acres are heath. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Salthouse, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £406.* Patron, O. Randaie, Esq. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and is in tolerable condition.

KELLINGLEY, a hamlet in Beaghall township, Kellington parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Kellington village. Pop., 35.

KELLINGTON, a village, a township, and a parish, in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Aire, 1 mile N by W of Whitley r. station, and $\frac{6}{8}$ ENE of Pontefract; and has a post-office under Normanton.—The township comprises 1,679 acres. Real property, £3,231. Pop., 300. Houses, 67.—The parish contains also the townships of Beaghall, Whitley, and Eggborough. Acres, 7,233. Real property, £12,557. Pop., 1,443. Houses, 320. The property is much subdivided. Earl Cathcart is a landowner. Roall, a picturesque old house, with remains of a fine gateway, was long the seat of the Earnshaws. The pastures are notable for their sheep and cattle. Malting is largely carried on; and there are corn and bone mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £370.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is old but good, and has a tower. There are a chapel of ease in Whitley, erected in 1860, Wesleyan chapels in all the four townships, and charities £5.

KELLINGTON, Cornwall. See **CALLINGTON**.

KELLOE, a township in Easington district, and a parish partly also in Durham district, Durhamshire. The township lies on a branch of the Hartlepool railway, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles SE of Durham; and has a post-office under Ferryhill. Acres, 1,592. Real property, £11,297; of which £9,047 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 149; in 1861, 530. Houses, 90. The manor belonged anciently to the Kellaws or Kellows, one of whom, Richard Kellow, became Bishop of Durham in 1311; and it took its name from them.—The parish contains also the townships of Thornley, Wingate, Coxhoe, Quarrington, and Cassop. Acres, 11,119. Real property, £46,862; of which £27,435 are in mines, £20 in quarries, and £399 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 12,278; in 1861, 12,867. Houses, 2,490. The pop. in 1831 was only 663; and the great subsequent increase of it arose from the opening and extending of coal mines. The property is much subdivided. Coxhoe Hall is a chief residence. There are brickfields, lime-works, and corn mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £212.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is decorated English, but has a chancel of 1354, with a memorial window to Miss Wood; and it was founded by the Kellaws, as a chantry; and it has a tower. The p. curacies of Thornley, Coxhoe, and Cassop-cum-Quarrington are separate benefices. There are several Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a partly-endowed girls' school.

KELLY, a parish in Tavistock district, Devon; near the river Tamar and the boundary with Cornwall, 3 miles SSE of Lifton r. station, and 6 SE by E of Launceston. Post-town, Tavistock. Acres, 1,721. Real property, £2,414. Pop., 217. Houses, 42. The property, with Kelly House, belongs to A. Kelly, Esq.; and has belonged to his family since the time of Henry II. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £266.* Patron, A. Kelly, Esq. The church is later English; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; has good ancient stained glass; and includes the mortuary chapel of the Kellys. There is a parochial school.

KELMARSH, a village and a parish in the district of Market-Harborough, and county of Northampton. The village stands near the Market-Harborough and Northampton railway, 5 miles S of Market-Harborough; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 2,751. Real property, £5,826. Pop., 167. Houses, 31. The manor, with Kelmarsh Hall, belongs to R. C. Naylor, Esq. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £640.* Patron, R. C. Naylor, Esq. The church is early English, in good condition; and has a spire. There is a national school.

KELMSCOTT, a township-chapelry in Broadwell parish, Oxford; on the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks and Gloucester, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles E by S of Lechlade, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Faringdon r. station. Post-town, Lechlade,

under Swindon. Acres, 910. Real property, £1,605. Pop., 141. Houses, 35. The manor, with Kelmescott House, a fine Tudor mansion, belongs to H. W. Vincent, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Broadwell, in the diocese of Oxford.

KELPIN-HILL, a hamlet in Batley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Dewsbury.

KELPISHAM. See CLIPSHAM.

KELSALE, a village and a parish in Blything district, Suffolk. The village stands on the side of a hill, near the East Suffolk railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of Saxmundham; is large and picturesque, with well-built houses and attached gardens; and has a post-office under Saxmundham. The parish includes Dorley's Corner and North Green, and comprises 3,047 acres. Real property, £8,336. Pop., 1,084. Houses, 261. The property is much subdivided. Kelsale Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Carlton, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £700.* Patron, H. E. Bence, Esq. The church is Norman, principally of flint, and in good condition; has a tower, commanding an extensive view; and contains escutcheons of the Norfolk and Trusson families, and a very ancient font. There are a free grammar school, a free girls' school, and charities £353.

KELSALL, a village and a township-chapelry in Tarvin parish, Cheshire. The village stands at the W border of Delamere forest, 2 miles ENE of Tarvin, and $\frac{5}{4}$ NE of Waverton r. station; and has a post-office under Chester. The chapelry comprises 1,223 acres. Real property, £3,139. Pop., 542. Houses, 120. The manor belongs to Lord Binning. There is a chalybeate spring. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Tarvin, in the diocese of Chester. The church was built in 1844 by Col. Tomkinson. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

KELSEY (NORTH), a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands near a branch of the Ancholme river, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of the Lincoln, Market-Rasen, and Hull railway, and $\frac{1}{4}$ W by N of Caistor; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Brigg. The parish comprises 5,370 acres. Real property, £6,499. Pop., 870. Houses, 197. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Mrs. Sutton of Scawby Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £220.* Patron, the Prebendary of North Kelsey. The church, excepting the tower, which is ancient, was recently rebuilt; and comprises nave, aisle, and chancel. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and some small charities.

KELSEY (SOUTH), a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands near the head of the Ancholme navigation, 2 miles W by S of Moortown r. station, and 6 WSW of Caistor; and has a post-office under Caistor. The parish contains also the hamlet of Moortown, and comprises 4,980 acres. Real property, £5,921. Pop., 633. Houses, 127. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £800.* Patron, alternately the Crown and G. B. Skipworth, Esq. There formerly were two churches and two parishes, St. Mary and St. Nicholas. St. Nicholas' church has gone to ruin. St. Mary's church is a neat modern edifice, with an ancient tower, and has been extensively repaired. There are two chapels for Wesleyans, one for Primitive Methodists, and a national school. Bishop Ayscough, the confessor of Henry VI., and Anne Askew, the martyr, were natives.

KELSHALL, a village and a parish in Royston district, Herts. The village stands $\frac{2}{4}$ miles SE of Ashwell r. station, and 4 SW by S of Royston. The parish contains also Rooks-Hall. Post-town, Royston. Acres, 2,090. Real property, £2,862. Pop., 318. Houses, 60. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £364.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, plain, and good, with a tower; and contains a few brasses and monuments.

KELSICK, a hamlet in Bromfield parish, Cumberland; 2 miles WNW of Wigton.

KELSTERN, a township and a parish in Louth district, Lincoln. The township lies $\frac{5}{4}$ miles NW of Louth r. station. Pop., 134. Houses, 29. The parish contains also the hamlet of Lambcroft; and its post-town is Louth. Acres, 2,700. Real property, £3,818. Pop., 196. Houses, 39. The property belongs to the Right Hon. John E. Denison. There is a barrow. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £150. Patron, the Right Hon. J. E. Denison. The church comprises nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains a beautiful monument to Lady South, who died in 1604.

KELSTERTON, a township in Northop parish, Flintshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Flint. Pop., 107. Houses, 22.

KELSTON, a township in Llanasaph parish, Flint; at the mouth of the Dee, $\frac{5}{4}$ miles NW of Holywell. Pop., 175. There is a brewery.

KELSTON, or KELWESTON, a village and a parish in Keynsham district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Avon, near Salford r. station, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Bath; and has a post-office under Bristol. The parish comprises 1,095 acres. Real property, £2,714. Pop. in 1851, 259; in 1861, 212. Houses, 43. The decrease of pop. arose partly from the discontinuance of brass mills. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey, went to a natural daughter of Henry VIII.; passed to the Harringtons, the Hawkings, and the Neelds; and is now held by trustees of Mr. Inigo Jones. A mansion was built on it, for the Harringtons, in 1587, by Barozzi, the Italian architect; gave entertainment to Queen Elizabeth and James I.; was, with the exception of some out-buildings, taken down in 1760; and was succeeded by a picturesque structure, built for Sir Caesar Hawkins, nearer the river. A handsome school-house was erected, in 1860, by Col. Inigo Jones. Kelston Round Hill has an altitude of 730 feet above sea-level. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £296.* The church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1860; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains the graves of Sir John Harrington, the wit and poet, Henry Harrington, the musician, and the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Bart.

KELTHORPE, a hamlet in Ketton parish, Rutland; in the vale of the Welland, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Ketton village.

KELTON, a township in Lamplugh parish, Cumberland; 6 miles E of Whitehaven. Real property, with Winder, £3,190; of which £360 are in mines. Pop. of K. alone, 192.

KELVEDON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Witham district, Essex. The village stands partly on a rising ground, on the right bank of the river Blackwater, adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Witham; is an ancient place; consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length; is connected by a bridge with Gore-Pits in Peering parish; and has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, and a fair on Easter Monday. The parish comprises 3,167 acres. Real property, £7,080. Pop. in 1851, 1,633; in 1861, 1,741. Houses, 350. The manor belonged anciently to Edward the Confessor; and is now divided into two manors, belonging to the Bishop of London and to T. B. Western, Esq. Felix Hall, the seat of Mr. Western, is a modern edifice, in a fine park; and commands a charming view over the valley of the Blackwater. The massacre of the Danes began in Kelvedon; and a silver ring, with Danish initials, has been found. William III. was here in 1691, again in 1692, and slept at an inn in the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church has early English pillars and arches, and a later English nave-roof; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and has been considerably improved. There are chapels for Independents and Quakers, a British school, an endowed national school, with £55 a-year, and charities £12.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 14,053. Pop., 4,423. Houses, 927.

KELVEDON-HATCH, a parish in Ongar district, Essex; on the river Roding, 2 miles S by E of Chipping-

Ongar, and 5 NNW of Brentwood r. station. It has a post-office of the name of Kelvedon-Common, under Brentwood. Acres, 1,565. Real property, £2,655. Pop., 454. Houses, 83. The property is subdivided. Kelvedon Hall, a very fine mansion, is the seat of J. F. Wright, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £513.* Patron, E. Slocock, Esq. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave and chancel, with a small spire; and contains monuments of the Luthers, the Wrights, and the Dolbys. A Roman Catholic chapel is attached to Kelvedon Hall. There are a parochial school, and charities 227.

KELWESTON. See KELSTON.

KEMAES. See KEMESS.

KEMBERTON, a parish in Shifnal district, Salop; 2½ miles SW by S of Shifnal r. station. Post-town, Shifnal. Acres, 1,387. Real property, £2,173. Pop., 244. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. Coal occurs in the NW, and is worked by the Madeley Wood company. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Sutton-Madock, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £570.* Patrons, Miss Slaney and others. The church is plain but good, and has a pinnacled tower.

KEMBLE, a parish in the district of Cirencester, and county of Wilts; at the Cirencester Junction station of the Cheltenham and Great Western railway, and on the Thames and Severn canal, adjacent to Gloucestershire, 4 miles SW of Cirencester. It includes the tythings of Ewen and Wick; and its post-town is Cirencester. Acres, 3,600. Real property, with Poole, £7,002. Rated property of K. alone, £3,840. Pop., 466. Houses, 80. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Miss Gordon. An affluent of the Thames rises here; and the water of it is raised, by a steam-engine, to supply the Thames and Severn canal. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £270.* Patron, Miss Gordon. The church is ancient; was partly rebuilt in 1840; has a lofty steeple, which was struck and rent by lightning in 1823; and contains a monument of a Knight Templar, and several other monuments. There are a free school, and charities 223.

KEMERCH. See ASAPH (St.).

KEMERTON, a village and a parish in Tewkesbury district, Gloucester. The village stands near a small affluent of the Avon, amid hills commanding extensive views, adjacent to Worcestershire, 1¼ mile E of Bredon r. station, and 5 NE of Tewkesbury; and has a post-office under Tewkesbury. The parish comprises 1,627 acres. Real property, £3,709. Pop., 559. Houses, 135. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Kemerton Court, belongs to the Hoptons. Excellent freestone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £600.* Patron, not reported. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1847; is in the decorated English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics, a national school, and charities 115.

KEMESS, or CEMAES, a hundred in the N of Pembroke; containing Bayvil parish and twenty-five other parishes. It lies along the coast, from the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardigan, to the SW corner of Fishguard bay; and is partly bounded, on the SE, by the river Cleddau, dividing it from Carmarthen. It was conquered in 1069, from Rhys ap Tudor, by Martin de Tours, who settled it in at Newport. Acres, 87,452. Pop. in 1351, 14,942; in 1861, 13,576. Houses, 3,293.

KEMEYS-COMMANDER, a parish in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 3 miles NW by N of Usk r. station. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 500. Real property, £643. Pop., 79. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £53. Patron, Montague Gore, Esq. The church was recently in disrepair.

KEMEYS-INFERIOR, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; on the river Usk, 3 miles NE of Caerleon,

and 4 N by E of Llanwern r. station. Post-town, Caerleon, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 1,676. Real property, £1,689. Pop., 122. Houses, 22. The property is divided among a few. More than a third of the area is woodland. Stone for paving and for roofing is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £130. Patron, the Rev. W. C. Risley. The church is good.

KEMLET (THE), a rivulet of Salop; falling into the Severn below Chirbury.

KEMLET (THE), a rivulet of Denbigh; falling into the Tanat below Place-Yeba.

KEMLYN. See CAMLYN.

KEMMER, or Y VANNER, a place in the S of Merioneth; on the river Maw, 1¼ mile N of Dolgelly. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1198; and some remains of it still exist.

KEMPLEY, a parish in Newent district, Gloucester; adjacent to Hereford, 5 miles NW of Newent, and 6 SW by S of Ledbury r. station. Post-town, Dymock, under Gloucester. Acres, 1,564. Real property, £2,247. Pop., 311. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to Earl Beauchamp. Stone-House, formerly the manor-house, is large, and of the 16th century; contains some very fine oak carving; and is now used as a farm-house. Cider and perry are largely made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £204.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is ancient, with good points, but needs to be restored; contains a Norman arch, between the nave and the chancel; and has a tower much out of the perpendicular, and formerly surmounted by a spire. A national school was about to be built in 1866. Charities, £14.

KEMPSEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester. The village stands on the river Severn, amid charming scenery, 2 miles NW of Wadborough r. station, and 4 S of Worcester city; and has a post-office under Worcester. The parish comprises 3,105 acres. Real property, £10,449. Pop., 1,433. Houses, 335. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Worcester. A monastery was founded here in 799; and was given, at an early period, to the Bishops of Worcester. A palace of the bishops succeeded the monastery; Henry II. and Edward I. kept court at the palace; and Simon de Montfort, with his prisoner, Henry III., slept in it before the battle of Evesham. The parish contains many genteel residences. Traces exist of a Roman camp of 15 acres; and many coins, urns, cups, and other Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £248. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church was almost wholly rebuilt in 1799; was restored, at a cost of £4,000, in 1865; is a cruciform structure, with deep chancel and large tower; and contains the effigies of an armed knight. There are a national school, and charities 61.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes, and part of anchor. Acres, 12,405. Pop., 3,511. Houses, 821.

KEMPSFORD, a village and a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester. The village stands on the river Thames, at the boundary with Wilts, adjacent to the Thames and Severn canal, 3 miles S of Fairford, and 10 NW of Shrivenham r. station; is supposed to have occupied the site of a Roman settlement; and has a post-office under Swindon. The parish contains also the hamlets of Dunfield, Horcott, and Welford. Acres, 4,790. Real property, £6,924. Pop., 1,007. Houses, 222. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Earl Harold; was held, at Domesday, by Ernulf de Heding; passed to the Chaworths, the Despensers, the Dukes of Lancaster, the Thynnes, and the Lords Coleraine; and belongs now to Sir Gilbert East, Bart. A castle was built on it by the Thynnes, but has nearly disappeared. A battle is said to have been fought here, about 800, between the Wiccii of Gloucestershire and the Walsati of Wilts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £700.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was

built in the 11th century; altered about the middle of the 14th century, by Henry Duke of Lancaster; was recently in part restored; and has a remarkably fine central tower. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and an endowed school with £10 a year.

KEMPSHOT, a tything in Winslade parish, Hants; 3 miles SW of Basingstoke. Here was the seat of the Pinks; one of whom was warden of New College, Oxford, in the time of Elizabeth. Kempshot House was a hunting-box of George IV., and is now the residence of W. Blunt, Esq.

KEMPSTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Bedford. The village stands on the river Ouse, 2½ miles SW of Bedford r. station; and has a post-office under Bedford. The parish comprises 5,160 acres. Real property, £10,868. Pop. in 1851, 1,962; in 1861, 2,191. Houses, 478. The property is much subdivided. The manor-house is the seat of the Williamsons; Hoo House, of Barnard Talbot, Esq.; Kempston House, of Capt. B. Newland; and the Grange, of H. Littledale, Esq. Springfield House, standing on a plot of 18 acres, is a private lunatic asylum. Roman coins, an ancient spur, and indications of a large Saxon cemetery have been found. Kempston Wood is a meet for the Oakley hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £350.* Patron, J. D. Allcroft, Esq. The church is partly Norman; has decorated clerestory, aisles, and S porch; has a tower partly Norman, partly later; was restored in 1864; contains a decorated font; and has, in its N wall, a remarkable monumental slab. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £48. An extensive Saxon burying-place was recently discovered, containing a large number of skeletons, an ancient British coin, two coins of Constantine, a variety of weapons, a unique drinking-cup, and a great variety of Saxon ornaments.

KEMPSTON, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 1½ mile S by W of Litcham, and 2 NNW of Fransham r. station. Post-town, Litcham, under Swaffham. Acres, 814. Real property, £1,258. Pop., 48. Houses, 9. The property belongs to the Earl of Leicester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £167. Patron, the Earl of Leicester. The church has a thatched nave, a tiled chancel, and an ivy-clad tower; and contains an ancient font and a piscina.

KEMPTON, a township in Clunbury parish, Salop; 4½ miles SE of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 216.

KEMPTON PARK, a seat in Sunbury parish, Middlesex; near the river Thames, 4 miles W of Kingston-on-Thames. It was formerly called Cold Kennington; was forfeited, in the time of Henry I., by the Earl of Cornwall, to the Crown; was a royal seat till 1331; passed to the Killigrews, the Musgraves, and others; and belongs now to Thomas Barnett, Esq.

KEMP-TOWN. See BRIGHTON.

KEMSEY. See KEMPESEY.

KEMSING, a village and a parish in Sevenoaks district, Kent. The village stands 2½ miles NE of Sevenoaks r. station; was once a market town; and has a post-office under Sevenoaks. The parish comprises 1,867 acres. Real property, £2,505; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop., 366. Houses, 79. A castle was here before the time of Henry II., but has disappeared. A line of chalk hills extends E and W, a little N of the village; and is traversed by the ancient trackway, called the Pilgrims' Road. A spring, designated St. Edith's well, is near the centre of the village; an effigy of St. Edith is in the churchyard; and both the well and the effigies were long held in superstitious veneration. St. Edith is said to have been a native. Hops are largely grown. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Seal, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £400. Patron, Countess Delawarr. The church comprises nave and chancel, with shingle tower; has a very patched character; and contains a half-length brass of 1315. There is a national school.

KEMSLEY. See CASTLE-ROUGH.

KEMYS. See KEMYS.

KEN (THE), a rivulet of Devon; rising under Haldon

Hill, and running about 8 miles south-eastward, past Kenn and Kenton, to the river Exe, at Powderham Castle.

KEN (THE), Westmoreland. See **KENT (THE)**.

KENARDINGTON, a parish, with a village, in Tenterden district, Kent; near the Royal Military canal, 1½ mile SW of Ham-Street r. station, and 7 SSW of Ashford. Post-town, Ham-Street, under Ashford. Acres, 2,160. Real property, £3,222. Pop., 221. Houses, 42. Much of the land is occupied with coppice, called Silcox-wood. An ancient earthwork is on elevated ground, near the village; is connected, by a narrow causeway, with another ancient earthwork in the marsh below; and these works are supposed by some to have been formed by the ancient British,—by others to have been formed, about 893, during the wars between Alfred and the Danes. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £114. Patron, Mrs. Breton. The church comprises aisle and chancel, with a bell-turret; and succeeded one which was destroyed by lightning in 1559.

KENARTH. See CENARTH.

KENCHESTER, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on the Hereford and Brecon railway, 1 mile W by N of Credenhill r. station, and 5½ WNW of Hereford. Post-town, Bishopstone, under Hereford. Acres, 538. Real property, £1,136. Pop., 100. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. A Roman station was here, called Magna Castra by Antonine, Kenceastre by the Saxons, and Ariconium by Camden; and Roman roads went hence to Worcester and Wroxeter. The station occupied upwards of fifty acres; was of irregularly hexagonal outline; and had two openings to the W, and two to the N. Traces exist of small portions of the walls, of a temple at the E, and of a niche of Roman brick and mortar, called "the chair;" and vaults, a hypocaust, an altar, tessellated pavements, urns, coins, and other Roman relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £182. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and measures only 50 feet by 17.

KENCHURCH. See KENTCHURCH.

KENCOTT, a parish, with a village, in Witney district, Oxford; 5 miles NE by N of Lechlade, and 7 NNW of Faringdon r. station. Post-town, Lechlade, under Swindon. Acres, 770. Real property, £1,644. Pop., 214. Houses, 50. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to John Large, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £300.* Patron, H. Hammersley, Esq. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1859.

KENDAL, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a ward in Westmoreland. The town stands on the river Kent, and on the Kendal and Windermere railway, at the termination of the Kendal and Lancaster canal, 21 miles N of Lancaster. Its name is a contraction of Kentdale; and its former name was Kirkby-Kendal, or more fully, Kirkby-in-Kentdale, signifying "the church town in the valley of the Kent." The stretch of valley around it is fertile and ornate—in good association with the famous "Kendal green" of olden times; and is encompassed by hills of considerable height. A barony, including the town, was given, by William the Conqueror, to Ivo de Talebois; and passed to the Bruces, the Rosses, the Farris, the Thwengs, the Lumleys, the De Coucys, the Copelands, the Beauforts, the Crown, and the Lowthers. The title of Baron Kendal was borne by the early owners; that of Earl of Kendal was borne by John, Duke of Bedford, brother to Henry V., by Prince Charles, third son of James II., by Prince George of Denmark, and by other distinguished persons; that of Duchess of Kendal was conferred, by George I., on the German lady, Madame Schulenberg; and that of Baron Ross and Parr of Kendal continues to be borne by the Earl of Pembroke. A strong castle was founded on the summit of a steep green eminence; on the E side of the town, by one of the earliest barons; was completed in the early part of the 13th century; and appears to have resembled several strong baronial fortresses of the time of William

the Conqueror. It was the birth-place of Queen Catherine Parr, and of her brother, the Marquis of Northampton; it is supposed to have been dismantled by some body of royal troops, in consequence of the Marquis of Northampton's effort on behalf of Lady Jane Grey; and it is now a ruin, comprising only four broken towers and part of the outer wall. The town was settled by Flemings in 1337, and became, in their hands, famous for the manufacture of woollens, and of "Kendalgreen" buckram. It was fearfully devastated by the plague in 1593, visited by James I. in 1617, and occupied by some of the rebels of 1715 and 1745. It was the death-place of Romney the painter; and it numbers among its natives Richard de Kendal the grammarian, Bishop Potter, Dean Potter, Sir G. Wharton, Walker the astronomer, and Hudson and Wilson the botanists. It was freed from villenage by one of its early barons, and was made a borough by Elizabeth. Wordsworth describes it as

"A straggling borough, of ancient charter proud,
And dignified by battlements and towers
Of a stern castle, mouldering on the brow
Of a green hill."

The town stands chiefly along the right side of the Kent; and it has a principal spacious street, about a mile in length, and a number of smaller intersecting streets and lanes. Its appearance, to a considerable extent, is exceedingly irregular, and still answers, in some degree, to the poet Gray's account of it in 1769: "All the houses, excepting the principal streets, seem as if they had been dancing a country dance, and were out. There they stand, back to back, corner to corner, some up-hill, some down-hill, without intent or meaning." The interior aspect, nevertheless, is pleasant. The houses are built of mountain limestone; and, though mostly rough and greyish, they look clean and comfortable. The building-stone has been called marble; and it so far deserves the name as to be quarried in large blocks, of a light whitish colour, susceptible of good polish, and extensively used for making chimney-pieces. Three neat stone bridges span the river. The townhall, or White-hall, is an edifice of 148 feet by 37, built in 1825, at a cost of £6,000; has, on its chief front, an Ionic portico and a receding balcony; and contains a news room, a ball-room, and a number of other apartments. The county-house of correction, at the N end of the town, has capacity for 33 male and 10 female prisoners; and was maintained in the year 1864 at a cost of £601. The market-house was erected in 1855. The Bank of Westmoreland, the Odd Fellows' hall, and the Old Maids' hospital, all in Highgate, are pleasing edifices. The museum, in the New road, contains a good collection of small antiquities, limestone fossils, and objects of natural history. The parochial church dates from about the beginning of the 13th century; measures 180 feet by 93; has a remarkably fine interior; includes three chapels, formerly belonging to the Stricklands, the Bellinghams, and the Parrs; is surmounted by a strong tower, 72 feet high; was recently renovated, at considerable cost; has a beautiful memorial window to Major Yeates, inserted in 1865; contains some curious brasses and epitaphs; and was the scene, in the 17th century, of a curious adventure, worked by Sir Walter Scott into his poem of "Rokeby." St. George's church, near Stramon-gate bridge, is a handsome recent structure, with two slender towers, surmounted by low spires. St. Thomas' church, at Strickland-Gate, is also a fine recent structure, with a tower. There are numerous dissenting chapels; and one of them was originally a theatre. The Roman Catholic chapel is a neat edifice. The free grammar-school was founded in 1525; is a plain building; has £38 a-year from endowment, and six exhibitions at Oxford; and numbers among its pupils Bishops Law and Potter of Carlisle, Dr. Shaw, the oriental traveller, Ephraim Chambers, the first English Encyclopedist, Dr. Fothergill, and some other distinguished men. Pyper's national school has £80 a-year from endowment; Sleddall's green-coat school, £25; Sande's hospital and blue-coat school, £328; and a variety of charities, including the endowed schools,

£1,418. There are literary and scientific institutes, Christian and mechanic institutes, working men's news-room and library, and other institutions. The new cemetery, at Parkside-road, was opened in 1855, and has two chapels. A small cemetery in Castle-street, is used only by dissenters, and has a small chapel. St. Leonard's hospital, or the Spittle, was anciently an institution of note; was given, by William de Lancaster, to "Conyngesheved" priory; and passed to the Lowthers. An old chapel stood on Chapelhill, and was converted into a dwelling-house. Another old chapel stood at Stramon-gate bridge, near an old house bearing the inscription "Pax hac domo."

The town has a head post-office,† a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions, county courts, and quarter sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs for cattle and horses are held on 22 March, 29 April, and 3 and 9 Nov.; fairs for wool and cheese are held in June, July and Aug.; and hiring fairs are held on Whit-Saturday and at Martinmas. Manufactures of woollens, linseys, railway wrappers, horse-cloths, carpets, trouser-stuffs, woollen-cords, ropes, clogs, bobbins, combs, and fish-hooks are carried on. Brewing, tanning, iron and brass founding, and the making of agricultural implements also are carried on. A pumping apparatus at a brewery here was constructed in 1865, with the longest suction-pipe in the N of England, forcing water a distance of 720 feet and up an incline of 80 feet, and delivering a steady stream of 2 inches in diameter into a tank with capacity for 14,000 gallons of water. The town, as a borough, both municipal and parliamentary, comprises all Kendal and Kirkland townships, and part of Nether-Graveship township; and it is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, and sends one member to parliament. Borough income, in 1861, £1,110. Real property, £41,170. Electors in 1863, 406. Pop. in 1851, 11,829; in 1861, 12,029. Houses, 2,590.

The township of Kendal, as already noted, lies all in the borough. Real property in 1860, £37,896; of which £26 were in quarries, £1,934 in gas-works, and £7,088 in railways. Pop. in 1861, 10,418. Houses, 2,216.—The parish contains also the townships of Kirkland, Nether-Graveship, Natland, Crook, Hugil, Kentmere, Over Staveley, Nether Staveley, Fawcett-Forest, Whinfell, Selside and Whitwell, Patton, Grayrigg, Dillicar, Lamb-rigg, Docker, Scalthwaite-rigg and Hay and Hutton-i'-the-Hay, Skelsmergh, Strickland-Roger, Strickland-Kettle, Long Sleddale, New Hutton, Old Hutton-with-Holmescales, Helsington, and Underbarrow-with-Bradley-Field. Acres, 68,360. Real property, £92,708. Pop. in 1851, 18,333; in 1861, 18,600. Houses, 3,777. The surface is very diversified; includes much fertile land and many orchards; and extends away to some of the Lake mountains. An ancient camp was on Helsel-hill; and many features of interest will be found no iced in our articles on the townships. The parochial living is a vicarage, and the living of St. George and St. Thomas are p. curacies, in the diocese of Carlisle. Value of the vicarage, £521;* of St. George, £190;* of St. Thomas, not reported. Patron of the vicarage, Trinity College, Cambridge; of St. George, the Vicar of Kendal; of St. Thomas, Trustees. The chapelry of St. George was constituted in 1843, and that of St. Thomas in 1837; and both are wholly within the borough. Pop. of St. G., 3,144; of St. T., 2,092. Houses, 633 and 460. There are also within the parish the chapels of Crook, Burneside, Grayrigg, Helsington, Hugil, Kentmere, Long Sleddale, Natland, Staveley, New Hutton, Old Hutton, Selside, Underbarrow, and Winstar.

The sub-district contains only the townships of Kendal, Kirkland, Nether-Graveship, and Natland. Pop. in 1861, 12,305. Houses, 2,639.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Ambleside, containing the parishes of Grasmer and Windermere, and the townships of Crook, Hugil, Kentmere, Over Staveley, and Nether Staveley; the sub-district of Milnthorpe, con-

taining six townships of Heversham parish, four townships of Beetham parish, and the townships of Helsington and Underbarrow-with-Bradley-Field; the sub-district of Grayrigg, containing all the other Kendal townships, and the Firbank township of Kirkby-Lonsdale parish; and the sub-district of Kirkby-Lonsdale, containing eighteen townships of Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, one of Beetham parish, one of Heversham parish, and all Burton-in-Kendal parish. Acres, 189,134. Poor-rates in 1863, £16,557. Pop. in 1851, 36,572; in 1861, 37,463. Houses, 7,194. Marriages in 1863, 277; births, 1,193,—of which 99 were illegitimate; deaths, 679,—of which 248 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,531; births, 11,271; deaths, 6,866. The places of worship in 1851 were 42 of the Church of England, with 14,694 sittings; 1 of United Presbyterians, with 400 s.; 5 of Independents, with 1,010 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 850 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 312 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,490 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 340 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 160 s.; 2 of Sandemanians, with 170 s.; 4 undefined, with 1,100 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 700 s. The schools were 61 public day schools, with 4,358 scholars; 50 private day schools, with 1,470 s.; 56 Sunday schools, with 4,657 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 139 s. The work-house is in Kendal township; and at the census of 1861, had 171 inmates.—The ward excludes the borough, and is otherwise mainly identical with the district, but not so extensive. Acres, 144,797. Pop. in 1851, 18,000; in 1861, 19,234. Houses, 3,525.

KENDAL AND LANCASTER CANAL, a canal in Westmoreland and Lancashire. It was formed in 1793; it connects with the river Kent, goes southward from Kendal, past Burton-in-Kendal, Lancaster, and Garstang, to Preston, is prolonged thence about 4 miles by railway to Brindle, and proceeds thence to the Leeds canal at Whittle-le-Wood; it is 76 miles long; and it rises 222 feet, and falls 66 feet. But it has mainly been superseded by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

KENDAL AND WINDERMERE RAILWAY, a railway in Westmoreland. It connects with the Lancaster and Carlisle railway at Oxenholme; goes northward to Kendal; curves thence toward a westerly direction; and terminates at the village of Windermere. It was formed in 1846–7, on a capital of £231,000; it is 10½ miles long; and it was leased, along with the Lancaster and Carlisle, for a period of 900 years, to the London and North-western. Wordsworth, when the project of it was yet in embryo, indignantly denounced it as a wrongous intrusion upon the beauties of the Lake region, and said,—

"Baffle the threat, bright scene from Orrest Head,
Given to the pausing traveller's rapturous glance:
Plead for thy peace, thou beautiful romance
Of nature; and, if human hearts be dead,
Speak, passing winds; ye torrents, with your strong
And constant voice, protest against the wrong!"

KENDAL JUNCTION, a railway station in Westmoreland; at the junction of the Kendal and Windermere railway with the Lancaster and Carlisle, at Oxenholme, 2 miles S of Kendal.

KENDALS-HALL, a place in the S of Herts; 5 miles WNW of Barnet. It has a post-office under Elstree, London NW.

KENDALSHIRE, a hamlet in Westerleigh parish, Gloucester; 2 miles SW of Chipping-Sodbury. Pop., 410.

KENDERCHURCH, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on the river Dore and the Hereford and Abergavenny railway, 1 mile NNE of Pontrilas r. station, and 2 SE of Abbeystead. Post-town, Pontrilas, under Hereford. Acres, 783. Real property, £390. Pop., 99. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £58. Patron, the Earl of Oxford. The church is ancient, was recently restored, and stands on an eminence.

KENDLESHIRE. See **KENDALSHIRE**.

KENELM (Str.), a chapelry in Halesowen parish, Worcester; 2 miles SW of Halesowen, and 2½ ENE of Hagley r. station. It is conterminous with Romsley township, and was constituted in 1841. Post-town, Halesowen, under Birmingham. Pop., 377. Houses, 91. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £125.* Patron, the Vicar of Halesowen. The church stands on the spot where the body of Kenelm, prince of Mercia, was found; succeeded a previous church of Saxon date; is itself of the time of Henry III.; retains a Saxon door of the previous church; has a fine pointed tower; and shows, on the S wall, a sculptured figure of a crowned child, said to represent St. Kenelm. Kenelm was the son of Kenulf, king of Mercia; was murdered, when 7 years old, by his sister Quendrida; and was canonised after his death.

KENFIELD, a hamlet in Petham parish, Kent; 1 mile N of Petham village. Lower Kenfield House and Upper Kenfield House are chief residences.

KENFIGG, a decayed town and a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan. The town stands near the coast and near the Julian way, 1 mile SSW of Pyle r. station, and 6½ W by N of Bridgend; it sprang from a castle which belonged to Jestyn-ap-Gwrgan, was restored and enlarged by his conqueror Fitzhamon, and passed to the Despencers; it became a borough, and a place of considerable importance; it was desolated, along with the castle, by an inundation of the sea, about the middle of the 16th century; and it is now a mere village; but it retains its borough privileges, is nominally governed by a portreeve and other officers, and joins with Loughor, Neath, and Swansea, in sending a member to parliament. Its borough boundaries include all the parish of Kenfigg, the hamlets of Higher Kenfigg and Trissient, and the extra-parochial tract of Skerr. Pop., 442. Houses, 83.

—The parish, together with Pyle and Skerr, comprises 4,526 acres of land, and 725 of water. Real property of K. alone, £674. Post-town, Pyle, under Bridgend. Pop., 278. Houses, 55. The property is all in one estate. The name Kenfigg signifies "a ridge of land above a bog;" but what was a bog when the name originated, has long been a lake of nearly 2 miles in circuit, encompassed with sand, and situated close to the shore, yet imbibing no saline water. Much of the land is mere sand bank and rabbit warren, forming part of a desolated tract, which extends from Skerr rocks to Briton Ferry. An arch of the ancient castle, and part of the ancient church and church-yard, are among the sand-banks. An inscribed stone, bearing Ogham letters like those in Ireland, is near the Julian way, about 1½ mile N of the town. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Pyle, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church stands on an eminence, and is good.

KENFIGG (HIGHER), a hamlet in Margam parish, Glamorgan; within Kenfigg borough. Real property, £412. Pop., 132. Houses, 25.

KENILWORTH, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a division in Warwick. The town stands on a small trout stream, and on the Leamington and Coventry railway, near the river Avon, 5 miles N by E of Warwick, and 5½ SSW of Coventry. Its name is supposed to have been taken from the Mercian king Kennil, or from his son Kenelm, and the word "worth," signifying "a dwelling place;" but in many old documents, particularly of the time of Elizabeth, it is improperly written Killingworth; and it is still so called by the common people. A royal castle stood adjacent in the Saxon times, and was destroyed in the wars of Canute. The place, till after the Norman conquest, formed part of the manor of Stoneleigh; but it was given, by Henry I., to Geoffrey de Clinton; and it then, about 1122, acquired an Augustinian priory and a new castle. The town thence rose to importance; it acquired a weekly market, which has long been discontinued; it afterwards engaged largely in comb-making, which also has fallen into decay; it likewise acquired chemical works, for a variety of products; but it now presents every appearance of a rural village; and it attracts the notice of

strangers chiefly, but attracts that notice strongly, by the vestiges of its ancient priory, and by the ruins and reminiscences of its castle. It is scattered and almost straggling; but it has an aspect of neatness, comfort, and picturesqueness; and, together with its environs, it answers well to the description of it by Jago:

"Chiefly two fair streets, in adverse rows,
Their lengthened fronts extend, reflecting each
Beauty on each reciprocal. Between
A verdant valley sloped from either side,
Forms the mid-space, where gently gliding flows
A crystal stream beneath the mouldering base
Of an old abbey's venerable walls.
Still further in the vale her castle lifts
Its stately towers and tottering battlements,
Dressed with the rampart ivy's unchecked growth,
Luxuriant."

The town has a head post-office, a railway station, a banking office, two chief inns, a cattle fair on the last day of April, two churches, four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a literary institute, an endowed free school, an endowed British school, two national schools, an infant school, and almshouses. The total amount of endowed charities is about £640. The parochial church is variously Norman, early English, and decorated; has a very fine western Norman door, and a picturesque tower and spire; measures 74 feet by 28 in the nave, and 39 by 33 in the chancel; was restored and enlarged, with new chancel arch, new E window, and added chancel aisle and S transept, in 1865, at a cost of between £3,000 and £4,000; and contains an ancient circular font on a single Norman column, and some ancient interesting monuments. St. John's church was built in 1852, at a cost of £3,000; is a neat edifice with a spire; and serves for a chapelry constituted in 1854. The dissenting chapels are for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Pop. of the town in 1851, 3,140; in 1861, 3,013. Houses, 660.

The priory eventually became an abbey. It was originally endowed with all Geoffrey de Clinton's lands and woods in Kenilworth parish, excepting the site of the castle and its park, and with other privileges; it possessed, at the dissolution, an annual revenue of £534; it was then given to Sir Andrew Flamock; it went, by sale, to the Earl of Leicester; and it belongs now to the Earl of Clarendon. It was in the Anglo-Norman style, of large extent and of imposing aspect; but, with trivial exceptions, it has all disappeared. A gateway of it exists in good preservation, and is very picturesque; another fragment, of similar character, is not far from the gateway; and several large and shapeless remnants of walls are at some distance. A portion of the site was included in a modern enlargement of the parochial church-yard; and was found, at the time of that enlargement, to contain foundations of what were supposed to be the chapter-house, and some fine ornamental fragments of different styles and periods.

The castle remained with three descendants of Geoffrey de Clinton, and then reverted to the Crown. It was given, by Henry III., to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; it became, on the Earl's rebellion, and after the battle of Evesham, the centre of the rebel party's operations; and, in 1266, it stood a siege of six months by the King, and then surrendered. It was bestowed, by Henry, on his son Edmund, whom he created Earl of Leicester and Lancaster; and, in 1278, while in Edmund's possession, it was the scene of a splendid tournament, challenged by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and attended by one hundred knights. It continued to be held by Edmund's son Thomas, who was beheaded for rebelling against Edward II.; and it afterwards was the place of that monarch's imprisonment, and of his abdication. It was restored, by Edward III., to Henry, the brother of Thomas; it passed, by marriage with that nobleman's grand-daughter, to John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. and Duke of Lancaster; and, while in his possession, it was renovated and greatly enlarged. It reverted to the Crown when John of Gaunt's son, Henry of Bolingbroke, supplanted Richard II.; it continued

with the Crown till the time of Queen Elizabeth; it was given, by Elizabeth, to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; it was improved and extended, by that nobleman, at a cost of £60,000,—a sum equivalent to about half a million of our present money; it was visited by Elizabeth in 1566, 1568 and 1575; and, in the last of these years, it was the scene of the seventeen days' magnificent entertainment, which is so graphically described by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of "Kenilworth." It was bequeathed by Dudley for life-time to his brother Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, and thereafter to his son, Sir Robert Dudley; but it was seized from the latter by the Crown. It continued to stand in all its magnificence at the commencement of the civil war; but, being given by Cromwell to some of his officers, it was then in great measure demolished for sake of its materials; and it afterwards, for many years, was left exposed to the depredations of all persons who chose to use it as a quarry. It was given by Charles II., on his restoration, to Lawrence Hyde, afterwards Earl of Rochester; it passed, by marriage, first to the Earl of Essex, and then to Thomas Villiers, afterwards Earl of Clarendon; and it has since remained with that Earl's descendants.

The castle was in its best condition at the time of the great entertainment to Elizabeth. Sir Walter Scott's account of it appears to have been drawn from jointly a description by Laneham, a survey of the time of James I., and an examination of the extant remains; and may here be quoted:—"The outer wall of this splendid and gigantic structure enclosed seven acres, a part of which was occupied by extensive stables, and by a pleasure garden with its trim arbours and parterres, and the rest formed the large base-court or outer-yard of the noble castle. The lordly structure itself, which rose near the centre of this spacious enclosure, was composed of a huge pile of magnificent castellated buildings, apparently of different ages, surrounding an inner court, and bearing in the names attached to each portion of the magnificent mass, and in the armorial bearings which were there blazoned, the emblems of mighty chiefs who had long passed away, and whose history, could ambition have bent ear to it, might have read a lesson to the haughty favourite who had now acquired and was augmenting this fair domain."

The external wall of this royal castle was, on the south and west sides, adorned and defended by a lake, partly artificial, across which Leicester had constructed a stately bridge, that Elizabeth might enter the castle by a path hitherto untrudren instead of the usual entrance to the northward, over which he had erected a gate-house or barban, which still exists, and is equal in extent, and superior in architecture, to the baronial castle of many a northern chief. Beyond the lake lay an extensive chase, full of red-deer, fallow-deer, roes, and every species of game, and abounding with lofty trees, from amongst which the extended front and massive towers of the castle were seen to rise in majesty and beauty."

The remains of the castle are on a gentle eminence to the W of the town. The entrance tower, or gallery tower, where the gigantic porter was stationed at the approach of Elizabeth, has nearly disappeared. The great gate-house still stands; is occupied by a farmer; and contains a curiously carved chimney-piece, with the arms of Dudley. Caesar's Tower occupies the N part of the main front of the castle, facing the base-court; was of square form, but has lost all its N side; was a keep of enormous strength, with walls, in some parts, 16 feet thick; and is of thoroughly Norman character, and evidently the oldest part of the castle. Leicester's Buildings occupy the S part of the same front; are inscribed with the date 1571; were less strongly built than other parts of the castle; and have a more weathered aspect than the earlier towers. Two structures called Sir Robert Dudley's Lobby and King Henry VIII.'s Lodgings, and an arched entrance into the inner court, were between Caesar's Tower and Leicester's Buildings, but have been entirely destroyed. The Great Hall occupies most of the upper end of the inner court; was, with several adjoining parts, built by John of Gaunt; measured 90 feet in length and

45 feet in breadth; and retains windows, fire-places, and other portions of such exquisite design as show it to have possessed very great magnificence. The strong Tower, or Mervyn's Tower, stands NW of the Great Hall; was originally a very strong structure of three stories; possesses interest from the associations connected with it by Sir Walter Scott; and answers exactly to his descriptions of it in "Kenilworth." The other extant portions of the castle, though of considerable aggregate extent, have not much individual or separate interest. The surrounding grounds also have lost nearly all their antiquarian features. But various points of the ruins and of the grounds command fine views, along the valley of the Avon, to Coventry and to Leamington.

The parish includes a place called Redfern, and comprises 6,460 acres. Real property, £17,784; of which £96 are in grass-works, £100 in fisheries, and £10 in quarries. Pop., 3,680. Houses, 827. Pop., of the portion within St. John's chapelry, 1,027. Houses, 232. The manor belongs to the Earl of Clarendon. The parochial living is a vicarage, and that of St. John is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Worcester. Value of the vicarage, £280.* of the p. curacy, £50.* Patron of the former, the Lord Chancellor; of the latter, Trustees.—The sub-district contains also seven other parishes, and is in the district of Warwick. Acres, 23,698. Pop., 6,195. Houses, 1,389.—The division is part of Knightlow hundred, and contains fifteen parishes, and part of another. Acres, 37,788. Pop. in 1851, 26,509. Houses, 5,107.

KENINGHAM, a hamlet in Mulbarton parish, Norfolk; 6½ miles SSW of Norwich. It once was a parish; and it still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of of Mulbarton, in the diocese of Norwich.

KENLEY, a railway-station in the E of Surrey; on the Caterham railway, 1½ mile SSE of Caterham Junction.

KENLEY, a parish in Atcham district, Salop; 4 miles WNW of Much-Wenlock r. station. Post-town, Acton-Burnell, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 1,897. Rated property, £1,900. Pop., 235. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £119. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church is ancient and good.

KENLEY-BOTTOM, a hamlet in Bishops-Lydeard parish, Somerset; 5½ miles NW of Taunton.

KENN (THE), a rivulet of Devon; running about 8½ miles south-eastward to the Exe, below Powderham.

KENN, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands on the Kenn rivulet, under Haldon Hill, 2½ miles SW of Exminster r. station, and 4½ S by E of Exeter; was formerly called Kenne; figures in old records as a borough, and has postal communication with Exeter.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Kennford; includes the isolated estate of Perridge, about 7 miles from the village; and comprises altogether 5,412 acres. Real property, £7,229. Pop., 1,064. Houses, 213. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Courtenays, the Oxenhamas, the Aclands, and others; and belongs now to Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. Haldon Hill, noticed in our article HALDON, is partly within the parish. Pen Hill is crowned by Lawrence Castle, a structure of three stories, erected by the late Sir R. Palk, Bart., to the memory of General Lawrence. The estate of Perridge belongs to J. Gregory, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £681.* Patron, J. H. Ley, Esq. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower; and contains a fine carved screen and an ancient font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, national schools, and charities £37.

KENN, a parish, with a village, in Bedminster district, Somerset; near the coast, 2 miles NNW of Yatton r. station, and 11½ WSW of Bristol. Post-town, Yatton, Somerset. Acres, 1,018. Real property, £3,090. Pop., 282. Houses, 47. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Kenns; one of whom was Bishop Kenn, of Bath and Wells, in the time of James II. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of

Bath and Wells. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Yatton. The church was rebuilt in 1861; consists of nave and chancel, with vestry, porch, and tower; and contains some ancient monuments. There is a national school.

KENNACK COVE, a pretty cove with a sandy beach on the S coast of Cornwall; 5 miles NNE of the Lizard.

KENNAL (THE), a rivulet of Cornwall; rising near Carnmenellis, running 5½ miles to Restronguet creek, working 39 water-wheels in its course, and traversing a charming wooded dell.

KENNARTH. See CENARTH.

KENNERLEY—anciently KENWARDLEIGH—a parish, with a village, in Crediton district, Devon; on the river Creedy, 4 miles NE of Coplestone r. station, and 5 N by W of Crediton. Post-town, Crediton. Acres, 732. Real property, £818. Pop., 108. Houses, 24. The manor belongs to Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £145. Patrons, the Governors of Crediton Charity. The church is ancient and good. There is a national school.

KENNET (THE), a river of Wilts and Berks. It rises near Marlborough Downs, not far from the centre of Wilts; runs eastward, past Marlborough, Hungerford, Newbury, and Aldermaston; and falls into the Thames at Reading. It has a course of about 19 miles in Wilts to Hungerford, and of about 25 through Berks; receives the Lambourne on its left side below Newbury, and the Enborne on its right near Aldermaston; and is noted for trout, and especially for eels. Pope speaks of "the Kennet swift, for silver eels renown'd."

KENNET AND AVON CANAL, a canal in Berks, Wilts, and Somerset. It connects with the river Kennet at Midgham in Berks, the river being navigable up to that point from the Thames; it passes Newbury, Hungerford, Tottenham-Park, Pewsey, and Devizes; it is joined from the N, at Senington, by the Wilts and Berks canal; and it proceeds, past Bradford, to the Avon at Bath. It was formed in 1810; it is 57 miles long, and 44 feet wide; it rises 210 feet with 32 locks, and falls, 404 feet with 48 locks; and, at Burbage, it traverses a tunnel 2½ miles long. It has, in great measure, been superseded by the railways.

KENNET (EAST), a parish in Marlborough district, Wilts; on the river Kennet, near its source, 4½ miles N of Woodborough r. station, and 5 WSW of Marlborough, Post-town, Marlborough. Acres, 808. Real property, with East and West Kennet, £2,228. Pop., 78. Houses, 20. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £58.* Patron, R. Mathews, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1864, on the site of the previous one; and is in the early English style.

KENNET (EAST AND WEST), a tything in Avebury parish, Wilts; on the river Kennet, adjacent to East Kennet parish, 5 miles W of Marlborough. It anciently formed a parish, known at Domesday as Chenete; and it contains a village, notable for the production of what is called Kennet ale. Pop., 108. See AVEBURY and SIBBURY HILL.

KENNETT, a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge; on a branch of the river Lark, at the boundary with Suffolk, and on the Cambridge, Newmarket, and Bury railway, adjacent to Icknield-street, 5 miles NE of Newmarket. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Newmarket. Acres, 1,425. Real property, £1,335. Pop., 207. Houses, 42. The manor belongs to the Rev. W. Godfrey. Fairfax's head-quarters were here in 1647. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £200. Patron, the Rev. W. Godfrey. The church has an embattled tower, and was recently restored.

KENNFORD, a hamlet in Kenn parish, Devon.

KENNINGHALL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Guitcross district, Norfolk. The village stands 4 miles ESE of East Harling r. station, and 6 S by W of Attleborough; was the seat of Boadicea and the East Anglian kings; took thence the name of Cheninkhala or Cynninghalla, signifying "king's house," and modernized into Kenninghall; retains vestiges of the

royal castle in mounds, which are now called Kenninghall Place; and has a post-office under Theford, a hotel, a weekly cattle market on Monday, and sheep and cattle fairs on 18 July and 30 Sept. The parish comprises 3,600 acres. Real property, £7,810. Pop. in 1851, 1,648; in 1861, 1,405. Houses, 280. The property is much subdivided. The chief landowners are the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Albemarle. The manor was held by the De Albinis; passed to the Monaltos, the Mowbrays, and the Howards; and belongs now to the Duke of Norfolk. A palace, on the site of the royal castle, and in the form of the letter H, went to the Crown on the attainder of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; was, for some time, the residence of Queen Mary; was used by Queen Elizabeth, as a summer-seat; and was taken down about 1650. The Gaultcross workhouse stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the village; and, at the census of 1861, had 194 inmates. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is large and good; has a tower of flint and stone; and bears, on the buttresses of its S side, the crest of the Norfolk family. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities £67.—The sub-district contains also twelve other parishes. Acres, 23,904. Pop., 6,025. Houses, 1,336.

KENNINGTON, a township—chapelry in Radley and Sunningwell parishes, Berks; on the Oxford railway and the river Thames, at the boundary with Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Oxford. Post-town, Oxford. Real property, £1,107. Pop., 138. Houses, 31. Pop. of the Radley portion, 61. Houses, 14. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rector of Sunningwell. The church was rebuilt in 1838.

KENNINGTON, a village and a parish in East Ashford district, Kent. The village stands near the Ashford and Canterbury railway and the river Stour, 2 miles NNE of Ashford; and has a post-office, of the name of Kennington-Street, under Ashford, and a fair on 5 July. The parish comprises 1,380 acres. Real property, £3,948. Pop., 567. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. There are brick and tile-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £211.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of nave and three chancels, with tower and small beacon turret; and is good. There is a free school.

KENNINGTON, a metropolitan suburb, an ecclesiastical parish, several chapelries, and two sub-districts, in Lambeth parish, borough, and district, Surrey. The suburb forms part of the S side of the metropolis; lies between the Thames and Walworth, and between Newington and Brixton, adjacent to Vauxhall r. station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of St. Paul's; has post-offices; and postal pillar-boxes under London S, an L.-police station, and spacious assembly rooms; and is an electoral division of Lambeth borough, and a polling-place for East Surrey. The name was anciently written Cyningtune or Chenintune, and signifies King's town. The place was a royal manor, so early as the Saxon times; it was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall in the time of Edward III.; and it still, in that annexation, belongs to the Crown. A palace of the Saxon king stood on it; continued to be occasionally used by kings, after the Conquest; and appears to have been restored in the time of the Black Prince. Two events, the death of Hardecantze and the coronation of Harold, which are usually said to have occurred at Lambeth, seem rather to have taken place at Kennington. Henry III. kept Christmas here in 1231; the same king convoked parliaments here in 1232 and 1234; Edward III. kept Christmas here in 1342; the Black Prince resided here; John of Gaunt took refuge here, in 1377, under the protection of Richard, Prince of Wales; Henry VII. took up his residence here previous to his coronation; and Charles I. resided here when Prince of Wales. A vestige of the old royal residence stood, till last century, close to Kennington-cross, but has been displaced by modern buildings. A street called Princes-road, and a square called Princes-square, still

commemorate the residence of one or other of the princes; and the former is said to have been the road by which the Black Prince came to the palace from Lambeth. Much of the manor was infested, in the time of Edward III., by bands of ruffians, who sallied from it at night to rob the city, and who required to be especially watched and repressed by the city authorities. A large tract also lay in commonage, under the name of Kennington-common, till so late as 1855; was the usual place of execution for criminals, prior to the erection of Horsemenager-lane jail; was the scene of the great chartist meeting, in 1848, summoned by Fergus O'Connor; but is now enclosed and laid out as a public park. The entire place has changed its character from rural to urban; it is now a well-built, respectable, airy portion of the metropolis; it contains very numerous streets, running in various directions; and it includes a large aggregate of open spaces, serving for both adornment and ventilation. A chief one of the open spaces is the Park; and another chief one is the Oval, an area of nearly ten acres, formerly disposed as market-garden and nursery, but now used as the Surrey cricket-ground.

The parish comprises 962 acres of land and 7 of water. Pop. in 1851, 43,109; in 1861, 51,225. Houses, 8,284. It was reconstituted in 1824, within limits to exclude space for other chapelries or ecclesiastical parishes; and it is known within its new limits as St. Mark. Pop. of the reconstituted portion, 26,345. The other chapelries in it, with defined limits, are St. Michael, Stockwell, constituted in 1845; St. Matthew, Denmark Hill, constituted in 1848; St. Barnabas, South Kennington, constituted in 1851; Christchurch, North Brixton, constituted in 1856; and St. Stephen, South Lambeth, constituted in 1861. But a small part of St. Matthew, Denmark Hill, is in Camberwell parish. Pop. of St. Michael, 7,265; of St. Matthew, 5,249; of the portion of St. Matthew in Camberwell parish, 282; of St. Barnabas, 9,722; of Christchurch, 3,776; of St. Stephen, 3,500. There are also, without any defined limits, the proprietary chapels of Stockwell, South Lambeth, and St. James, Kennington-road. All the livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Winchester. Value of St. Mark, £600.* of St. Michael, £365; of St. Matthew, £700; of St. Barnabas, £350; of Christchurch, £700.* of Stockwell chapel, £200; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. Mark, the Archbishop of Canterbury; of St. Michael and St. Barnabas, the Incumbent of St. Mark; of St. Matthew, and of Stockwell chapel, Trustees; of Christchurch, the Rev. J. McC. Hussey; of St. Stephen, the Rev. C. Kemble; of South Lambeth chapel, the Rector of Lambeth; of St. James' chapel, the Proprietor. St. Mark's church was built in 1824, at a cost of £22,719; and has a Doric portico and a W tower and cupola. St. Barnabas church was completed in 1860; is in the very early decorated English style; and forms a fine specimen of the best modern edifices in that style. There are several dissenting chapels, the licensed victuallers' school, the girls' industrial home, and a number of national and denominational schools. J. Calcott, the composer, and Sir A. Calcott, the painter, were natives.—The two sub-districts are Kennington-First and Kennington-Second; and they are divided by a line drawn along the Kennington and Clapham roads; the former sub-district lying between that line and the Thames. Acres of K.-F., 452 of land and 7 of water. Pop., 30,785. Houses, 4,761. Acres of K.-S., 510. Pop., 20,440. Houses, 3,523.

KENNINGTON (COLD). See KEMPTON PARK.

KENNINGTON-STREET. See KENNINGTON, Kent.

KENNYTHORPE, a township in Langton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles S of New Malton. Acres, 532. Real property, £1,396. Pop., 57. Houses, 13.

KENOL. See CENOL.

KENRICK-CHRISTIONYDD. See CHRISTIONYDD.

KENSALL-GREEN, a metropolitan suburb and a chapelry in Chelsea, Paddington, Kensington, Hammer-smith, and Willesden parishes, Middlesex. The suburb lies on the Paddington canal, adjacent to four railways, and to junctions of them, 5 miles WNW of St. Paul's,

London; comprises Kensall-Green hamlet and Kensall-New-Town; contains many streets and villas of recent erection; and has a station on the N London railway, and post-offices of Kensall-Green and Kensall-New-Town, under Paddington, London W. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop. in 1861, 4,662. Houses, 846. Pop. of the Chelsea portion, 3,223; of the Paddington portion, 706; of the Kensington portion, 54; of the Hammersmith portion, 4. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £300. * Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was built in 1844. There are a Wesleyan chapel, national schools, ragged schools, a general cemetery, and a Roman Catholic cemetery. The general cemetery was formed in 1832, by a joint-stock company; comprises 58 acres; is enclosed by a high wall, and adorned with walks and shrubberies; and contains the graves of Dr. Birkbeck, Sir M. J. Brunel, Calcott the artist, Allan Cunningham, Thomas Daniel the landscape painter, J. C. Loudon the landscape-gardener, John Liston the actor, Thomas Hood the comic writer, John Murray the publisher, Sir William Molesworth, two daughters of Sir Walter Scott, the Rev. Sydney Smith, George Dyer the historian of Cambridge, the Princess Sophia, and the Duke of Sussex. Many of the monuments are interesting; but some are in bad taste, and four of the most conspicuous are for the quack St. John Long, the rider Ducrow, the hygeist Morrison, and the auctioneer Robins.

KENSEY (THE), a rivulet of the NE of Cornwall; falling into the Tamar.

KENSHAM. See KEYNESHAM.

KENSINGTON, a metropolitan suburb, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a division in Middlesex. The suburb lies on the Paddington and Kensington canals, and on the Southwestern, the Southeastern, the Brighton and South Coast, and the Northwestern railways, between Paddington and Brompton, and between Hyde Park and Hammersmith, 4 miles W by S of St. Paul's; is connected, by Knightsbridge suburb, with the main body of the metropolis; has stations on the railways, post-offices, and postal letter-boxes under London W; and contains the station of the T division of the metropolitan police, the West Middlesex water-works, the London and Western cemetery, the Kensington new barracks, and a number of public institutions. Most of it is in Kensington parish; but some houses in High-street, Kensington palace, Kensington gardens, and a portion between Kensington-Gore and Knightsbridge, are in the parish of St. Margaret-Westminster. The name was anciently written Chenesitune and Koenigstowen, and was probably derived from a Saxon proprietor. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Aubrey de Vere; passed to Sir W. Cope and Richard Earl Holland; and is now divided. Foxes were hunted here so late as 1798. An old village, on the site of High-street, stood nearly 2 miles W of Hyde Park Corner; but has been displaced or absorbed by comparatively modern buildings. The entire suburb is a remarkable instance of transmutation from a rural place into a grand wing of a great metropolis. The older extant part of it consists of well-built houses extending a considerable distance along the Great Western road, with numerous streets branching to the N and the S; and the newer part includes Kensington-square, St. Mary Abbots-terrace, Warwick-square, Addison-road, Notting-hill, Kensington gravel pits, Kensington Gardens-square, and Kensington New Town. The Gardens-square was completed to the extent of 18 houses in 1859; was designed to comprise about 89 houses, all of five stories above the curb level; and is in the Italian style, of the usual features of that type, with the difference that the houses have double portico entrances, combined by a continuous entablature. Much of the New Town is contemporaneous with the square; makes a rich display of palatial-looking houses; and is generally in various modifications of the Italian style, from the severe details of the strictly Palladian to the ornate embellishments of the later renaissance. A scheme for a new street, 150 feet wide, with first-class mansions and with rows of trees, from Sloane-street to South Kensington

museum, a distance of about five furlongs, mostly within Brompton, was introduced to parliament in 1865; but, though supported by the vestries of Kensington and Chelsea, and by the owners of £800,000 of property in its way, and opposed only by owners of £27,000 of property, was rejected.

Kensington palace stands to the N of Old Kensington, on the way to Bayswater. It belonged originally to Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor; was sold by his son, the second earl, to William III., soon after his accession to the throne; and has ever since belonged to the Crown. It is a large, irregular, brick edifice, of three quadrangles; and possesses no exterior beauty; but contains some very fine apartments, particularly the presence chamber, the king's gallery, the cube room, the banqueting room, and the grand drawing room. The lower portion of it was part of Lord Nottingham's house; the higher portion and the S front were erected by William III., after designs by Wren; the banqueting room was built by Queen Anne; the E front, the cupola room, and the grand marble staircase were erected by George I.; and the NW corner was built, as a nursery for his children, by George II. William III., his queen Mary, Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and George II., all died in this palace; Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough had here their last memorable interview; the Duke of Sussex, son of George III., lived and died here, and formed here his noble library of Biblical works; Queen Victoria was born here, and held her first court here; and the late Prince Consort placed here his collection of ancient Byzantine, Russian, German, Flemish, and Italian pictures, purchased from Prince Wallenstein. A previous collection of pictures here, known as the Kensington collection, and long famous under that name, has been removed to other palaces.

Kensington gardens lie immediately E of the palace; extend to Hyde Park; and are bounded, on that side, by a sunk fence and by the Serpentine. They were originally the pleasure-grounds of the palace; but they are now open to the public, yet not to be traversed by carriages. They at first comprised only 26 acres; but they were enlarged, to the further extent of 30 acres, by Queen Anne, under the care of Bridgman; and were again enlarged, to the grand further extent of 300 acres, by Caroline, Queen of George II., under the care of Kent. They have rich attractions of walk and shade; they possess the additional attraction of stated performances by the regimental band from Knightsbridge barracks; and they are abundantly frequented by gaily-dressed promenaders. A large formal sheet of water, called the Basin, is on the W; the Serpentine, as already noted, is on the E. This was formed in 1730-3, and a bridge over it, into Hyde Park, was erected in 1825, after designs by Rennie. Ornamental water-works, for the twofold purpose of purifying the Serpentine and of forming a small Italian garden, were constructed in 1861. A screen, with vases on pilaster buttresses, separates the lower end from the Serpentine; an engine-house, in Italian architecture, is at the head; and four large reservoirs, with a jet in the centre of each, are in the interior. The works occupy a space of 300 feet from N to S, and of 170 from E to W; and they make a liberal display of very good carving and statuary. Beautiful wrought-iron gates are at the SE entrance of the gardens, from Rotten-row; and these were the entrance-gates to the S transept of the Crystal Palace of 1851, and cast at Colebrook-Dale.

South Kensington museum stands at Cromwell-road, near Brompton church, 1 mile SW of Hyde Park Corner. It originated in 1833; took fuller shape in 1851; and acquired complete form, under the "Science and Art Department" of Government, in 1857. It was designed to train teachers for schools of art, to assist local committees in forming such schools, to hold public examinations for the awarding of prizes, and to make collections of works of art, books, and engravings. It includes a training school, where drawing, painting, modelling, and casting are taught; a library of art, with books, drawings, engravings, and photographs; a museum of orna-

mental art, with collection originally formed at Marlborough House: an educational department, with large library of school books, models of school buildings, and appliances for education in the fine arts; a gallery of British fine art, with paintings, sketches, drawings, and etchings of all the most celebrated British painters, and with a collection of objects presenting a historic illustration of British sculpture; a gallery of British manufacture, with specimens of the raw materials used by manufacturers, and with samples of manufactured articles; and a food museum, with a collection of objects illustrating the history, varieties, and chemical composition of food and fermented drinks. The original building was a range of ugly boiler-roofed structures, popularly designated the Brompton Boilers; became soon inadequate to the requirements of the constantly increasing collection; underwent enlargements, variously temporary and permanent, which rendered it increasingly incongruous; and began, in 1863, to be partially absorbed and partially displaced by a uniform and more capacious edifice. This was designed to extend 700 feet along Cromwell-road, and 650 along the flank; to be of three stories, and in a comparatively plain style; and was estimated to cost £214,000. A critique, in 1865, on the portion of it then completed, remarks,—"It would be a tolerably fair description of it to say, that the newest modes of construction are employed in something of a mediæval spirit, but decorated in a manner partly renaissance and partly naturalistic. We are not disposed to quarrel with these evidences of the study of different styles. It is satisfactory to see Gothic principles so far admitted as they are in the ground-work of the design; and, though more character and interest might have been infused into the details, they are of a less common-place and insipid character than is usual in English classic buildings." The site of the museum is part of an estate which was purchased with the surplus funds from the exhibition of 1851; and it cost £60,000. The buildings, up to July 1860, cost £54,536; the purchased collections, till that date, cost £53,269; the private gifts, till then, were estimated to be worth upwards of £38,000; the collections lent for temporary exhibition were estimated at nearly £500,000; and the annual expenditure of management was about £7,000. A great exhibition of the works of miniature painters, with 3,081 examples, was opened in June 1865.

The Exhibition buildings of 1862 were erected on the same estate as the South Kensington museum; they presented a principal or S front to Cromwell-road, a short distance beyond that museum; they adjoined the Royal Horticultural Society's new garden on the N, and were bounded by Prince Albert's-road on the W, by Exhibition-road on the E; they extended 1,152 feet in length and 692 in width, exclusive of E and W annexes; they rose 50 feet above the ground-level, and had two dodecagonal domes, 160 feet in diameter and 250 feet high; they included a flooring space of 1,140,000 square feet, exclusive of wings for machinery and agricultural implements; and they were computed to cost £200,000, but actually cost about a third more. The design for them, as also that for South Kensington museum, was furnished by Captain Fowke; and the sum paid for it was £5,000. Details of the exhibition itself are matter of history, recorded in thousands of forins; and need not here be stated. A vote passed parliament in June 1863 for purchasing these buildings, and 17 acres of land around them, to serve for a patent and museum, an addition to the British museum, a portrait gallery, and other purposes. The cost was to be £30,000 for the buildings and £120,000 for the land; and a sum of £234,000 was computed to be requisite for rendering the buildings substantial and for adapting them and the ground to their new uses.

The Horticultural Society's new garden was formed in 1859-62, on a plot of 20 acres, leased from the estate of the Exhibition of 1851; is adorned with suitable buildings, well stocked, and beautifully laid out; and cost about £100,000.—The Royal Kensington literary and scientific institution was established in 1837, under the

auspices of Queen Victoria, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Sussex, and many distinguished gentlemen; and was formed on a very comprehensive plan, to meet the wants and means of all literary persons.—The Kensington observatory was erected by Sir James South; is a circular building, about 29 feet in internal diameter; and has a dome which cost nearly £2,000.—Kensington House and Earl's Court House are lunatic asylums; and, at the census of 1861, had 73 and 41 inmates.—A consumption hospital and a cancer hospital are noticed in our article BROMPTON. The London home for females is at Notting-hill; St. Philip's orphanage, a Roman Catholic institution for poor orphan children, is in Brompton; and these, at the census of 1861, had respectively 21 and 76 inmates. The Kensington new barracks are occupied by detachments of the foot guards and the lanciers.—There are a school in High-street endowed with £265 a-year; two proprietary schools; several national, infant, and other public schools; a variety of benevolent and miscellaneous institutions; and endowed charities, partly left by Oliver Cromwell, about £330.

St. Mary's church, or St. Mary-Abbot, the original parochial church of Kensington, belonged to Abingdon abbey; was rebuilt in 1272, and again in 1694; was recently repaired; is a large brick edifice; and contains monuments of the Riches, the eighth Earl of Warwick, and the three Colmans, and the grave of Mill, the historian of India. The church-yard has monuments to Elphinstone, the translator of Martial; Jortin, the biographer of Erasmus; Mrs. Inchbald, the novelist; and a son of George Canning.—Christ Church, in Victoria-road, was built in 1851, at a cost of £5,000; and is in the decorated English style.—St. Barnabas's church, in West Kensington, was built in 1830, with aid of £5,000 from the Royal commissioners; and is in the early English style, of white brick with stone dressings.—All Saints church, in Kensington-park, stood for years half-finished and wholly neglected; was restored and completed, at a new cost of about £4,000, in 1861; and is in the early decorated style, 300 feet long and 110 feet wide.—St. Mark's church, in Notting-hill, was built in 1863, at a cost of £6,011; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a slate spire 130 feet high; and is formed of coloured brick and Bath stone.—St. George's church, at Campden-hill, was built in 1864, at a cost of £7,500; is cruciform, with apsidal chancel and SE tower and lofty spire; and exhibits a novel character, mainly French second pointed, but approximating to early decorated English.—The English Presbyterian church, in Shaftesbury-place, was built in 1863; is in the second pointed style, with short transepts; and has a large five-light traceried window, and a NW tower and spire.—The Wesleyan chapel, in Warwick-place, was built also in 1863; is in transitional pointed style, of red brick with black bands; and has a high-pitched roof, and a tower and spire.—A Roman Catholic chapel, in Church-street, connected with a Carmelite convent, was built in 1866.

Kensington Gore occupies the line between Kensington-Town and Knightsbridge, and extends thence southward to Brompton. A part of it, now edified, was the site of the once famous Kensington or Brompton nursery, which is mentioned in the "Spectator." Kingston House here stands on the highest ground between London and Windsor; was built by the notorious Duchess of Kingston; was the residence and death-place of Marquis Wellesley; and passed to Earl Listowel. Gore House was occupied by Wilberforce; afterwards by Lady Blessington; afterwards by Soyer, who made it a symposium during the time of the exhibition; and was eventually purchased by government for the scheme of the South Kensington museum. Kensington House was once the seat of the Duke of Portsmouth; and was converted first into a school, afterwards into a lunatic asylum. Holland House has been separately noticed in its own alphabetical place. Villa Maria was the seat of Canning. Pitt's buildings were the death-place of Sir Isaac Newton. A house in Lower Phillimore-place was the residence of Wilkie, while he painted his "Chelsea Pensioners," his "Reading of the Will," his "Distraining

for Rent," and his "Blind Man's Buff;" and a detached mansion in Vicarage-place was his residence immediately prior to his leaving for the Holy Land. Sir P. Perceval, Lord Chancellor Camden, and the fourth Earl of Orrery were natives; and the traveller Chardin, Lord Keeper Bridgman, General Lambert, Talleyrand, the Earl of Craven, and the Duchess of Mazarine were residents. The family of Edwardes take from Kensington the title of Baron.

The parish includes all Kensington Gore, Earl's-Court, Gravel-Pits, Brompton, Norland, and Notting-Hill, and parts of Knightsbridge, Little Chelsea, and Kensall-Green; and is ecclesiastically divided into St. Mary-Kensington, St. Barnabas-West Kensington, St. Philip-Earl's Court, St. John-Notting-hill, St. Peter-Bayswater, All Saints-Kensington Park, St. Mark-Notting-hill, St. James-Norland, Holy Trinity-Brompton, St. Mary-West Brompton, St. Paul-Onslow-square, and St. George-Campden-hill. Acres, of the whole, 1,942. Real property in 1860, £423,984; of which £700 were in gasworks. Pop. in 1851, 44,053; in 1861, 70,108. Houses, 9,481. Pop. of St. Mary-K. ecclesiastically, 15,198; of St. B., 2,584; of St. Ph., 5,264; of St. John, 3,662; of St. Peter, 6,660; of A. S., 4,000; of St. Mark, 3,000; of St. James, 7,800; of H. T., 9,650; of St. Mary W. B., 4,236; of St. Paul, 1,000; of St. G., 6,500. Some portion of the land is still disposed in nursery and market-gardens. The sub-stratum is a deep bed of rich red gravel, and has been found to contain some yellow amber. The Great Western railway, in passing through the northern part, traverses a slightly curved tunnel, of 320 yards. The living of St. Mary-Kensington is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Christ Church, and all the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of London. Value of St. M. with C. C., £1,242; of H. T. £639; of St. Mary-W. B., £300; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. M. with C. C., of St. John, of St. James, and of H. T., the Bishop of London; of St. B., the Vicar of St. Mary-K.; of St. Ph., the Rev. J. D. Clayton; of St. Peter, R. Martin, Esq.; of A. S., the Rev. Dr. Walker; of St. Mark, Miss Key; of St. Mary-W. B., the incumbent of H. T.; of St. Paul, C. J. Freaque, Esq.; of St. G., J. Bennett, Esq. There are also, without defined limits, a chapelry of St. Andrew, in the patronage of the Bishop of London; a chapelry of Brompton, in patronage not reported; a temporary chapelry of St. Paul, attached to the vicarage of St. Mary-K.; and a temporary chapelry of St. Augustine, in the patronage of the incumbent of H. T.

The sub-district bears the name of Kensington-Town; comprises all the part of the parish N of a line drawn from the S end of Gore-lane to the E end of Kensington-crescent, abutting on Countess-creek; and surrounds a detached portion of St. Margaret-Westminster parish, forming the site of St. Margaret's workhouse. Acres, 1,244. Pop., 51,910. Houses, 6,909.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Brompton, comprising the rest of K. parish; the sub-districts of Paddington-St. Mary and Paddington-St. John, comprising all Paddington parish; the sub-districts of Hammersmith-St. Peter and Hammersmith-St. Paul, comprising all Hammersmith parish; and the sub-district of Fulham, coterminous with Fulham parish. And it consists of the poor-law unions of Kensington, Paddington, and Fulham; the first and the second being single parishes under the Poor Law amendment act; the third containing the parishes of Hammersmith and Fulham. Acres of the entire district, 7,342. Poor-rates, in 1863, of K. union, £34,122; of P. union, £40,526; of F. union, £21,254. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 120,004; in 1861, 185,950. Houses, 25,813. Marriages, in 1863, 2,039; births, 6,350,—of which 303 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,371,—of which 1,795 were at ages under 5 years, and 70 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 16,376; births, 45,217; deaths, 30,980. The places of worship, in 1851, were 23 of the Church of England, with 22,506 sittings; 1 of English Presbyterians, with 340 s.; 6 of Independents, with 2,497 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,676 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,656 s.; 3 of Primitive

Methodists, with 253 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 80 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 50 s.; 2 undefined, with 540 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 300 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 250 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 1,408 s. The schools were 49 public day schools, with 8,207 scholars; 215 private day schools, with 4,419 s.; 38 Sunday schools, with 5,380 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 170 s. The workhouses for the three unions are in Kensington Town, Paddington-St. Mary, and Fulham; and, at the census of 1861, had 295, 276, and 373 inmates.—The division is part of Ossulstone hundred; and contains the parishes of Kensington, Hammersmith, Fulham, Chelsea, Acton, Chiswick, Ealing, Willesden, and Twyford-Abbey. Acres, 18,563. Pop. in 1861, 151,910; in 1861, 199,121. Houses, 29,255.

KENSINGTON, Somerset. See BATH.

KENSINGTON CANAL, a canal in Middlesex; running from Earl's Court to the Thames, opposite Battersea. It is 2 miles long. It was purchased by the West London railway company, for £36,000. It was transferred, along with the other properties of that company, to the West London Extension railway company; and the part of it, N of Kings-road, Chelsea, was authorized to be discontinued.

KENSINGTON-GORE. See KENSINGTON, Middlesex.

KENSINGTON-GRAVEL-PITS, a metropolitan suburb in Kensington parish, Middlesex; 1 mile NNE of Kensington Town. It was originally a place of gravel-pits; and it passed through the stage of a hamlet to its present condition.

KENSINGTON RAILWAY WORKS. See WEST LONDON EXTENSION RAILWAY.

KENSTONE, a hamlet in Hodnet parish, Salop; 5½ miles E of Wem. Pop., 104.

KENSWICK, an extra-parochial tract in Martley district, Worcestershire; ¼ miles NW by W of Worcester. Pop., 21. Houses, 2.

KENSWORTH, a village and a parish in the district of Luton and county of Hertford. The village stands near the boundary with Beds, 3 miles SE of Dunstable r. station; and has a post office under Dunstable. The parish comprises 2,280 acres. Real property, £3,919. Pop. in 1851, 1,033; in 1861, 925. Houses, 194. The property is subdivided. Chalk hills form much of the surface; and one of them has an altitude of 904 feet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £130.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church is Norman, has an embattled tower, and was recently restored. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £13.

KENT (THE), a river of Westmoreland. It rises on the E side of High-street; traverses Kentmere vale; runs past Staveley and Burnside; receives the Sprint and the Mint; washes Kendal; goes past Watercrock, Natland, and Levenshall; expands into an estuary, 5½ miles in length, and about 1 mile in mean breadth; and terminates in Morecambe bay. Its course is southerly; and its length of run is about 20 miles. It is subject to great and sudden freshets; it has a salmon leap at Levenshall; and it abounds with trout and perch. All its estuary, at the recess of the tide, like the general expanse of Morecambe bay, is trackless sand.

KENT, a maritime county; bounded on the N, by the Thames and the German ocean; on the E, by the straits of Dover; on the SE, by the English channel; on the S, by the English channel and by Sussex; on the W, by Surrey. It is separated, by the Thames, from the metropolitan part of Middlesex, and from all the S border of Essex; and, by the river Rother and headstreams of the Medway, from parts of Sussex. It projects eastward, from the main body of the SE of England, in the form of a horn, corner, or cant; and it thence took its ancient Iberian or British name, Romanized into Cantium, and modernised into Kent. It is supposed to have anciently extended some miles further up the Thames than at present, and to have included there the site of the original London, which Ptolemy and Ravennas indicate as on the

S side of the river; and it may, not improbably, in remote times, have been united on the E to France, from which it is now about 24 miles distant. Its form is irregularly parallelogramic, extending from E to W. Its length is 64 miles; its greatest breadth, 38 miles; its circuit, about 190 miles; its area, 1,039,419 acres; its comparative largeness, the 9th county of England.

Shoals adjoin the N and E coasts; and are specially prominent in the Margate sands, off Margate, and in the Goodwin Sands, off Ramsgate. Marshes form a belt, averaging about 1½ mile in breadth, along great part of the Thames to the Swale; occur again in greater breadth, between the Isle of Thanet and the mainland; and form the large tract of Romney Marsh, Dunge Marsh, and Walling Marsh in the extreme S, from the neighbourhood of Hythe to the boundary with Sussex. A tract of lower eocene formation, averagely three or four times broader than the Thames belt or marsh, extends parallel to it, from Surrey to the Thanet Marsh; includes also the northern part of Sheppey island; is geognostically a continuation of what is called the London clay basin; and consists of London clay and plastic clay, or Woolwich beds and Thanet sand. A tract of upper cretaceous formation, continuous with the North Downs, extends parallel with the preceding, and of similar aggregate breadth, from Surrey to the neighbourhood of Waltham and Canterbury; goes thence, with rapidly increasing breadth, to the E coast; includes the parts of Thanet around Margate and Ramsgate; and forms the fine promontory of North Foreland, and the grand cliffs, "the white walls of Albion," around Dover. Two belts of the gault and lower greensand group, the one very narrow, the other somewhat wider, extend immediately S of the upper cretaceous tract. A region of the lower cretaceous formation, chiefly weald clay, but including some portions of Hastings sand, forms all the rest of the county, and is continuous with the Sussex weald. The geognostic characters of most of the surface will be noticed in our article **WEALD**. No part of the county, except the marshes, is level; and most parts are hilly, and abundantly wooded. The greatest height in the lower eocene tract is Shooter's Hill, 446 feet high. A range of chalk hills, sometimes called the back-bone of Kent, traverses the entire county, from NW to SE; and culminates in Hollingbourne Hill, between the Medway and the Stour, 616 feet high, and in Paddlesworth Hill, near Folkestone, 642 feet high. Another range, called the Quarry Hills, runs parallel with the former; and has elevations rising to 800 feet, and commanding most beautiful views. An economical estimate of the county divides it into three regions,—that of "health without wealth," embracing the higher parts of "the back bone;" that of "wealth without health," embracing the marshes and the wooded parts of the Weald; and that of "health with wealth," embracing eminently the parts about Canterbury, and the parts of the Medway's valley from Tunbridge to Maidstone, and more generally the greater part of the county. Fineness of scenery, mildness of climate, and richness as well as diversity of production, combine to render Kent eminently attractive. Hence does Drayton, in the "Polyolbion," say,—

"O famous Kent!

What county hath this isle that can compare with thee?
That hath within thyself as much as thou can'st wish:
Thy rabbits, venison, fruits, thy sorts of fowl and fish;
As what with strength comports, thy hay, thy corn, thy wood,—
Nor anything doth want that anywhere is good."

The chief rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, the Stour, the Darent, the Cray, the Ravensbourne, the Rother, and the Ebbsfleet. Mineral springs are at Tunbridge Wells, Bromley, Canterbury, Sydenham, and other places. Land-springs resembling the "lavants" of Sussex and Hants, are in various parts of the chalk region; have an intermitting character, seemingly due to the cavernous nature of the substrata; break out chiefly after prolonged rains; and bear here the name of nail-bournes,—a word which is said to be a corruption of eel-

bournes, and to mean streams abounding with eels; yet the nailbournes are not remarkable for either the number or the size of these fish. Many fine trout and other fish are found in the rivers; oysters are largely fished at Queenborough, Rochester, and Faversham; shrimps are taken in large quantities at Gravesend and Ramsgate; soles, flounders, and other fish are caught at these places, and at Milton, Whitstable, Margate, Deal, Dover, and Folkestone; and fisheries of cod, herring, and mackerel are carried on in the adjacent seas. The weald was once a great forest, chiefly of grand oaks, and tenanted mainly by deer and wild hogs. The oak still predominates in it; and this tree, as indigenous there, seems to explain why Gregory the Great requested that British timber might be sent to Rome for building the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul. The beech flourishes strikingly on the chalk, and occasionally attains here a very remarkable size; but whether it can be pronounced indigenous is doubtful. Stone for local building, and sometimes for export to London, is quarried in the ragstone range of hills. Limestone, for road-making, for lime manure, for stucco, and for sugar-refining, is found in beds of the green sand. Inferior lime for building, for manure, and for whitening, chalk for mending walls and for manure, and flints and sand for building and for stone fences, are found in the chalk formation. Clay for bricks and coarse pottery, river sand for mortar, Roman cement, and copperas stone, are found in the London clay and plastic clay beds. Iron sand, in the wealden formation, was used, till the 17th century, for iron manufacture; but went into desuetude in consequence of the substitution of pit-coal for billet-wood as fuel; a substitution which caused the manufacture here to be superseded by the richer ores and the fuel of the northern counties.

The soils are various, and, in a general view, very fertile. That of the arable land in the Isle of Thanet is a light loam on a chalky bottom, highly fertilized by artificial treatment. That of the Thames marshes is a clay, mixed with sea-sand and small shells; while that of Romney Marsh is a fine, soft, rich loam and clay. That of the flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal is a rich sandy loam, with diversified proportions of sand, and a stiff wet clay. That of the hop grounds, which extend from Maidstone to Canterbury and thence to Sandwich, is, for the most part, a rich deep loam, on a sub-soil of deep brick earth. That of most of the Isle of Sheppey is a deep, stiff, strong clay; while that of the rest of the Isle is a rich, black, vegetable mould, on a substratum of the same clay. That of the upland farms, both in the E and in the W, is exceedingly various, ranging from clay, loam, and chalk, to intermixtures of these with flint, gravel, and sand. That of the weald consists principally of clay of different degrees of tenacity and fertility. Rich marsh meadows, grazed by cattle and sheep, comprise about 11,500 acres on the Thames, the Medway, and the Swale, about 27,000 on the Stour, and about 44,000 in Romney Marsh; and extensive sheep downs are in the chalk region. Copyhold estates are very rare; and freehold estates are said to number about 9,000, exclusive of the estates of ecclesiastical and corporate bodies. Gavelkind, a custom of Saxon origin, giving inheritance of land to all sons in equal proportions, or to all children, with a certain share to the widow, seems always to have largely prevailed; and, though abolished over much of the county in the times of Henry VII. and James I., is still prevalent over a great aggregate of land. Farms average from 10 to 200 acres; leases run from 7 to 14 years; and farm buildings show much diversity of character, and include many old timbered houses. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, and rye, are principal crops. Hops are cultivated on about 50,000 acres, and yield about 18,000,000 lbs. a-year. Canary seed, radish seed, other seeds, pease, kidney beans, white mustard, potatoes, mushrooms, wood, and madder also are grown. Apples, pears, figs, plums, cherries, damsons, bullaces, walnuts, filberts, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, blackberries, spinach, water-cresses, and asparagus are cultivated. Market-gardening is largely carried on. About 300,000 sheep, of a superior long-

woolled breed, fattening early, are fed on the marshes; and about 820,000 other sheep, yielding about 18,500 packs of wool, are pastured on the downs. Poultry are fine; and rabbits, venison, and game abound. The woods are extensive; and besides furnishing timber for ship and house building, they yield large quantities of hop-poles, billet-wood, hoops, and bark.

Paper-making is carried on in numerous mills, particularly on the Medway and the Darent; and employs about 1,080 persons. The weaving of ribbons, silks, linen, cotton, and woollen, employs about 400 persons. The making of bricks, tiles, pottery, and cement, and the working of lime, employ several thousands. The making of sacks, hop-bags, sugar-moulds, tobacco-pipes, copperas, glass, tar, whiting, and Tunbridge-ware, and the refining of sugar, employ a good number. Ship-building, marine-engine-making, iron-founding, brewing, malting, and tanning, figure largely at Greenwich, Dartford, Maidstone, Northfleet, and Faversham. Gunpowder is manufactured at Dartford, Faversham, and Tunbridge. Naval arsenals are at Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, Sheerness, and Deal. Large military establishments are at Woolwich, Chatham, Dover, and Hythe. Great traffic exists on the Thames, in connexion at once with local trade, with sea-side resort of visitors, with the trade of London, and with the anchoring in the Downs. Inland navigation comprises a considerable aggregate of river, improved and extended by art; but includes a very limited aggregate of canal. A network of railways lies in the NW corner, connecting Greenwich and other places there with the centre and environs of the metropolis: Lines of railway go thence to the S, giving communication with Surrey, and toward the S and the SW coast. A line of railway goes thence also, along the Thames, to Gravesend; proceeds to Strood and to Sittingbourne; sends off, near the latter, a branch to Sheerness; goes on to Faversham; forks there into two lines, the one of which goes, by Whitstable, Herne Bay, and Margate, round the coast to Ramsgate; while the other goes by Canterbury and Adisham, to Dover. A short line goes from Whitstable to Canterbury; another short line goes direct from Margate to Ramsgate; a great line goes from Ramsgate, past Canterbury and Ashford, into junction with the South Coast line of Sussex; and another line strikes from the preceding at Minster, and goes to Sandwich, Deal, and Dover. A great line strikes south-eastward from the NW corner, near Deptford; goes to Tunbridge and Tunbridge-Wells; and is prolonged thence, in lines through Sussex, to Hastings, Eastbourne, and Newhaven. A branch leaves this to the S of Lewisham, and goes eastward into junction with the Thames line at Dartford. A line leaves one of the southward lines on the W border, near Beckenham; goes eastward, past Bromley, St. Mary-Cray, and Sutton-at-Hone, into junction with the Thames line at Strood; and sends off a branch southward, from a point between St. Mary-Cray and Sutton-at-Hone, to the neighbourhood of Sevenoaks. A great line, coming in from a junction with the London and Brighton line at Reigate in Surrey, goes eastward, past Tunbridge, Paddock-Wood, Headcorn, and Ashford, to Folkestone and Dover. A cross line strikes from this at Paddock-Wood; and goes northward, down the valley of the Medway, past Maidstone, to Strood. The aggregate of turnpike roads is about 586 miles; and they form 46 trusts.

The county contains 423 parishes, parts of 2 other parishes, and 18 extra-parochial places and vills. It is divided into the lathes of St. Augustine, Aylesford, Scray, Shepway, and Sutton-at-Hone, the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, and the boroughs of Deal, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone, Gravesend, Hythe, Maidstone, Margate, Sandwich, and Tenterden. It is distributed, for militia purposes, into the subdivisions of Ashford, Bearsted, Blackheath, Bromley, Canterbury, Cranbrook, Dartford, Elham, Faversham, Hone, Malling, Ramsgate, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge, Tunbridge-Wells, and Wingham, and the Cinque Ports jurisdiction. It is cut, for parliamentary representation, into two divisions, East and West,—with pop., in 1861, of respectively 247,027

and 486,860; and it has these two divisions both historically and popularly, inasmuch that the people of East Kent call themselves Men of Kent, and claim a superiority on account of ancient privileges, while the people of West Kent are called Kentish men. The registration county gives off two parishes to Sussex districts, and nine parishes and most of another to London districts; comprises, 1,013,338 acres; and is divided into the districts of Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, North Aylesford, Hoo, Medway, Malling, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge, Maidstone, Hollingbourn, Cranbrook, Tenterden, West Ashford, East Ashford, Bridge, Canterbury, Blean, Faversham, Milton, Sheppey, Thanet, Eastry, Dover, Elham, and Romney-Marsh. Four of the boroughs, Folkestone, Gravesend, Margate, and Tenterden, though municipal, are not parliamentary; and two towns, Chatham and Greenwich, though not municipal boroughs, have parliamentary representation. The other towns, with upwards of 2,000 inhabitants—or ranging, in 1861, from 2,731 to 13,807—are Ashford, Dartford, Milton, Ramsgate, Sheerness, Tunbridge, Tunbridge-Wells, and Whitstable. And there are many smaller towns and numerous villages. The chief seats are Bayham Abbey, Belmont, Bifrons, Birling Manor, Chart Lodge, Chevening Place, Cobham Hall, Deal Castle, Eastwell, Finchden, Godmersham House, Forest Hill, Holwood House, Knole Park, Lees Court, Lenniker, Linchfield House, Linton Park, Mereworth Castle, Montreuil, the Mote, Penshurst Castle, Scott's Hall, Sissinghurst Park, Smiths Hall, South Park, Southwood House, Torre Hill, Wilderness Park, Belvedere House, Burrs Wood, Charlton House, Cliff House, Collingwood House, Crofton Hall, East Cliff Lodge, East Sutton Place, Ervington, Goodnestone Park, Great Bounds Park, Hatch, High Elms, Hothfield Park, Kennards, Oxenoth, Acrise Court, Addington Place, Angley Park, Apsfield Court Lodge, Ashgrove, Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst Park, Barham Court, Barming House, Barming Place, Barnjett, Bedgebury, Benthams Hill, Berengrove, Boughton Mount, Boughton Place, Bourne Place, Boxley Lodge, Bradbourn House, Brasted Place, Brockhill House, Broke House, Brooklyn, Broomhill, Broomlands, Chick's Court, Chilham Castle, Chilton Park, Chipstead Place, Clare House, Comb Bank, Court Lodge, Crofton House, Culver Hill, Dane Court, Danson Park, Denton Park Court, Downgate, Dunsdale, Elford, Elsfeld House, Eyborne House, Fairlawn, Finchco, Fowlers Park, Franks, Fredville, the Friars, Gads-Hill Place, Glassenbury, Gore Court, Great Sharsted, Groombridge Place, Grove, Grovehurst, Hadlow Castle, Hall Place, Halstead Place, Hamptons, Hartsdown House, Hemsted Park, Henhurst, Heronden Hall, High-Street House, Holborough Court, the Hole, the Hollands, Hollingbourn House, Holmwood, Hunton Court, Luggess Abbey, Kearsney Abbey, Keston House, Kingsgate House, Knowlton Park, Langton House, Lee Priory, Leeds Castle, Leybourne Grange, Lillesden, Lullingstone Castle, Luton House, Lynsted Lodge, Manor House, Maytham Hall, Millgate, Minster Abbey, Oakfield Lodge, Oldbury Lodge, Otterden Place, Oxney Court, Park House, Pegwell Lodge, Piermont, Preston-Hall, Red Leaf, Ridsen House, Riverhill House, St. Alban's Court, St. Leonard's House, Sandling Park, Scotney Castle, Selling Court, Shootfield, Somerhill Park, Squerries, Stanley Grange, Staplehurst Place, Stede Hill, Stone Castle, Stonewall Park, Sundridge Park, Swifts, Thurnham Court, Ulcombe Place, Updown House, Vinters, Waldershare Park, West Cliff House, Westwell, Wickham Court, Widmore Lodge, Wilmington Hall, Woodlands, Woodstock Park, and Wootton Court. Real property, in 1815, £1,687,443; in 1843, £2,907,606; in 1860, £3,493,159,—of which £7,317 were in quarries, £1,060 in fisheries, £1,651 in canals, £4,331 in railways, and £21,973 in gas-works.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, 48 deputy lieutenants, a high sheriff, and about 410 magistrates; and it is in the Home military district and judicial circuit. The part of it forming the deanery of Rochester is in Rochester diocese; and the rest of it, together with a small portion of Surrey, forms the diocese of Canterbury. The assizes are held at Maidstone;

and the quarter-sessions, at Maidstone and Canterbury. The police force, in 1864, exclusive of a section in the NW within the metropolitan police district, comprised 21 men for Canterbury, at a cost of £1,521; 8 for Deal, at a cost of £375; 25 for Dover, £1,781; 7 for Faversham, £529; 11 for Folkestone, £679; 22 for Gravesend, £1,736; 2 for Hythe, £36; 23 for Maidstone, £1,780; 10 for Margate, £729; 13 for Ramsgate, £967; 32 for Rochester, £2,093; 3 for Sandwich, £45; 4 for Tenterden, £182; 17 for Tunbridge-Wells, £1,135; and 262 for the rest of the county, £22,175. County jails are at Maidstone and Canterbury; a city jail, at Canterbury; town jails, at Dover, Faversham, Sandwich, and Tenterden; and a liberty jail, in Romney-Marsh. The crimes committed, in the year ending 29 Sept. 1864, exclusive of the section within the metropolitan police district, were 59 in Canterbury, 16 in Deal, 13 in Dover, 4 in Faversham, 8 in Folkestone, 57 in Gravesend, 6 in Hythe, 68 in Maidstone, 7 in Margate, 18 in Ramsgate, 6 in Rochester, 15 in Sandwich, 37 in Tunbridge-Wells, and 437 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended were, in these respectively, 59, 12, 16, 9, 10, 19, 6, 25, 7, 11, 5, 15, 35 and 404; and the houses of bad character were 25, 14, 47, 13, 3, 51, 0, 30, 4, 33, 18, 3, 4, and 125. Each of the two divisions of the county sends two members to parliament; Canterbury, Dover, Greenwich, Maidstone, Rochester, and Sandwich send each two; and Chatham and Hythesend each one. Canterbury is the place of election for the E division, and Maidstone for the W division; and there are 14 polling-places. Electors in 1865, of the E division, 8,250; of the W division, 9,811. Poor-rates of the registration county, in 1863, £262,129. Marriages in 1863, 1,555,—of which 199 were not according to the rites of the Established Church; births, 7,363,—of which 203 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,404,—of which 1,387 were at ages under 5 years, and 93 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 33,095; births, 164,628; deaths, 102,908. The places of worship within the electoral county, in 1851, were 479 of the Church of England, with 194,443 sittings; 3 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 1,776 s.; 86 of Independents, with 27,091 s.; 7 of General Baptists, with 1,348 s.; 79 of Particular Baptists, with 20,892 s.; 3 of New Connexion General Baptists, with 646 s.; 18 of Baptists undefined, with 2,732 s.; 10 of Quakers, with 1,753 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 662 s.; 134 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 33,759 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 60 s.; 26 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,377 s.; 27 of Bible Christians, with 3,298 s.; 8 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,440 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 190 s.; 5 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 2,297 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 70 s.; 2 of Brethren, with 105 s.; 24 of isolated congregations, with 2,897 s.; 1 of French Protestants, with 30 s.; 2 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 238 s.; 7 of Latter Day Saints, with 592 s.; 13 of Roman Catholics, with 3,337 s.; and 5 of Jews, with 315 s. The schools were 500 public day schools, with 53,631 scholars; 1,430 private day schools, with 31,827 s.; 638 Sunday schools, with 57,987 s.; and 26 evening schools for adults, with 800 s. Pop. in 1801, 308,667; in 1821, 427,224; in 1841, 549,353; in 1861, 733,887. Inhabited houses, 126,221; uninhabited, 5,247; building, 1,082.

The territory now forming Kent was inhabited by the ancient British Cantii. The Romans landed in it, under Cæsar, in the years 55 and 54 B.C.,—and again, under Claudius, in the year 42 A.D.; and they included it in their Britannia Prima. The "remote Britain" was then united with the great Roman world, and put under preparation for great subsequent changes. No events of historical note occurred in Kent during the Roman rule; yet the coasts and strongholds here, especially under Carausius in the years 287–293, were more frequented and valued by the Romans than any others in Britain. The Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, landed at Ebbsfleet in 449; and they swept away from Kent a tendency to return to the ancient British state of things after the retiring of the Romans, and established a regime of their own. They called the territory Cantgar-Lant, signi-

fying "the country of the people inhabiting Cantium;" and they made it the first of the kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy. This kingdom, usually called the kingdom of Kent, originally included London and part of Surrey; and it was the scene, in 597, of the landing of Augustine, and thence of those labours and measures of his which, together with their results, gave rise to the entire English constitution of church and state. Hengist ruled it till 488; Eke or Aesc, till 512; Octa, till 534; Ymbric or Ermeric, till 568; Ethelbert, the first Christian king, till 616; Eadbald, till 640; Ercombert, till 664; Egbert or Egbricht, till 673; Lothaire or Hlothre, till 684; Edric or Eadric, till 690; Withred or Withred, and another, till about 725; Eadbert, Edelbert and Alric, irregularly till 794; Ethelbert-Pren, of Wessex, till 799; Cudred or Cuthred, of Mercia, till 805; and Baldred, till 823. But these kings had varying fortunes and a varying inland boundary; and, though the earlier ones were among the most powerful sovereigns of the heptarchy, the later ones became comparatively feeble, and had a struggle to retain either power or place. Egbert, king of Wessex, eventually drove Baldred from the throne, absorbed his kingdom into a monarchy of all Britain, and made Kent a mere earldom. Ealhere became Earl in 852; Coelmere, in 897; others, at subsequent periods; and the great Godwin, in the early part of the 11th century. The earldom, like the previous kingdom, was of varying character, and underwent great changes with changing events. The Danes invaded it in 832; they variously invaded, overran, and mastered it at subsequent periods in the same century and the following one; the Saxons re-acquired power over it on the death of Hardicantne; and the house of Godwin flourished greatly in it till the Norman conquest. A series of great Norman lords thence became Earls of Kent. The first was Odo de Bayeux. Then followed William de Ypres and Hubert de Burgh; the latter Shakespeare's "gentle Hubert," who made such a defence of Dover-castle against Louis of France as probably saved England from a French conquest. Afterwards came Edmund of Woodstock, second son of Edward I.; then his three children, the last of whom was the wife of the Black Prince and mother of Richard II., and commonly known as "the fair maid of Kent." Then came her descendants, by marriage with Sir Thomas Holland; and these were Earls of Kent till the extinction of the male line in the time of Henry IV. William Neville, second son of the first Neville Earl of Westmoreland, was created Earl of Kent by Edward IV.; but died without a representative. Edmund Grey, Lord Hastings, was then made Earl of Kent; and his descendants enjoyed the earldom till the time of Queen Anne; and then the 13th Earl was created Duke of Kent, but was the last of his line to enjoy the titles. Edward, fourth son of George III., and father of Queen Victoria, was created Duke of Kent. Wat Tyler's rebellion began at Dartford, in 1381; Jack Cade's insurrection began at Blackheath, in 1450; the wars of the Roses made some figure in Kent; the rebellion, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the time of Mary, took place here; and a victory by Fairfax, in 1648, was obtained at Maidstone.

Kent is very rich in antiquities. The chief ancient British ones are camps or earthworks, in various parts; deep excavations, popularly but erroneously called Danes' Pits, in the chalk region, principally near the Medway and the Thames; and the remarkable monument called Kites Coty House, on a hill near Aylesford. The Roman Watling-street crosses the county from London to Dover; had branches to Reculver and Richborough; and had another branch, called Stone-street, to Lympne. Roman stations were at Vagniacæ or Southfleet, Durobrivis or Rochester, Durolevum or Sittingbourne, Durovernum or Canterbury, Dubris or Dover, Regulbium or Reculver, Ritupæ or Richborough, and Portus Lemanis or Lympne; and remains of the last three are still important and striking. Remains of a curious pharos also are at Dover. Vestiges or relics of walls and furnishings are so very numerous as to indicate that Roman villas abounded along the sides of Watling-street, and through-

out great part of the Medway's valley. Rich Roman pavements, such as those found in Sussex and Gloucestershire, have not yet been discovered here; but great quantities of Roman pottery have been found at Upchurch and Dymchurch, and a large aggregate of Roman coins, swords, spears, and other relics, have been found in numerous places. Roman camps also are at Ospringe, Barham, Trenworth, Bonning, Folkestone, Stutfall, and Keston. Saxon remains have been identified with a camp at Coldred, with ancient cemeteries in Ash parish and near Ramsgate, and with numerous barrows; but they consist chiefly of pottery, glass, weapons, and personal ornaments, preserved in museums. Danish camps or earthworks are at Blackheath, Canterbury, Kemsley-Downs, Swanscombe, Walmer, and near Milton. Specimens or remains of mediæval military architecture exist in Canterbury castle, Rochester castle, Dover castle, Allington castle, Leeds castle, Hever, Tunbridge, Weston-hanger, and Saltwood. Specimens or remains of mediæval domestic architecture are very numerous, yet aggregately not so fine as those of some other counties; and they are best exemplified in Eltham Palace, Cobham, the Moat, Penhurst, Chilham, Knole, Store-Place, Battle Hall, Boughton-Place, and East Sutton Place. Remains exist of 7 abbeys, 20 priories, 6 nunneries, 2 commanderies, 5 ancient colleges, and 15 ancient hospitals; and the most notable of them are Malling Abbey, Horton priory, St. Martin's priory in Dover, the remains of an abbey, a priory, and a convent in Canterbury, and the remains of a commandery at Swinfield. Part of a Saxon church is in Dover Castle; parts or specimens of Norman churches are at Barfreston, Darent, Patricbourne, St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, Rochester, Davington, Bapchild, Harbledown, Paddlesworth, Dover, Minster, Walmer, Bethanger, and Sutton; a very fine specimen of transition Norman is the choir of Canterbury cathedral; interesting specimens of early English are in Rochester cathedral, and in the churches of Bridge, Northbourne, Ash, Great Mongeham, Sandwich-St. Clement, Wade-St. Nicholas, Canterbury-St. Martin, Minster, Herne, Westwell, Folkestone, Hythe, Lenham, Graveney, Faversham, Chalk, and Horton-Kirkby; good specimens of decorated English churches are at Chatham, Barham, Chilham, Stone, Hever, and Sandhurst; and good specimens of later English ones are the nave of Canterbury cathedral, and the churches of Maidstone-All Saints, Chislehurst, Sevenoaks, Nettlested, Cranbrook, Tenterden, Ashford, Aldington, Wingham, and Bishopsbourne.

KENTBURY. See KENTBURY.

KENTCHURCH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Monnow, at the boundary with Monmouth, 2 miles SE of Penthrilas r. station, and 12 SW by W of Hereford; and has a post-office; under Hereford. The parish comprises 3,236 acres. Real property, £2,179. Pop., 325. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Kentchurch Court, has belonged, for several centuries to the Scudamore family. The Court is a castellated mansion, said to have been built by Henry IV.; and stands in an extensive park, on the W slope of Garway hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £246.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; was recently restored; has a tower; and contains a splendid marble monument, with eleven finely wrought figures, to members of the Scudamore family. An endowed school has £16; and other charities £4.—The sub-district contains also eight other parishes in Hereford, and two in Monmouth. Acres, 26,723. Pop., 3,567. Houses, 731.

KENT COAST RAILWAY, a railway in Kent; round and along the coast, from Ramsgate, by Margate and Herne Bay, to Faversham. It was authorized in 1861; was leased, when only in progress, to the London, Chatham, and Dover railway company; and was completed in the latter part of 1863.

KENT (EAST) RAILWAY. See LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY.

KENTFORD, a parish, with a village, in Mildenhall

district, Suffolk; on the river Kennet, and on the Cambridge and Bury railway, at the boundary with Cambridge, near Icknield-street, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Newmarket. Post-town, Newmarket. Acres, 798. Real property, £1,142. Pop., 210. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. W. Godfrey. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Gazeley, in the diocese of Ely. The church is decorated English; has a small tower; and was reported in 1859 as not good. Charities, fuel for the poor.

KENTISBEARE, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; near the river Culme and the Bristol and Exeter railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Collumpton. It has a post-office under Collumpton, and a fair on Whit-Wednesday. Acres, 3,720. Real property, £6,162. Pop., 1,068. Houses, 197. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Egremont. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £486.* Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The church is of the 14th century; comprises nave, chancel, and S aisle, with W pinnacled tower; and contains a finely carved screen, and monuments of the Walronds, the Eveleighs, and the Whittings. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £83.

KENTISBURY, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; 3 miles SE of Combe-Martin, and 9 NE of Barnstaple r. station. It contains the hamlets of Patchole, Ford, and West Kentisbury or Kentisburytown; and its post-town is Barnstaple. Acres, 3,129. Real property, £2,360. Pop., 385. Houses, 86. The property is subdivided, but belongs chiefly to Earl Fortescue, W. V. Richards, Esq., and Miss Incedon. The manor belonged to the families of Wolfe, Randall, and Beavis. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £259.* Patron, the Rev. T. Openshaw. The church is old, and has a tower; but was in a condition in 1866 to require restoration. There is a small endowed school.

KENTISFORD, a hamlet in Marshull parish, Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Sturminster.

KENTISH-KNOCK, a shoal in the North sea, off the Thames' mouth, outside the Long Sand, 15 miles NNE of the North Foreland. It measures 7 miles north-eastward, and about 2 miles in breadth; is partly dry at low water; and has a revolving light, 38 feet high, set up in 1840, and visible at the distance of 10 miles.

KENTISH-LANE, a place 3 miles SE of Hatfield, in Herts.

KENTISH-TOWN, a metropolitan suburb, a parochial chapelry, and a sub-district in St. Pancras parish and district, Middlesex. The suburb lies adjacent to the Regent's canal, on both sections of the North London railway between Camden-Town and Highgate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of St. Paul's; and has a station with telegraph on the Kew section of the railway, a post-office under Hampstead, London NW, a police station, assembly-rooms, and a brewery. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the canons of St. Paul's; went, in 1070, by lease, to the Jeffreys family, and subsequently, by marriage, to the first Earl Camden; and is now held, under lease, by Marquis Camden, of the prebendary of Cantelows in St. Paul's cathedral. The name was anciently Kentistonne, afterwards Kaunteloe or Cantelows, afterwards corruptedly Kentish-Town; and is thought to have sprung from the custom of gavelkind on much of the land, in allusion to the prevalence of that custom in Kent. William Bruges, garter king-at-arms in the time of Henry V., had a country house here, and gave entertainment in it to the Emperor Sigismund, when in England to negotiate peace with France. Queen Elizabeth also had a hunting lodge here, on a plot of about 45 acres, on the E side of High-street, now surrounded by Camden-road villas, Gloucester-place, Torsiano-avenue, and other edificed thoroughfares, and belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford. One of the best portions of the suburb began to be built on that plot about 1858; and the older portions consist chiefly of a main street along the road from Camden-Town to Highgate-Rise, together with several more recent streets, and

contain numerous handsome houses.—The chapelry bears the name of St. John-the-Baptist, and was at first so extensive as to include what is now the chapelry of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-Hill; but it was re-constituted in 1551, so as to exclude that chapelry; and it afterwards was again divided to admit the new chapelries of St. Andrew and St. Martin. Pop. of St. John-the-Baptist, 6,595; of St. Andrew, about 10,000; of St. Martin, about 8,000. The livings are all p. curacies in the diocese of London. Value of St. John-the-Baptist, £400; of each of the two others, £250. Patron of St. John-the-Baptist, the Vicar of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of St. Martin, J. D. Alcroft, Esq. The church of St. John-the-Baptist was built in 1783, near the site of a chapel of the time of Queen Elizabeth; is a neat edifice, with a turret; and contains a monument of Grignon, the engraver. St. Andrew's church was not finished at midsummer of 1866. St. Martin's church was built in 1864; and has a tower, with a peal of six bells. The Congregational chapel, in Southampton-road, Gospel-Oak-Fields, was built in 1865, at a cost of £2,040; and is in the Byzantine style, of Kentish rag and Bath stone dressings. The Wesleyan chapel, on the N side of Leighton-road, was built in 1864; is in the decorated English style, of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings; and has a handsome W window of seven lights, and a NW tower, with tall spire. The Roman Catholic chapel, on the W side of Fortress-terrace, was built in 1859; and is a somewhat plain structure, in the pointed style. The governesses' benevolent institution was built in 1849; and is in the Tudor style, after designs by Wyatt. The Birkbeck school, at Gospel-Oak-Fields, was built in 1862, at a cost of about £3,000. There are also national and British schools.—The sub-district includes part of Highgate, and comprises 1,634 acres. Pop. in 1851, 23,326; in 1861, 44,317. Houses, 5,980.

KENTMERE, a township-chapelry in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; on the river Kent, 4 miles N by W of Staveley r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Kendal. Post-town, Staveley, under Kendal. Real property, £1,375; of which £12 are in quarries. Pop., 186. Houses, 31. The property is much subdivided. The surface is a glen, commencing in a mountain pass, flanked on the W by the High-Street range of mountain, flanked on the E by a lower and moorish mountain ridge, and gradually widening and softening into vale. A marshy lake, about a mile long, called Kentmere tarn, formerly lay in its bottom, surrounded by swamps, and frequented by wild ducks; but this has been drained and made arable. A reservoir, on the hill side, regulates the supply of water-power to mills at Kendal. An ancient tower here, four stories high, and now a farm-house, was the birthplace of Bernard Gilpin. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £86. Patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The church is ancient, and was recently in disrepair.

KENT (MID) RAILWAY, a railway of two portions, in Kent. The first portion was authorized in 1855, to be constructed from the North Kent branch of the South-eastern at Lewisham, southward to the Farnborough extension of the West London and Crystal Palace, near Sydenham, a distance of 4½ miles, and was opened in Jan. 1857; and an extension of it, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, to Addiscombe, was authorized in 1862; and the whole was to be transferred, by purchase, to the Southeastern. The second portion was authorized in 1856, to be constructed from the preceding, near Bromley, eastward to St. Mary Cray; was opened from Bromley to Southborough Road, a distance of 2½ miles, in July 1858; was subsequently extended into junction with the Sevenoaks railway from Sutton-at-Hone; and was leased, in 1863, to the London, Chatham, and Dover company.

KENT (NORTH) RAILWAY, the northern section of the Southeastern railway; from London, by Blackheath, to Woolwich, Gravesend, Strood, Chatham, and Maidstone, with branches to Bromley and Sheerness. See SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY.

KENTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands in the

valley of the Kenn, 1 mile W of the estuary of the Exe, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Starcross r. station, and $\frac{6}{8}$ SSE of Exeter; was once a market town; and has a post-office under Exeter, and a pleasure-fair on Whit-Wednesday. The parish contains also the village of Starcross. Acres, 6,811; of which 930 are water. Pop., 1,961. Houses, 424. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Heles, the Hungerfords, the Duke of Albemarle, and others; and belongs now to the Earl of Devon. Oxton House is the seat of J. B. Swete Esq. Great Haldon hill extends along the W; and a tract called Cuttridge, with a pop. of 20, lies detached. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £265.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is of the time of Edward III.; comprises nave, aisle, and chancel, with pinnacled tower; and contains a very beautiful screen. The p. curacies of Starcross and Cofton are separate benefices. There are national schools, and charities £16.—The sub-district excludes the Cuttridge tract; and contains all the rest of the parish, four other parishes, and most of another. Acres, 23,084. Pop., 5,442. Houses, 995.

KENTON, a hamlet in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, Middlesex; 2 miles NE of Harrow. Pop., 99. It has a post-office under Hyde, London NW.

KENTON, a parish, with a village, in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; 2½ miles NE of Debenham, and 6 WNW of Framlingham r. station. Post-town, Debenham, under Stonham. Acres, 1,203. Real property, £2,064. Pop., 308. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. Thomas Mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £150.* Patron, Lord Henniker. The church is of the 12th century, and has a mural monumental plate of the Garney family, of date 1524. There are a national school, and charities £38.

KENTON, a township in Gosforth parish, Northumberland; on the Northeastern railway, 3 miles NNE of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It contains the hamlets of Bank-Top and Blacklaw; and has a post-office under Newcastle, and an endowed national school. Acres, 1,436. Pop., 658. Houses, 157. Coal and building-stone were formerly worked.

KENTON-MANDEVILLE. See KEINTON-MANSFIELD.

KENTRAUGH, a seat in the Isle of Man; on the S coast, 3 miles W by N of Castletown. It belongs to E. M. Gawne, Esq., Speaker of the House of Keys.

KENT-ROAD. See SOUTHWARK.

KENTS-BANK, a railway station near the boundary between Lancashire and Westmoreland; on the Ulverston and Lancashire railway, adjacent to the mouth of the Kent's estuary, 2½ miles E of Cartmel.

KENTS HOLE, a limestone cavern on the S coast of Devon; $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile NE of Torquay. Its entrance is about 5 feet high; and its interior varies from 2 feet to 70 feet in width, with maximum height of 18 feet, and can be explored to a distance of 650 feet, but has there an impassable pool of water. It has many stalactites, and formerly had many more. It was first examined in 1824, and was then found to contain great quantities of teeth and bones of bears, hyænas, rhinoceroses, and elephants. Sir H. De la Beche supposes that it was first a den of bears, and afterwards a retreat of hyænas.

KENTWELL HALL, a seat in Long Melford parish, Suffolk; 4 miles N of Sudbury. It belonged once to the Cloptons and others; passed to the Logans; and belongs now to Capt. E. R. S. Bence.

KENVILLE. See KINGFIELD.

KENWICK, a township, united with Stockett and Whettall, in Ellesmere parish, Salop; 3 miles SE of Ellesmere. Pop., 25.

KENWICKS-PARK and KENWICKS WOOD, two townships in Ellesmere parish, Salop; 4 miles S of Ellesmere. Pop., 120 and 137.

KENWITH CASTLE, a quondam ancient fortalice in Abbotsham parish, Devon; on the coast, 2 miles W of Bideford. It was the place where Odun, Earl of Devon, in 873, vanquished and slew the Danish invader Hubba.

but is now represented by only a traditionary spot on a hill called Henny Castle. Kenwith Lodge, near that hill, is the seat of Dr. Heywood.

KENWYN, a parish and a sub-district in Truro district, Cornwall. The parish lies partly within Truro borough; is traversed by a rivulet of its own name, and bounded on the E by the rivulet Allen, both of which fall into the river Fal at Truro; includes the chapelries of St. George and St. John, and parts of the chapelries of Chacewater, Baldhu, and Mithian; and is averagely, as to its church, 1 mile NW of Truro town and r. station. Post-town, Truro. Acres, 8,997. Real property, £27,930; of which £1,835 are in mines, £79 in quarries, £33 in iron-works, £8,563 in railways, and £100 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 9,743; in 1861, 10,639. Houses, 2,234. Pop. of the part within Truro borough, 5,306. Houses, 1,125. Pop. of the part forming St. George's chapelry, 2,346; of the part forming St. John's chapelry, 2,600. The property is much subdivided. Chincoss was the seat of the Hawesses; Comprigny, of the Virvians; Roseworth, of the Enys. Smelting works are at Calenick and Cavedras. Barrows are on the Downs. The Cornwall infirmary is within the parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 66 inmates. The head-living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of St. Kea, and the livings of St. George and St. John are p. curacies, in the diocese of Exeter. Value of the head-living, £793;* of St. George, £150;* of St. John, £200. Patron of the head-living, the Bishop of Exeter; of St. George, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of St. John, the Vicar of Kenwyn. The parochial church was recently restored and beautified, and has a tower; and stands on an eminence, commanding an extensive view. There are dissenting chapels, and national schools.—The sub-district contains also the extra-parochial tract of Tregavethan. Acres, 10,004. Pop., 10,673. Houses, 2,240.

KENYON, a township in Winwick parish, Lancashire; on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, at the junction of the Bolton and Leigh railway, 2½ miles E by N of Newton-in-Mackerfield. It has a station at the r. junction, and a post-office under Manchester; and it gives the title of baron to the family of Kenyon. Acres, 1,597. Real property, £2,419. Pop., 274. Houses, 55. Bricks are made.

KEPPEL-COVE TARN, a mountain lakelet near the boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland; in a hollow under Swirrel-Edge and Catchedecam, 1½ mile NE of the summit of Helvellyn. A brook runs from it into Glenridding, and has fine trout.

KEPWICK, a township in Over Silton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles NNE of Thirsk. Acres, 2,520. Real property, £1,441. Pop., 161. Houses, 41. Limestone is worked, and freestone is quarried.

KEPYER, a tract in St. Giles parish, Durhamshire; on the river Wear, adjacent to Durham city. An hospital was founded here, in 1112, by Bishop Flambard; was burned by the usurper Comyn; was rebuilt in the time of Richard I., by Bishop Pudsey; and is now represented by only a picturesque gateway, with a wide pointed arch. Kepyer Wood extends along a deep rocky ravine, which is spanned, at a great height, by a railway bridge.

KERDISTONE, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; 1½ mile NW of Reepham, and 7½ ENE of Elmham r. station. Post-town, Reepham, under Norwich. Acres, 1,680. Real property, £2,604. Pop., 207. Houses, 41. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Reepham, in the diocese of Norwich.

KERESLEY, a hamlet and a chapelry in Warwickshire. The hamlet is in Coventry-St. Michael parish; lies near the Coventry and Nuneaton railway, 1½ mile NNW of Coventry; and has a post-office under Coventry. Acres, 1,058. Real property, £3,012. Pop., 567. Houses, 118. The manor was given to the monks of Coventry, in the time of Henry III., by Roger de Montalt; and belongs now to Queen's College, Oxford. The ribbon manufacture is carried on.—The chapelry includes also Coundon hamlet in Holy Trinity parish; bears the name of Keresley and Coundon; and was constituted in

1848. Acres, 2,104. Real property, £6,031. Pop., 792. Houses, 170. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £105. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was built in 1847, at a cost of £3,000; and has a tower and spire. There is a national school.

KERIOG (THE). See CERIOG (THE).

KERMINGHAM, a township in Swettenham parish, Cheshire; near the river Dane and the Manchester railway, 5½ miles NW of Congleton. Acres, 1,209. Real property, £2,002. Pop., 163. Houses, 26. The property belongs to Egerton Leigh, Esq.; and the Hall is occupied by a farmer.

KERRIAN (ST.). See EXETER.

KERRIER, a hundred in the SW of Cornwall; extending, on the coast, north-westward and north-eastward from the Lizard; bounded, landward, by the hundreds of Penwith and Powder; containing twenty-eight parishes; and cut into two divisions, E and W. Acres, of the E div., 38,397; of the W div., 65,041. Pop. of the E div., in 1851, 25,990; of the W div., in 1851, 21,065; of both, in 1861, 49,033. Houses, 9,913.

KERRY, or **CERI**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Newtown district, Montgomery. The village stands at the foot of the Kerry Hills, in a pleasant vale, at the terminus of a short branch of the Oswestry and Llanidloes railway, 3 miles E by S of Newtown; is a pretty place and a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Newtown, Montgomeryshire. The parish contains the townships of Trellan, Bahaithlon, Brynlywarch, Cefnyberen, Cloddie, Drevor, Garthilllin, Goitrey, Graig, Gwenthrew, Gwernesgob, Gwernnggo, Kefny-monach, Keyliber-Issa, Keyliber-Ucha, Kilthriew, Manllwyd, Penygelli, and Veeo-Dolvor. Acres, 21,430. Rated property, £14,660. Pop. in 1851, 1,930; in 1861, 2,075. Houses, 380. The property is not much divided. Dolforgan is the seat of R. P. Long, Esq.; and Brynlywarch, of John Naylor, Esq. Much of the land is moor or pasture, and was formerly under wood. The Kerry Hills form a considerable part of the area; but, at the same time, extend eastward into Salop, toward Clun and Bishops-Castle; and they have a bleak and desolate appearance. An ancient castle stood in the palace, but was demolished in the time of Henry III. There are several ancient earthworks. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Dolvor, in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £550.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is ancient but good; and contains an old font, monuments of the Wilkineses, and a good marble monument of Richard Jones, who founded a school here. The p. curacy of Sarn is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains also Moughtrey parish, and comprises 26,455 acres. Pop., 2,601. Houses, 475.

KERSALL, a village and a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The village stands in the vale of the Irwell, near the Manchester and Bolton railway, amid picturesque scenery, 3 miles NNW of Manchester. The surrounding property belonged anciently to the Kersall family; was given by them to monks, who had here a cell or hermitage; passed, at the Reformation, to Baldwin Willoughby; and went afterwards to the Kenyons, the Levers, the Stanleys, and the Byrtons. A member of the last of these families was John Byrom, poet and stenographer, born here in 1691. Kersall-moor, in the neighbourhood, was converted into the Manchester race-course in 1730; and the races there are computed to have been not unfrequently attended by 150,000 persons.—The chapelry bears the name of Kersall-Moor, and was constituted in 1854. Post-town, Manchester. Pop., 976. Houses, 152. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, not reported.* Patrons, Trustees. Schools were founded in 1860.

KERSALL, a township in Kneassall parish, Notts; 5 miles SE of Ollerton. Real property, £944. Pop., 33. Houses, 23. The manor is held by the Duke of Newcastle under the duchy of Lancaster. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

KERSALL-MOOR. See KERSALL, Lancashire.

KERSEY, a village and a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hadleigh r. station; and has a post-office under Ipswich, and a fair on Easter Monday. The parish comprises 1,510 acres. Real property, £3,382. Pop. in 1851, 714; in 1861, 604. Houses, 136. The property is much subdivided. An Augustinian priory anciently stood here; was given, in the time of Henry VI., to King's college, Cambridge; and has left some remains. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £135. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is Norman, and has a lofty tower. Charities, £8 and an alms-house.

KERSHOPE (THE), a rivulet on the boundary of England and Scotland. It rises near one of the sources of the North Tyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile within Scotland; flows eastward thence to the boundary with England; and runs 8 miles south-westward, along that boundary, to the Liddel.

KERSHOPE-FOOT, a railway station adjacent to the boundary between Cumberland and Scotland; on the North British railway, at the confluence of the Kershope and the Liddel, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Longtown.

KERSLEY, or **KEASLEY**, a village and a township in Deane parish, Lancashire. The village stands adjacent to the Manchester and Bolton railway, near the Bolton canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bolton; and is a large place. The township comprises 900 acres. Real property, £28,809; of which £17,655 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 4,236; in 1861, 5,003. Houses, 994. The increase of pop. arose from mining operations. There are extensive coal mines, and various manufacturing establishments. A building, to serve as a school and as a temporary place of worship, was erected on Kersley-moor in 1863; and a church was then in contemplation, with the view of forming part or all of the township into a separate chapelry.

KERSWELL, a hamlet in Broadhembury parish, Devon; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Honiton. Pop., 153.

KERSWELL, Newton-Abbot, Devon. See **ABBOTS-KERSWELL**.

KERSWELL (KINGS). See **KINGSKERSWELL**.

KERTON. See **CREDITON**.

KERVENT. See **CAERWENT**.

KERY (THE), an affluent of the river Teifi, in Cardigan.

KESGRAVE, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Ipswich r. station. Post-town, Ipswich. Acres, 1,610. Real property, £1,001. Pop., 93. Houses, 13. The manor belongs to G. Tomline, Esq. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the p. curacy of Brightwell, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is of brick, with a tower.

KESKADALE, a hill-vale in Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Keswick. It deflects south-westward from Newlands vale; and is flanked on one side by Causey-Pike, —on the other by Great Robinson. Keskadale Haws is a steep ascent at its head.

KESSINGLAND, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Mutford district, Suffolk. The village stands on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Lowestoft r. station; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Wangford. The parish comprises 1,651 acres of land, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of water. Real property, £3,729. Pop. in 1851, 777; in 1861, 872. Houses, 202. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the herring fishery. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to John M. Boycott, Esq. A thickly populated spot on the coast, called Sea Row, was swept away, about the year 1835, by the sea; and other parts of the coast are still subject to sea-erosion. A coast-guard station is on the beach. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £500.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church was built by the nuns of St. Clare in London; was partly rebuilt in 1694; comprises nave and S porch, with handsome lofty tower; has statues of St. Edmund and angels with thuribles on the tower door; and contains an octagonal font, with canopied effigies round the bowl. Some ancient ruins, seemingly ecclesiastical, are near the parsonage. Charities, about £70. W. Whiston, in 1696, J. Turner, in 1708, and R. Pot-

ter, in 1782, were vicars. —The sub-district contains also seven other parishes. Acres, 10,621. Pop., 4,759. Houses, 1,060.

KESSMOOR, a hamlet in Grewelthorpe township, Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ripon.

KESTEVEN (PARTS OF), a division of Lincolnshire; bounded on the N and the NE by the Parts of Lindsey; on the S, by Northamptonshire; on the SW, by Rutlandshire; on the W, by Leicestershire and Notts. Its length, from N to S, is 41 miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 462,540 acres. It contains the wapentakes of Aswardharn, Aveland, Beltisloe, Boothby-Graffo, Flaxwell, Langoe, Loveden, Ness, and Winnibriggs and Threo. Pop. in 1851, 95,234; in 1861, 91,757. Houses, 19,063.

KESTON, a parish in Bromley district, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Bromley r. station. It contains, on its NW border, two villages 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of the r. station; includes, in its centre, an open high common, with a fine view; is within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan police; and has a post-office under Bromley, London SE. Acres, 1,474. Real property, £4,012. Pop., 690. Houses, 139. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Col. J. F. Lennard. Keston House is the seat of Mrs. Carter; Forest Lodge, of Lady Caroline Legge; and Holwood Park, of Lord Cranworth. Holwood was the seat of William Pitt. A Roman camp was on Holwood Hill; and many Roman relics have been found. See **HOLWOOD-HILL**. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £272.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is small, and possesses little interest. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and a national school.

KESTON, a village in Camrose parish, Pembroke; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Haverfordwest.

KESWICK, a town, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Cockermouth district, Cumberland. The town stands at the confluence of the rivers Derwent and Greta, in the vale between Derwent-water and Bassen-thwaite-water, and on the Cockermouth and Penrith railway, 13 miles SE by E of Cockermouth. The vale around it is 3 miles long, from lake to lake; opens laterally into several other picturesque vales; and is overhung on the N by Skiddaw; and enlivened elsewhere by a noble variety of receding heights. Coleridge compared it to the basin of Loch Lomond, with the difference that its central space, instead of being occupied by water, is covered with culture, villas, and town. The town has long been a chief centre for Lake tourists; and it is excelled by no other in Britain for command of richly picturesque and diversified scenery. It consists chiefly of one long street, with houses well-built, and generally of stone; it makes claim to considerable antiquity, and was a place of some note at the beginning of the 14th century; it is a seat of petty sessions and county-courts, and a polling-place; and it has a railway station with telegraph, a post-office, under Windermere, two banking-offices, several good hotels, many comfortable lodging-houses, a town-hall, two churches, two dissenting chapels, a grammar school, a public library and lecture-hall, a mechanics' institute, a museum, and some charities. An excellent hotel, with about 80 beds, and with warm, cold, and shower baths, was erected, in 1866, at the railway-station. The town-hall was built in 1813, on the site of the old court-house; and has a clock-bell of the year 1001, brought from the seat of the Ratcliffes on Lords'-Island, in Derwent-water. One of the churches, and the grammar school, are noticed in our article **CROSTHWATE**. The other church, that of St. John or of Keswick chapelry, stands at the S end of the town; was built in 1839, at a cost of fully £12,000, including the parsonage; and has a tower and spire. The public library was formed by bequest of the late Mr. Marshall of Halsteads, and is on a large scale. The museum contains antiquities, foreign curiosities, and objects of natural history, particularly those of the surrounding country; and the town-hall contains an interesting model of the Lake region, from Sebergham to Rampside, and from

Shap to Egremont. Facilities of every kind abound for boatings on the neighbouring lakes, and for excursions into the country. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and manufactures in pencils and linsey-woolsey stuffs are carried on. Sanitary improvements, as to drainage and water-supply, were recently effected. Numerous villas and mansions are in the neighbourhood. Lord chief-justice Banks was a native; and Green, the painter, Jonathan Otley, the original guide to the lakes, and Sonthey and Coleridge the poets, were residents.—The town and the township are regarded as conterminous; they are in the parish of Crossthwaite; and they form part of Derwent-water manor, which belonged to the Earls of Derwent-water, passed to Greenwich Hospital, and was purchased by the late John Marshall, Esq. Real property of the township in 1860, £8,335; of which £115 were in gas-works. Pop. in 1861, 2,610. Houses, 588.—The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1839. Pop., 1,583. Houses, 358. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, 220.* Patrons, Two Trustees.—The sub-district contains all Crossthwaite and Bassenthwaite parishes, parts of three other parishes, and three extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 72,143. Pop., 6,274. Houses, 1,314.

KESWICK, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, adjacent to the junction of the Eastern Counties and the Norwich and Brandon railways, 3 miles SSW of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 729. Real property, £1,609. Pop., 154. Houses, 29. The manor, with the New Hall, belongs to John H. Gurney, Esq. The Old Hall is the seat of Mrs. Birkbeck. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Intwood, in the diocese of Norwich. Part of a round tower, picturesquely grouped with lofty trees on an elevated spot, is the only extant portion of the church.

KESWICK (DUN). See DUNKESWICK.

KESWICK (EAST), a village and a township in Harewood parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands in a valley, 4 miles SW of Wetherby; and has a post-office under Tadcaster. The township comprises 1,460 acres. Real property, £1,606. Pop., 468. Houses, 97. The manor belongs to the Earl of Harewood. A church was built here in 1857; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

KESWICK LANE. See DERWENT-WATER.

KETLEY, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Wellington parish, Salop. The village stands adjacent to the Wellington and Severn Junction railway, 2 miles ESE of Wellington; is a large place, inhabited chiefly by miners; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wellington, Salop. The township includes the village; extends considerably into the country; contains many ironstone and coal pits, and several blast furnaces for iron; and has a canal and tram-railway to Oaken-Gates pits, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, with a fall of 73 feet, formed in 1738 by Reynolds. The pop., in 1841, was 2,642; but at the two subsequent decades, was returned with the parish. The chapelry has a church of 1837, and dates from that period, but does not seem to have definite limits. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £158.* Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church was built at the Duke of Sutherland's expense; is a neat cruciform structure, in the pointed style; and stands on an eminence, commanding extensive views over the surrounding plains, to the Wrekin and the Welsh mountains.

KETSBY, a hamlet in South Ormsby parish, Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Alford. Acres, 650. Pop., 60. It was anciently a parish; and it still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of South Ormsby, in the diocese of Lincoln. A water-mill here is mentioned in Domesday book.

KETTERING, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Northamptonshire. The town stands on the slope of a hill, at a feeder of the Ise affluent of the river Nen, near the Leicester and Hitchin railway, 7 miles N by W of Wellingborough, and 14 NE by N of Northampton. It was known to the Saxons as Kateringes; it

was given, in 976, by Edwy, to his servant Elfsige; it passed to the abbots of Peterborough; and it became a market-town, under the abbots, in the time of Henry III. Some Roman antiquities, including coins of several emperors, and urns, were found in the neighbourhood in 1726. The town is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; it is also a polling place and the place of election for the northern division of the county; and it has a head post-office, a railway station, a district police station, two banking offices, three chief inns, a town-hall and corn-exchange, a temperance hall, a church, five dissenting chapels, a grammar school, national schools, a British school, a public library, a workhouse, alms-houses, and charities £259. The town-hall and corn-exchange was built in 1863, and is a handsome edifice. The church is chiefly later English; has a lofty tower and spire; was renovated in 1862; and contains a recent beautiful reredos. Two of the dissenting chapels are Baptist; and the others are Independent, Quaker, and Methodist. One of the Baptist chapels was built in 1861, at a cost of £4,000; is in the Lombardo-Gothic style; and contains 850 sittings. The grammar school is free for native boys, and has an endowed income of £147. The national schools are for boys, girls, and infants; and are an ornamental structure of 1859. The workhouse has accommodation for 250 persons. A new cemetery was recently formed on the Barton-Seagrave road. A weekly market is held on Friday; fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, the Friday before Whitsunday, the Thursday before 10 Oct., and the Thursday before St. Thomas's; and manufactures in boots, shoes, silk, shag, velvets, ribbons, brushes, and stays, are carried on. Gill, the expositor, was a native; and Fuller, the theologian, lived and died here. Pop. in 1851, 5,125; in 1861, 5,498. Houses, 1,162.

The parish comprises 2,840 acres. Real property, £17,097; of which £269 are in gas-works. Pop., 5,845. Houses, 1,206. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch and George L. Watson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £1,095. Patron, G. L. Watson, Esq.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Pytchley, Burton-Latimer, Cranford-St. John, Cranford-St. Andrew, Barton-Seagrave, and Warkton. Acres, 14,375. Pop., 8,806. Houses, 1,803.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Rothwell, containing the parishes of Rothwell, Broughton, Cransley, Loddington, Thorpe-Malsor, Harrington, Desborough, and Rushton, and the extra-parochial tract of Glendon; and the sub-district of Corby, containing the parishes of Corby, Cottingham, East Carlton, Weekley, Grafton-Underwood, Geddington, Newton, Great Oakley, Little Oakley, and Stanion. Acres, 55,266. Poor-rates in 1863, £13,044. Pop. in 1851, 18,097; in 1861, 18,995. Houses, 4,065. Marriages in 1863, 109; births, 649,—of which 32 were illegitimate; deaths, 440,—of which 197 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,424; births, 6,627; deaths, 3,740. The places of worship, in 1851, were 23 of the Church of England, with 7,987 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 2,645 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,322 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 170 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,632 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 132 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 270 s.; and 7 undefined, with 554 s. The schools were 30 public day schools, with 1,944 scholars; 40 private day schools, with 663 s.; and 39 Sunday schools, with 3,530 s.

KETTERINGHAM, a village and a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Hethersett r. station, and 6 SW of Norwich; and has a post-office under Wymondham. The parish comprises 1,680 acres. Real property, £2,465. Pop., 193. Houses, 45. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to Robert de Vaux; passed to the Greys, the Hevinghams, and the Atkynses; and belongs now to Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £196. Patron, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart. The church is very good; has a tower; and contains an altar-tomb to W. Hevingham, the regi-

cide, and several ancient brasses. There is a national school.

KETTLE (THE). See CALDBECK.

KETTLE AND PANS, a very large rock-basin in St. Mary's island, Scilly Isles.

KETTLEBASTON, a parish, with a village, in Cosford district, Suffolk; 2 miles NW of Bildeston, and 7 NW by N of Hadleigh r. station. Post-town, Bildeston, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,063. Real property, £1,660. Pop., 193. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the De la Poles; passed to the Waldegraves, the Lemans, and others; and belongs now to Mrs. Beechcroft. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £300.* Patron, W. Dimes, Esq. The church is good, has a tower, and contains an old brass, and an old monument of Lady Jeremy. There are a national school, and charities £5.

KETTLEBURGH, a parish, with a village, in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; near the river Deben and the Framlingham railway, 2½ miles SW by S of Framlingham. Post-town, Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,435. Real property, £2,699. Pop., 359. Houses, 49. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £405.* Patron, the Rev. G. T. Turner. The church consists of nave, chancel, and S porch, with a tower. Charities, £22.

KETTLEBY and KETTLEBY THORPE, two hamlets in Bigby parish, Lincoln; 3½ miles E of Caistor. Pop., 45 and 30.

KETTLE HILLS, a range of heights, outliers of the Cheviots, in Northumberland; 4 miles SSE of Wooler. An ancient camp is here, enclosing between 3 and 4 acres.

KETTLENESS, a hamlet in Lythe township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, at the SE side of Runswick bay, 6 miles NW of Whitby. Here are alum works belonging to the Marquis of Normanby. Here also are fossiliferous cliffs, parts of which took fire and burned for two years.

KETTLESHULME, a township, with a village, in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; 7 miles NE of Macclesfield. Acres, 1,207. Real property, £1,591. Pop., 357. Houses, 84. The manor belongs to the Earl of Derby. The candle-wick manufacture is carried on; and stone is quarried. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

KETTLESING, a hamlet in Felliscliffe township, Hampsthwaite parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SW of Ripley.

KETTLESTONE, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; 3½ miles ENE of Fakenham r. station, and 4½ SSE of Walsingham. Post-town, Fakenham. Acres, 1,168. Real property, £2,015. Pop., 223. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Joseph S. S. Chad, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £500.* Patron, the Rev. Edgar Montagu. The church is old and plain; and consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle, with octagonal tower. Charities, £36.

KETTLETHORPE, a township and a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln. The township lies on the Fosse dyke, adjacent to the river Trent at the boundary with Notts, 3 miles W by N of Saxelby r. station, and 9 S by E of Gainsborough. Real property, £2,744. Pop., 209. Houses, 47. The parish contains also the township of Fenton, and the hamlet of Loughterton; and its post-town is Newton-upon-Trent, near Newark. Acres, 3,280. Real property, £5,738. Pop., 486. Houses, 107. The manor and nearly all the land belong to W. C. Amcotts, Esq. A wharf of the navigable Trent is adjacent; and malting, brick-making, and tile-making are carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £569.* Patron, W. C. Amcotts, Esq. The church is a neat stone structure, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £22.

KETTLEWELL, a ward in Kings-Lynn-St. Margaret parish, Norfolk; within Kings-Lynn borough. Pop. in 1851, 1,613; in 1861, 1,163. Houses, 277.

KETTLEWELL, a village, a township, a parish, and a

sub-district in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands between the mountains Whenside and Hard-flask, near the river Wharfe, 13 miles NE of Settle r. station and 14 N of Skipton; was nearly inundated by rain floods in 1686; and has a post-office under Skipton, two inns, a church, a Wesleyan chapel, a mechanics' institute, an endowed school, a weekly corn market on Thursday, and cattle fairs on 6 July, 2 Sept., and 23 Oct. The church was rebuilt in 1820; comprises nave, aisle, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains several mural monuments, and a font of 1100. —The township comprises 5,507 acres. Pop., 485. Houses, 116. —The parish includes also the township of Starbottom, and comprises 8,455 acres. Real property, £4,349. Pop., 646. Houses, 154. The property is much subdivided. The land is chiefly moor and upland pasture; and it exhibits much interesting mountain landscape. There are lead mines; and more of them were worked formerly than now. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £120. Patron, R. Foster, Esq. —The sub-district contains also parts of two other parishes. Acres, 30,262. Pop., 1,141. Houses, 256.

KETTON, a village and a parish in the district of Stamford and county of Rutland. The village stands on the river Chater, adjacent to the Peterborough and Syston railway, near the boundary with Northamptonshire, 3½ miles SW by W of Stamford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stamford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Geeston, Aldgate, and Kethorpe. Acres, 2,740. Real property, £5,423; of which £258 are in quarries. Pop., 1,053. Houses, 242. The old manor belonged, in the time of Stephen, to Richard de Humel; and passed, through various hands, to the Harringtons and the Noels. The prebendal manor of Ketton is now held in lease by the Hon. H. Middleton; the manor of Kethorpe belongs to Lord Aveland; and the manors of Grenehams, Whitwells, and Hutchins belong to Lord Northwick. Ketton Hall, on the prebendal estate, is now held by John N. Fazakerley, Esq. The Ketton quarries, about a mile N of the village, are noted for their excellent freestone. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Tixover, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £175. Patron, the Prebendary of Ketton. The church is partly Norman, partly early English; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and N and S transepts, with a central tower, surmounted by a spire 180 feet high; was restored, at much expense, in 1861-3, with insertion of early decorated English new tracery in most of the windows; and contains three sedilia and an old painting of St. Christopher. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and some charities.

KETTON, Essex. See KEDINGTON.

KEVELLOCK. See CRIFLIOG.

KEVENALONOG, a township in Clun and Bettws parishes, Salop; 6½ miles SW of Bishops-Castle.

KEVENLLACE. See CEFNLLYS.

KEVERNE (Str.), a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Helston district, Cornwall. The village stands on the coast, opposite the Manacles rocks, 8 miles S by W of Falmouth r. station; and has a post-office under Helston, Cornwall, and fairs on 10 Jan., 6 March, 20 June, and 3 Oct. The parish contains also the seaport villages of Coverack, Porthonstock, and Porthalla or Pralla. Acres, 10,173; of which 15 are water. Real property, £10,686. Pop. in 1851, 2,239; in 1861, 1,892. Houses, 449. The decrease of pop. arose partly from emigration, partly from removal to the mining regions. The property is much subdivided. Lannarth belongs to the Sandys family; one of whom, with seven men, in 1702, in an open boat, was driven by a storm to the Normandy coast, and was sent home by Louis XIV. Ireland was the seat of the Hyames family. The rocks include hornblende, diallage, felspar, shale, soapstone, serpentine, and magnesian limestone; and possess much interest for geologists and mineralogists. Search for ore has frequently been made, but without success. A legend prevails than St. Keverne, the patron saint, put a ban

on the parish for his having been disrespectfully treated; and that, in consequence, "no metal will run within the sound of St. Keverne's bells." But a belt of land between the village and Coverack is so remarkably fertile as to have been called the garden of Cornwall, and appears to owe its richness to the mingled disintegration of hornblende, diallage, and felspar. The ship *Despatch* was lost, in 1809, off Coverack; and the emigrant ship *John* was wrecked, in 1855, at the Manacles, with the loss of 191 lives. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £383. * Patron, M. J. Sutton, Esq. The church belonged to Beaulieu abbey; was struck with lightning in 1770; is now in very good condition; has a tower and spire; and contains several interesting monuments. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bryanites, an endowed school, and charities, £33. In-cledon, the singer, was a native.—The sub-district contains also eight other parishes. Acres, 28,119. Pop., 4,904. Houses, 1,078.

KEVERSTONE, a hamlet in Staindrop parish, Durham; 6½ miles NE of Barnard-Castle.

KEW, a village and a parish in Richmond district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Thames, at the boundary with Middlesex, opposite Brentford, near the loop-line of the Southwestern railway, and near the North London railway, 2 miles NNE of Richmond, and 6 WSW of Hyde-Park-Corner; is notable in connexion with adjacent palace and public gardens; and has stations with telegraph on the railways, a postoffice under Brentford, London W, and a steam-boat pier. Omnibuses run to it, from Piccadilly, every ¼ hour; and steamers ply to it, from the London piers, during summer, every ½ hour. A seven-arched stone bridge connects it with the Southwestern r. station, and with Brentford; was erected in 1789, after a design by Paine; superseded a wooden bridge of 1759; and was sold, not many years ago, for £22,000. The place is first mentioned in records of the time of Henry VII., and was then called Kayhough; and that name may possibly be a form of Quay, in allusion to proximity to the river; and was afterwards written variously Kayhowe, Kayhow, Keyhowe, Kayo, Keye, and Kewe. The village consists chiefly of houses scattered on the borders of a green, with the parish church near the centre; and it contains, on the N side, a house which was inhabited, for some time, by Sir Peter Lelys. The green has been enclosed with iron posts and rails, and is ornamental. The church was built in 1714; was enlarged by George III. in 1766 and 1805; was enlarged again, in 1837, at a cost of £4,000, by William IV.; is a brick structure of plain appearance; and contains the organ which was used by George III., and which is said to have belonged to Handel, and was presented to the church by George IV. The church-yard contains the graves of the artists Meyer, Gainsborough, and Zoffany, of General Douglas, of Governor Sir Charles Eyre, of W. Aiton, author of "Hortus Kewensis," and of Sir William J. Hooker.—The parish was constituted by act of parliament in 1769, and was previously a hamlet or chapelry of Kingston. Acres, 230. Real property, £5,702. Pop., 1,099. Houses, 191. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Petersham, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £409. Patron, the Crown. There are a free school, and charities £51.

Kew first became a royal residence about 1730. Kew House then belonged to the Capel family. Frederick, Prince of Wales, took a long lease of this; laid out the pleasure-grounds under the direction of Kent; and died here in 1751. His widow, the Dowager Princess of Wales, continued to reside here; and erected extensive additional buildings, of an ornamental kind, after designs by Sir W. Chambers. George III. afterwards resided much here, without courtliness or ceremony; and, in 1803, he took down the old house, and erected a new palace, partly near the river, after designs by Wyatt. This was entirely demolished by George IV. The present palace is an edifice of the time of Charles I.; belonged to Hugh Portman, a Dutch merchant, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth; is a structure of red brick; was leased by Caroline, queen of George II., and after-

wards bought by Queen Charlotte; received the furniture from Kew House, when that edifice was taken down; and was the death-place of Queen Charlotte, and the place of George IV.'s education under Dr. Markham.

Kew Gardens are botanic; originally occupied only 11 acres; occupy now 75 acres; and adjoin pleasure-grounds of more than 250 acres. They were formed by the Dowager Princess of Wales; were improved by Queen Charlotte; became enriched with collections obtained by Capt. Cook, Sir Joseph Banks, Flinders, Wallis, Cartaret, Vancouver, and others; went afterwards into comparative neglect; were transferred, in 1840, to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; were placed, for enlargement and improvement, under the care of Sir William J. Hooker; and now include what were portions of the palace kitchen-gardens and pleasure-grounds, and are one of the most beautiful and well-stocked establishments of their kind in Europe. The entrance-gateway was erected in 1846, after a design by Decimus Burton. The conservatory, to the right on entering, was removed hither from Buckingham Palace in 1836; and contains a rich collection of Australian, Chinese, Japanese, and Mexican shrubs. The orangery, close to the broad gravel-walk, was erected in 1766 by Sir W. Chambers; and contains, in winter, a collection of tender pines, which are placed in summer on the adjoining lawn. The Victoria House, to the right of the fountain in front of the great palm-stove, has a circular tank, 36 feet in diameter, with the Victoria water-lily, and contains also the "sacred bean" of India, and other interesting aquatic. The palm-house was completed in 1843, after designs by Decimus Burton; occupies an area of nearly an acre; has upwards of 40,300 superficial feet of glass; measures 137½ feet up the centre, 362½ feet in total length, and 69 feet in height to the summit of the lantern; has a gallery round the centre portion, 27 feet above the floor; is maintained, in the coldest winter days, at a temperature of 80°, by hot-water pipes; has, at a considerable distance, a smoke shaft, in the form of an ornamental tower, 96 feet high; has also a tank with capacity for 42,000 gallons, supplied with water, by means of steam-engine and pumps from the Thames; contains a very rich collection of palms, the names of which are all labelled; and cost about £33,000. The Temperate House was completed in 1861, at a cost of about £10,000; comprises a central portion, 212 feet long, 137 feet wide, and 80 feet high,—two side octagons, 50 feet in diameter,—and two wings, each 112 feet long, 62 feet wide, and 36 feet high; is of iron and glass; and contains valuable trees and plants from temperate climates. Another conservatory, 500 feet long, has been added. A pinetum, extending W of the palm-stove, contains all the coniferous plants which will bear the open air. The New Museum, at the head of a lake, fronting the palm-stove, contains a large collection of dead vegetable products. The Herbaceous Ground, near this museum, contains a classified collection of indigenous plants. The Orchid House, the Tropical Aquarium, the Succulent House, the New Zealand House, the Australian House, the Tropical Fern House, the Amherstia House, the Heath House, the Museum Stove, the Azalea House, the Aroidous House, the Temperate Fernery, and the Camellia House contain collections or specimens of the kinds indicated by their several names. Very interesting trees also are scattered over the lawns, especially about the old Arboretum; and they contribute, with parterres, avenues, and the general disposition of the grounds and of the buildings, to render the gardens decidedly picturesque.—The pleasure-grounds adjoining the gardens on the S, contain an arboretum, nursery-grounds, the new lake, the Queen's gardens, and many of the ornamental buildings erected for the Princess of Wales by Sir W. Chambers. The Pagoda here is 136 feet high; consists of ten stories, each with a balcony; and commands, from the summit, a panoramic view to the distance of 30 miles. The Temple of Victory was erected, in 1759, to commemorate the battle of Minden. The Pantheon was built for William IV. by Wyatt; has the form of a small Doric temple; and bears the dates of battles fought by British

troops from 1760 to 1815.—Richmond Old Park adjoins the pleasure-grounds, and contains an observatory, built for George III. by Chambers, given by the Crown to the British Association, and used for magnetic and meteorological observations. The salary of the director of Kew gardens is £300 a-year; and the sum required to keep them in order is upwards of £20,000 a-year. They are open to the public every week-day during summer, from 1 to sunset,—every Sunday from 2 to sunset; and in winter, till dusk.

KEWAGUE, a village in Braddan parish, Isle of Man; 2 miles NW of Douglas.

KEW (Str.), a village and a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Amble, 4½ miles NNE of Wadebridge, and 11 NW by N of Bodmin Road r. station; bears the name of St. Kew-Churchtown; and has a fair on 3 April. The parish comprises 7,514 acres. Post-town, Wadebridge, Cornwall. Real property, £3,192. Pop. in 1851, 1,337; in 1861, 1,182. Houses, 255. The decrease of pop. arose from discontinuance of mining operations, and from emigration. The property is subdivided. The manor was known at Domesday as Languit. Trewane was the seat of the Nicholles, and is now a farm-house. There are several barrows and beacons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £520.* Patron, Mrs. Every. The church is ancient, in fair condition; has old painted glass, illustrative of the lives of Christ and Jesse; and contains monuments of the Webbers. There are Methodist chapels, and charities £26.

KEWSTOKE, a village and a parish, in Aarbridge district, Somerset. The village stands on the coast, at Sand bay, 2 miles NNE of Weston-super-Mare r. station, and 9 NW of Axbridge. The parish contains also the hamlets of Milton and Norton. Post-town, Weston-super-Mare. Acres, 4,008; of which 1,580 are water. Real property, with Worle, £12,194. Rated property of K. alone, £6,600. Pop., 550. Houses, 111. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to John Heilich, Esq. Woodspring priory here was founded in 1210, for Augustinian canons, by William de Courtenay; was dissolved in 1534, when it had a revenue of £111; and is now represented partly by a farm-house, partly by a ruined tower, which retains much of its original character. A modern road, through a wood, from K. village to Weston, commands charming views over the Bristol channel to the Welsh mountains; and a flight of about 200 rude stairs, called Kew Steps, leads up to a magnificent view and an ancient camp on Worle Hill. Limestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £400.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Norman and early English; was recently restored; and comprises nave and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a national school, and charities 24.

KEXBOROUGH, a village and a township in Darton parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, near the Wakefield and Barnsley railway, 4 miles NW of Barnsley; and is believed to occupy the site of a Roman station. The township contains also the hamlets of Baigh and Swithin. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £3,237; of which £200 are in quarries. Pop., 605. Houses, 124. The manor belongs to W. B. Beaumont, Esq. Birthwaite Hall, a handsome Gothic mansion, was the residence of the ancestors of Sir Francis Burdett. There are a New Connexion Methodist chapel, and a slightly endowed school.

KEXBY, a township in Upton parish, Lincoln; 3 miles N of Marton r. station, and 5 SE of Gainsborough. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £2,215. Pop., 272. Houses, 61. The manor belongs to W. Hutton, Esq. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists and U. Free Methodists.

KEXBY, a township-chapelry in Catton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, 3 miles S of Stamford Bridge r. station, and 6 E of York. It has a post-office under York. Acres, 1,751. Real property, £1,636. Pop., 182. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The manor and most of the land belong to Lord

Wenlock. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £120.* Patron, Lord Wenlock. The church is modern, and has a spire.

KEYCOL HILL, an eminence in Newington parish, Kent; near Sittingbourne. It has been thought, but without conclusive proof, to have been a Roman station; and its name has been supposed, with still less reason, to be a corruption of Caii Collis, meaning "Caius Julius Cæsar's Hill." Yet it is marked by many lines of ancient earthwork, and has yielded very many Roman urns.

KEYFORD, a manor in Frome parish, Somerset; 1 mile SE of Frome. It was long in the possession of the Twynihos.

KEYHAM. See DEVONPORT.

KEYHAM, or KEAME, a township-chapelry in Rothley parish, Leicestershire; on an affluent of the river Soar, 5½ miles E by N of Leicester r. station. Post-town, Leicester. Acres, 940. Real property, £1,768. Pop., 122. Houses, 33. The manor belongs to the trustees of the late Sir James Parker; and much of the land, with the Old Hall, belongs to T. Miles, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Rothley, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is old but good, and has a tower. Charities, £42; of which £15 are to a school.

KEYHAVEN, a tything, with a village, in Milford parish, Hants; on the coast, opposite Hurst Castle, 3 miles SSW of Lympington. It has a post-office under Lympington; and it forms a ready point of proceeding, by boat, to Hurst Castle. Real property, £1,140. Pop., 22. A hurricane, in Nov. 1839, drove higher such an extraordinary tide as overflowed and damaged the land, and seriously imperilled the village.

KEYINGHAM, a village and a parish in Patrington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence adjoining the Keyingham Level Drain and the Hull and Holderness railway, 5 miles ESE of Hedon; commands an extensive view of the Humber; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Hull, and remains of two ancient crosses. The parish contains also Salthaugh Grange, and comprises 1,890 acres. Real property, £6,871. Pop. in 1851, 746; in 1861, 639. Houses, 150. The property is subdivided. The land is chiefly marshy clay. Keyingham Level Drain goes 5½ miles south-south-westward to the Humber at the W side of Sunk island. Keyingham Creek formerly penetrated in the line of the drain, from the Humber to Salthaugh; but is now nearly closed. The grounds belong to S. J. Owst, Esq.; contain the old font from Winestead, in which A. Marvel was baptized, and the shaft of Ottringham cross; and the house itself contains a collection of antiquities and paintings. A spring in the parish, called St. Philip's well, was formerly reputed as holy, and noted for the cure of scorbutic complaints; and a spring of warm water is on a neighbouring farm. Bricks are made. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient; has a tower, with octagonal spire; and contains an iron hour-glass stand, and several monumental tablets. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

KEYLIBER (Issa and Ucha), two townships in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 2 miles E of Newtown. Pop., 156.

KEYMER, or KYMER, a village and a parish in Cuckfield district, Sussex. The village stands 1 mile E of Hassocks-Gate r. station, and 10 N by E of Brighton. The parish includes also Burgess Hill and St. John's Common, both of which have post-offices under Hurst-perpoint; and it has a station at the junction of the London and Brighton railway with the branch to Lewes, and contains also the r. stations of Burgess Hill and Hassocks Gate. Acres, 3,538. Real property, £6,866. Pop. in 1851, 1,006; in 1861, 1,612. Houses, 291. The increase of pop. arose from the formation of the r. stations, and from the erection near them of villas and cottages. The property is much subdivided. The manufacture of brown-ware pottery, bricks, and tiles, is largely carried

on. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Clayton, in the diocese of Chichester. The church stands at the SE part of the parish; has been entirely rebuilt with the exception of the chancel, and greatly beautified; and has a circular chancel arch, which is probably true Saxon; and is now adorned with mural paintings and diaper. The p. curacy of St. John's Common is a separate benefice. There are a national school, and charities £9.

KEYNE (St.), or ST. KEAN, a village and a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Looe, 2 miles S of Liskeard r. station; has a post-office under Liskeard; was anciently called Lametton; took its present name from St. Kayne or Keyna, daughter of Brychan, prince of Brecknock; and has a well, of ancient superstitious repute, dedicated to that saint, and celebrated in a ballad of Southey:—

“A well there is in the west country, and a clearer one never was seen;

There is not a wife in the west country but has heard of the well of St. Keyne.

An oak and elm-tree stand beside, and behind does an ash-tree grow,

And a willow from the bank above droops in the water below.

If the husband at this gifted well shall drink before his wife,

A happy man henceforth is he, for he shall be master for life.”

The water is reported to give the mastery for life to whichever party first drinks it, bride or bridegroom; and a quantity of it was, a few years ago, sent in bottles, as a curiosity, to a bazaar at Mount Edgecumbe.—The parish comprises 944 acres. Real property, £990. Pop., 181. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Tresillians, the Coplestones, and others; and passed to the Rashleighs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £198.* Patron, the Rev. H. C. Cory. The church is good.

KEYNSHAM, a village, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Somerset. The village stands on the river Avon, at the influx of the Chew, at the boundary with Gloucestershire, and on the Great Western railway, 5 miles ESE of Bristol; got its name from St. Kayne or Keyna, mentioned in the previous article **ST. KEYNE**; had long a celebrated Augustinian abbey; was once a market-town; is now a seat of petty sessions, and of a court-leet; consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile long; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under Bristol, two chief inns, a police station, a church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, parochial schools, a workhouse, and charities £205. St. Kayne is storied to have lived here in a wood infested with venomous serpents, and to have converted these into stones; and the common people long believed that ammonites found in the neighbouring quarries, were the veritable quondam serpents. The leprous king Bladud also is fabled to have been hired here as a swineherd, and to have driven his hogs hence to the wells of Bath. The abbey was founded between 1167 and 1172, by William, Earl of Gloucester; possessed, at the dissolution, an income estimated variously at £420 and £450; was then given, for 21 years, to John Panter; and afterwards followed the fortunes of the manor. The buildings of it appear to have been very grand; but large portions of them were taken down, in the 17th century, for restoring the parish church and rebuilding its tower; and the last remains of them, above ground, were levelled in 1776. The substructions, however, were excavated in 1865, with the view of laying open and retaining as much as possible of them on the spot; and they were found to present features of much interest to antiquaries, and to include many Norman tiles. Some relics of the abbey exist also in the curious “hostelry for pilgrims” in the village; and the gateway of its grange, in Norman architecture, is at Queen-Charlton. The parish church is large; was appropriated to the abbey about 1292; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and chapel, with lofty tower; contains a handsome carved screen, and monuments of

the 16th century to the Brydges, ancestors of the Dukes of Chandos; and was, in 1861, about to undergo complete restoration. The greater part of it is early English; one aisle is decorated, another is perpendicular; and the tower is of mixed character, from decorated to debased. Fairs are held on the Monday after Easter, and the Monday after 15 Aug.; a considerable clothing trade was formerly carried on, but has nearly disappeared; and the chief business now is variously malting, brewing, flax-spinning, and traffic connected with neighbouring limestone works. The surrounding scenery is very fine; and the adjacent course of the railway runs through a remarkable series of tunnels and excavations.

The parish contains also the hamlet of Chewton-Keynham, and comprises 4,171 acres. Real property, £13,562; of which £121 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,318; in 1861, 2,190. Houses, 443. The manor was settled, by Henry VIII., on his last Queen, Catherine Parr; was leased after her death by Edward VI., to Sir John St. Loe; was granted, soon afterwards, by the same king, to Thomas Brydges, Esq.; descended from him to the Dukes of Chandos; went by marriage to the Dukes of Buckingham; and is now divided among several proprietors. A seat of the Dukes of Chandos and Buckingham, called Chandos House, was here; and a stone from the ruins of that mansion was laid, in 1862, as the foundation-stone of a residence for Richard B. Cox, Esq., to be called Chandos Villa. Limestone works, which had been carried on in the parish by a limited company, were reopened by new proprietors in 1865; and they are from blue lias lime, of good quality and very hydraulic, and produce Portland, Roman, and other cements and plasters. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £250. Patron, the Duke of Buckingham.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Queen-Charlton, Whitechurch, and Brialington. Acres, 9,713. Pop., 4,214. Houses, 762.—The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Newton, containing the parishes of Salford, Corston, Newton-St. Loe, Priston, Stanton-Prior, Marksbury, Compton-Dando, and Burnett; the sub-district of Oldland, containing the parish of Mangotsfield and the hamlet Oldland, both electorally in Gloucestershire; and the sub-district of Bitton, containing the parishes of Kelston, Northstoke, Siston, and part of Bitton,—the two last electorally in Gloucestershire. Acres, 33,358. Poor-rates in 1863, £10,940. Pop. in 1851, 21,615; in 1861, 21,802. Houses, 4,511. Marriages in 1863, 89; births, 763,—of which 42 were illegitimate; deaths, 543,—of which 222 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,220; births, 7,004; deaths, 4,107. The places of worship, in 1851, were 22 of the Church of England, with 7,122 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 2,381 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 1,250 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,388 s.; 7 of Primitive Methodists, with 340 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,301 s.; and 1 of Moravians, with 180 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 2,298 scholars; 46 private day schools, with 953 s.; 38 Sunday schools, with 3,973 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 36 s.—The hundred contains ten of the parishes in the district, and six other parishes. Acres, 24,896. Pop. in 1851, 9,141; in 1861, 8,649. Houses, 1,739.

KEYNSTON-TARRANT. See **TARRANT-KEYNSTON**.

KEYSOE, a village and a parish in the district and county of Bedford. The village stands 4 miles SSW of Kimbolton, and ½ ENE of Sharnbrook r. station; was anciently called Cassot; is a very scattered place, connected at the ends with Keysoe-Row and Brook-End; and has a post-office under St. Neots. The parish comprises 3,564 acres. Real property, £4,023. Pop., 867. Houses, 186. The property is subdivided. The principal manor belongs to John S. Crawley, Esq. A broken piece of ground in the NE is thought to have been the site of a Romano-British town. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £225.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is decorated and later English, in good condition; consists of nave, N aisle,

and chancel, with W tower and spire; and contains an early English font and a piscina. There are Baptist chapels at Keysoe-Row and Brook-End, and a national school.

KEYSTON, a parish, with a village, in the district of Thrapston and county of Huntingdon; adjacent to Northamptonshire, 4 miles ESE of Thrapston r. station. Post-town, Thrapston. Acres, 2,535. Real property, £2,326. Pop., 223. Houses, 50. The property is divided chiefly among five. The manor belongs to John Pashler, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £355.* Patron, the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church is a fine cruciform structure of the 14th century; has a W tower, with lofty spire; and contains some monumental slabs. The N transept was once a private chapel, and perhaps the burial-place of Lord Ferrers, who was interred in the church.

KEY-STREET, a village in Bobbing and Borden parishes, Kent; on Watling-street, adjacent to the North Kent railway, 2 miles WNW of Sittingbourne. It has a post-office under Sittingbourne.

KEYSWORTH, a place in the SE of Dorset; on Wareham harbour, 2 miles N of Wareham.

KEYTHORPE, a liberty in Tugby parish, Leicester; 9 miles N by E of Market-Harborough. Real property, £1,383. Pop., 29. Houses, 7. Keythorpe Hall, a handsome mansion, on a commanding eminence, amid extensive grounds, is the seat of Lord Berners.

KEYWORTH, a parish with a village, in Bingham district, Notts; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Nottingham r. station. Post-town, Plumtree, under Nottingham. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £2,457. Pop., 736. Houses, 159. The property is subdivided. Framework knitting is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £434.* Patron, the Rev. A. Potter. The church has a curious tower, with octagonal spire; and is good. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £16.

KIBBLESTONE, a liberty in Stone parish, Stafford; on the Grand Trunk canal and the Northwestern railway, 2 miles N of Stone. It contains the village of Oulton, many neat villas, and several water-power mills. Real property, £11,946. Pop. in 1841, 1,396. Meaford Hall here is the seat of Viscount St. Vincent; and was the birthplace of Admiral Jervis, the first Lord Vincent. There is a petrifying spring.

KIBBLESWORTH, a township in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham; on the Northeastern railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Gateshead. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £4,903; of which £3,000 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 476; in 1861, 819. Houses, 141.

KIBBOR, a hundred in the SE of Glamorgan; containing Llandaff parish and five other parishes. Acres, 15,487. Pop. in 1851, 3,248; in 1861, 10,724. Houses, 1,925.

KIBWORTH, a railway station in Leicestershire; on the Midland railway, 6 miles NW by N of Market-Harborough.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP, a village, a township, and a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicester. The village stands near Kibworth r. station, and near the Union canal, 6 miles NW by N of Market-Harborough; and was once a market-town. The township includes the village, and extends beyond it. Real property, £3,581. Pop. in 1851, 733; in 1861, 863. Houses, 199. The parish contains also the townships of Kibworth-Harcourt and Smeeton-Westerby; the former of which has a post-office under Leicester. Acres, 3,220. Real property, £10,532. Pop. in 1851, 1,752; in 1861, 1,867. Houses, 408. The manor of K.-B. belongs to Sir Henry Halford, Bart.; that of K.-H., to Merton College, Oxford; and that of Smeeton, to Henry H. H. Hungerford, Esq. A moated camp, 54 feet high and 366 feet in circuit, and a large barrow, are in K.-H. Framework-knitting is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £850.* Patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church stands on a height; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porches and an embattled tower; contains

sedilia and a piscina; and was improved, at a cost of fully £1,150, in 1862. The tower of the previous church had a lofty spire; and while under repair in 1826, fell suddenly to the ground. The p. curacy of Smeeton-Westerby is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Free Methodists in K.-B.; a chapel for Independents in K.-H.; and a Baptist chapel in Smeeton. A free grammar school was founded by some person or persons unknown; was rebuilt in 1725; and has £285 a-year from endowment. A lectureship in the parish church, for Thursday evenings, was founded in 1836, by the Rev. J. Goodman, then head-master of the school. There are also a national school, and charities £12. Dr. John Aiken was a native; and Dr. Doddridge was minister of the Independent chapel here before going to Northampton.

KIBWORTH-HARCOURT, a township in Kibworth-Beauchamp parish, Leicester; on the Midland railway and the Union canal, 6 miles NW by N of Market-Harborough. It has a post-office under Leicester, and a wharf on the canal. Real property, £3,708. Pop., 466. Houses, 95. A part of the manor-house is 700 years old. See preceding article.

KIDBROOK, the seat of Lord Colchester, in Forest-Row chapelry, Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of East Grinstead. It was built by Mylne, and the grounds of it laid out by Repton, for Mr. Speaker Abbot; and it belonged, for a time, to the Nevilles.

KIDBROOKE, a liberty in Lewisham district, Kent; on Watling-street and the North Kent railway, between Blackheath and Charlton. It consists of two hamlets, Lower Kidbrooke, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Charlton, and Upper Kidbrooke, 2 miles NW of Eltham; and it has a post-office under Greenwich, London SE. It was once a parish; but it lost its church and its parsonage, through neglect; and it became annexed, by composition, to Charlton. Acres, 755. Real property, £10,236. Pop. in 1851, 460; in 1861, 804. Houses, 116. It gave the title of Baron to the Marquis of Bristol.

KID-CREW, a place in the NW of Staffordshire; near the Macclesfield canal, 2 miles WNW of Burslem.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Worcestershire. The town stands on the river Stour, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, and the Wolverhampton, Oxford, and Worcester railway, 7 miles SW of Stourbridge, and 15 N of Worcester. It occupies a rising ground; and was known to the Saxons as Chiderminster, from three words signifying "a hill," "water," and "a church." The manor of it belonged anciently to the Crown; was given, by Henry II., to the Bassetts; passed to the Beauchamps, the Nevilles, the Cookseys, the Blounts, the Foleys, and others; and belongs now to the Earl of Dudley. An ancient camp is on Warsall Hill, about 3 miles to the NW; and the remnant of a castle of the lords of the manor, built in the time of Henry IV., is at Caldwell, a short way off, on the Stour. The Foleys of Witley Castle took from the town the title of Baron; Richard Baxter was lecturer in the parish church, the vicar having been set aside as incapable; Waller, the poet, was a resident; and Richard de Kidderminster, the literary opponent of the Reformation, Dr. L. Carpenter, and Knibb the missionary, were natives.

The town covers a site of both height and hollow; extends nearly a mile in length, and about half-a-mile in breadth; comprises numerous streets, irregularly built, but compact, well-paved, and of respectable appearance; has underground drainage, to protect its lower portions from inundations, to which they formerly were subject; presents, at its entrances from Bewdley and from Stourbridge, a resemblance to Nottingham; includes portions of street-way cut out of the solid rock; and has, of late years, undergone much improvement, by the substitution of new neat houses and excellent shops for old and unsightly buildings. A bridge of five arches spans the Stour. The town-hall, in the centre of the market-place, is a large brick structure, with rooms for official purposes, a police station, and prisoners' cells. The public rooms and corn-exchange, in Vicar-street, were built in 1853-5;

are finely ornamental; and contain a music-hall, 90 feet by 40,—a corn-market, 60 feet by 35,—a news-room,—and rooms for a free library, a school of art, and other purposes. The parish church, or St. Mary's, is a spacious edifice, partly decorated English, partly perpendicular; was restored by Johnson; has a noble W window, thirty-eight other windows, and a massive pinnacled tower; and contains brasses, an effigies of a crusader, and monuments of the Cookseys, the Blounts, and the father of Lord Chancellor Somers. St. George's church was built in 1823, at a cost of £18,131; is in the later English style; has a lofty ornate tower; and contains 2,000 sittings. St. John's church was built in 1843, at a cost of £4,000; and is in the Norman style, in crucial form, of dark brick with Bath-stone mouldings. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The pulpit of Richard Baxter is in the Unitarian chapel, Church-street; and the house in which he lived in is High-street, and belongs now to W. Hancocks, Esq. The free grammar school was chartered by Charles I.; is divided into an upper school and a lower one; and has £523 a-year from endowment. Other schools, including national ones, have £83, £46, and £8 from endowment; three suites of alms-houses have aggregately £64; and other charities have £637. There are also an infirmary and a large workhouse.

The town has a head post-office,† a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; and is a seat of county courts. A weekly market for general produce is held on Thursday; a weekly market for vegetables, &c., on Saturday; and fairs on the last Monday of Jan., 13 April, 28 May, 20 June, 4 Sept., and the last Monday of Nov. The manufacture of carpets was introduced in 1735; was first confined to flat or Scotch carpets, without a pile; was extended in 1749, to cut carpets; has ever since been largely carried on; and is now occupied mainly with Brussels and tapestry carpets; and much of the Brussels ones is woven by steam power. Worsted-spinning and dyeing also are largely carried on; and the manufacture of damask silk goods for upholsterers is considerable. There are likewise malt-houses, breweries, a paper-mill, tan-yards, wire-works, blue and black lead works, brick-fields, iron foundries, and extensive tin-plate works. The town is a borough by prescription; was first chartered by Charles I.; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It sent members to parliament in the time of Edward I.; lost its franchise in some way not now known; was re-enfranchised by the reform act; and now sends one member to parliament. Its borough limits are the same parliamentary as municipally; have an extent of about 2 square miles; and include all of what is called the Old Borough, and part of what is called Kidderminster-Foreign. Corporation income, in 1855, £4,920. Real property of the Old Borough in 1860, £45,741; of which £1,103 are in gas-works. Amount of property and income tax charged in the entire borough, in 1863, £3,868. Electors in 1863, 531. Pop. in 1851, 18,462; in 1861, 15,399. Houses, 3,364. Pop. of the Old Borough in 1851, 17,033; in 1861, 13,979. Houses, 3,099. The decrease of pop. arose mainly from the substitution of steam for hand power in wool-spinning and carpet-weaving.

The parish comprises the divisions of Old Borough, Kidderminster-Foreign and Lower Mitton-with-Stourport, each having separate church and chapel wardens and overseers, and maintaining its own poor; extends westward to the Severn; and is cut into two unequal parts by the Stour. Acres, 11,546. Real property, in 1860, £78,965, of which £313 were in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 23,345; in 1861, 20,370. Houses, 4,520. Much of the surface is hilly, but most is in good cultivation. Sandstone occurs; and mineral springs are at Round Hill and Burlish Common. The living of St. Mary is a vicarage united with the chapelry of Trimpeley, and the livings of St. George and St. John are p. curacies, in the diocese of Worcester. Value of St. M., £900;* of St. G., £300; of St. J., £200.* Patron, of St. M., the Earl of Dudley; of St. G. and St. J., the Vicar

of St. Mary. There is a chapel of ease at Trimpeley; and the p. curacies of Lower-Mitton and Wribbenhall are separate benefices.

The sub-district comprises the Old Borough and Kidderminster-Foreign. Acres, 10,685. Pop. in 1851, 20,852; in 1861, 17,912. Houses, 3,890.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Lower Mitton, conterminous with the division of Lower Mitton-with-Stourport; the sub-district of Wolverley, containing the parishes of Wolverley, Churchill, and Broom; the sub-district of Chaddesley-Corbett, containing the parishes of Chaddesley-Corbett, Rushock, and Stone; and the sub-district of Bewdley, containing the parishes of Ribbesford, Dowles, and Upper Arley,—the second of these parishes electorally in Salop, the third electorally in Stafford. Acres, 37,321. Poor-rates in 1863, £18,960. Pop. in 1851, 32,917; in 1861, 30,307. Houses, 6,548. Marriages in 1863, 199; births, 1,041,—of which 58 were illegitimate; deaths, 640,—of which 227 were at ages under 5 years, and 28 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,458; births, 10,111; deaths, 6,742. The places of worship, in 1851, were 18 of the Church of England, with 10,625 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 1,100 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 670 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 190 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 550 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,721 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 455 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 700 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 395 s. The schools were 34 public day-schools, with 3,458 scholars; 44 private day-schools, with 1,028 s.; 31 Sunday schools, with 4,169 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 10 s.

KIDDERMINSTER-FOREIGN, a division of Kidderminster parish, Worcester; partly within K.-borough; and subdivided, for highway purposes, into the hamlets of Trimpeley, Habberley, Franche, and Puxton,—Wribbenhall, Netherton, Blackstone, Sutton, and the Lea,—Hurcott and Comberton. Real property, in 1860, £23,089. Pop. in 1851, 3,819; in 1861, 3,933. Houses, 791. Pop. of the borough portion, 1,420. Houses, 255.

KIDDERMOOR-GREEN, a liberty in Brewod township and parish, Stafford; 1 mile W of Brewod.

KIDLINGTON, or CUDDINGTON, a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford; on the river Glyme, and on a branch of Akeman-street, 4½ miles W by S of Heyford r. station, and 4½ NW by N of Woodstock. It comprises the hamlets of Nether K. and Over K.,—divided by the Glyme; and has a post-office under Woodstock. Acres, 2,450. Real property, £3,339. Pop., 305. Houses, 57. The manor was known to the Saxons as Ceudenton,—so named from Coed, "a wood;" was given, about 780, by Offa, to Worcester abbey; went, at the Conquest, to Musard; passed to the Salceys, the Willescotea, the Babingtons, and the Brownes; and belongs now, with Kiddington Hall, to H. L. Gaskell, Esq. A Roman camp is at Hillwood; and remains of an old cross are in Over K.—The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £497. Patron, Viscount Dillon. The church was built about 1400, on the site of a Norman one; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with W tower; contains a brass of the Rev. W. Goodyear; and is in good repair. There is a national school.

KIDLAND, an extra-parochial lordship in Rothbury district, Northumberland; on a branch of the river Coquet, among the Cheviots, 11 miles NW by W of Rothbury. Pop., 71. Houses, 9. Remains of ancient British earthworks, and vestiges of Memmer-Kirk are here.

KIDLAW, a township in Kirkharle parish, Northumberland; 11 miles E of Bellingham. Pop., 9.

KIDLINGTON, a village and a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford. The village stands on the river Cherwell and the Oxford canal, 1¼ mile E of the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway, 2 miles W by N of the Islip station of the West Midland railway, and 5 N of Oxford city; is a large place; and has a post-office† under Oxford, and a public reading-room and library. The parish includes also the hamlets of Gosford, Thrupp, and Water-Eaton; and contains the Woodstock-Road r. sta-

tion. Acres, 5,010. Real property, £11,463. Pop., 1,507. Houses, 340. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Thomas Chancer, son of the poet. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Water-Eaton, in the diocese of Oxford; and is annexed to the rectory of Exeter College, Oxford. Value, £279.* The church is large and cruciform, chiefly of the 15th century, but ranging from Norman to later English; has an early English tower, with later English spire; and contains curiously carved old oak pews, and a memorial window of 1858 to the Rev. Dr. Richards. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, almshouses with 113, and other charities, £13.

KIDMORE-END, a village in Caversham parish, and a chapelry partly also in Shiplake and Sonning parishes, Oxford. The village stands 4 miles N of Reading r. station, and has a post-office under Henley-on-Thames. The chapelry was constituted in 1853. Pop. in 1861, 605. Houses, 123. Pop. of the Caversham portion, 418; of the Sonning portion, 148. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £78. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church was built in 1852.

KIDSGROVE, a village in Wolstanton parish, and a chapelry partly also in Audley parish, Stafford. The village stands near the Grand Trunk canal, the junction of the Crewe, Stoke, and Utoxeter railway with the North Stafford line to Macclesfield, and near the boundary with Cheshire, 7 miles NNW of Stoke-upon-Trent; and has a station with telegraph at the railway junction, and a post-office under Stoke-upon-Trent. The chapelry was constituted in 1852. Pop. in 1861, 3,697. Houses, 691. Pop. of the Wolstanton portion, 3,380. Houses, 633. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the manufacture of bar iron and in mining. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £280.* Patron, Mrs. Kinnersly. The church is modern.

KIDSTY-PIKE, a mountain in Westmoreland, between the W side of Mardale and the head of Martin-dale. Its summit is double-headed, like Saddleback; and forms a prominent feature in the scenery of Hawes-water.

KIDWELLY, or CYDWELLE, a small town, a parish, and a hundred, in Carmarthen. The town stands on the Gwendruth river, near its influx to Carmarthen bay, and on the Pembrey and Llanelly canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N of the South Wales railway, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Llanelly; and is cut into two parts, old and new, which are separated by the river, and united by a bridge. The old town was formerly surrounded by a strong wall,—one of the gates of which became a townhall and prison; and it contains a number of houses which appear to be as old as the times of Edward I. and Edward III. The new town presents a more modern aspect, and has undergone recent improvement. The town dates from at least the time of King John; had then a castle built by a descendant of one of Fitzhamon's paladins; was burned, in 1233, by Llewellyn; received a charter from Henry VI.; became, for some time, a noted seat of cloth manufacture, and also a seat of considerable commerce; suffered much decay during last century, from the sanding-up of its harbour, together with a dock made in 1766; is nominally governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twelve councillors; and has a head post-office, a railway station, a chief inn, ruins of the ancient castle, a church, three dissenting chapels, and a national school. The castle was built, before 1113, by William de Londres; was taken by Griffith ap Rhys, and again, in 1190, by Rhys ap Griffith; was rebuilt by Griffith, son of Llewellyn; went, through the duchy of Lancaster, to the Crown; was given, by Henry VII., to Sir Rhys ap Thomas; passed to the Vaughans; belongs now to the Earl of Cawdor; and, though a ruin, is still tolerably complete. A deep moat encircles it; the river passes the E side; a narrow court, within a curved curtain-wall, goes round the other three sides; a grand gate-house, opening on the site of a barbican, is on the S; a smaller gateway is on the N; three mural towers are on the curtain wall; a quadrangle, with four curtains and four round towers, formed the main building,—but one of the

towers has fallen; the great hall and the chapel still present interesting features; and the entire pile has many attractions for antiquaries and artists. The church belonged to a Benedictine priory, founded here in 1130, by Bishop Roger, as a cell to Sherborne abbey; was rebuilt in the time of decorated English architecture; is cruciform, with unusually large nave; has a tower and spire 165 feet high; went into a state of much neglect and mutilation, but was partly restored; and contains a carved piscina, and some mutilated effigies. The town still has some coasting trade, and ranks as a sub-port of Llanelly; and its harbour is now quite navigable, and the dock in good repair. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs, on 24 May, 1 Aug. and 29 Oct.—The parish contains also Kiffsthy village; is divided into two parts, called Within and Without; and is in Llanelly district. Acres, 5,170. Rated property, £5,352. Pop., 1,652. Houses, 386. The property is much subdivided. Some of the inhabitants are employed in tin-works and in very large brickworks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £120. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.—The hundred contains also four other parishes. Acres, 38,176. Pop. in 1851, 7,517; in 1861, 11,860. Houses, 2,495.

KIELDER, a property of the Duke of Northumberland, on the NW border of Northumberland; among the Cheviot moors, with a burn of its own name running to the North Tyne, and on the Border Counties railway, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bellingham. It has a station on the railway; and it contains a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Northumberland, a modern edifice in the Gothic style, called Kielder Castle. It possesses celebrity from a poem in Scott's Border Minstrelsy, and from an ancient story of its Cout or Giant, who went into combat with Lord Soules of Hermitage; and it contains spots and objects of note in connexion with that story and with other Border legends. One of the spots is the Cout's Grave, an irregular circle of stones, adjacent to a picturesque dell.

"This is the bonny brae, the green,
Yet sacred to the brave;
Where still, of ancient size, is seen
Gigantic Kielder's grave."

KIFFIG. See CYFFIC.

KIFTSGATE, a hundred in Gloucester; contiguous to Warwick and Worcester; cut into two divisions, lower and upper; and containing, in the l. div., nineteen parishes,—in the u. div., sixteen parishes, and parts of three others. Acres of the l. div., 45,535. Pop. in 1851, 8,038. Houses, 1,695. Acres of the u. div., 36,388. Pop. in 1851, 7,366. Houses, 1,553. Pop. of the whole, in 1861, 15,533. Houses, 3,428.

KIGBEAR, a hamlet in Okehampton parish, Devon; 3 miles W of Okehampton. Acres, 1,460. Real property, £510. Pop., 116.

KILBOURNE, a village and a township in Horsley parish, Derby. The village stands adjacent to the Derby, Little Eaton, and Ripley railway, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Ripley; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Derby, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a girls' school. The township comprises 904 acres. Real property, £4,083; of which £1,300 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 814; in 1861, 951. Houses, 194. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal mines and iron works in adjacent parishes. Coal of excellent quality is worked in the township, near the village. Kilbourne Hall is the seat of H. F. Hunter, Esq.

KILBURN, a metropolitan suburb and four chapelries in Hampstead and Willesden parishes, Middlesex. The suburb lies on Watling-street, at the head of Colbourne Brook, and on the West London and the Northwestern railways, near the Grand Junction canal and the Great Western railway, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of St. Pauls; and has stations on the West London and Northwestern railways, a post-office under London NW, four churches, and several public schools. It was anciently a hamlet, known as Cuneburn; it had, till 1722, on ground called the Abbey field, remains of a Benedictine nunnery, a cell to Westminster abbey, founded on the site of Godwin's

hermitage; it continued, till a few years ago, to be a rural village, containing several genteel houses; it has, of late, undergone great and rapid extension; and it now includes new streets, and has, at one end, an extensive brewery. A cottage in it was Goldsmith's residence when he wrote the "Vicar of Wakefield" and the "Deserted Village;" but was taken down in 1837, to give place to villas. The Colbourne brook, which rises here, goes to Bayswater, supplies the Serpentine, and falls into the Thames at Ranelagh. A medicinal spring adjoins the site of the old priory, was formerly of much note, and is sung as follows in a periodical of last century:

"Where sweet sequestered scenes inspire delight
And simple nature joins with every art;
At Kilburn wells their various charms unite,
And gladly all conspire to please the heart."

The oldest of the four churches is St. Mary's, a cruciform structure in the decorated English style, with tower and spire 160 feet high, built in 1856, at a cost of £3,000; and the newest is All Souls, comprising nave, N. aisle, and apsidal chancel, of brick, with coloured bands and arches, built in 1865, at a cost of £3,900.—The chapels are St. Mary, St. John, St. Paul, and All Souls. The pop. is returned with the parishes. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of London. Values, not reported. Patron, of St. Mary, the Hon. A. Upton; of St. John, Trustees; of St. Paul, the Rev. J. Hemming; of All Souls, not reported.

KILBURN, a village and a township in Thirsk district, and a parish, partly also in Helmsley district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a declivity, under the Hambleton hills, 2 miles N. of Coxwold r. station, and 6 ESE of Thirsk; and has a post-office under Thirsk. The township, with Hood-Grange extra-parochial tract, comprises 2,868 acres. Pop. of the township alone, 434. Houses, 107. The parish contains also the townships of Oldstead, Wass, and Thorpe-le-Willows. Acres, 4,970. Real property, £3,449. Pop. in 1801, 819; in 1861, 700. Houses, 162. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Archbishop of York. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £300. Patron the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and charities £18.

KILBURN PARK, an estate in Paddington parish, Middlesex; in the western outskirts of the metropolis. It has a post-office under Paddington, London W.

KILBY, a parish, with a village, in Blaby district, Leicestershire; on a branch of the river Soar, and on the Union canal, 2 miles SSE of Wigston r. station, and 6½ SSE of Leicester. Post-town, Wigston, under Leicester. Acres, 1,060. Real property, £2,200. Pop., 362. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. Framework-knitting is carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £63. Patron, Sir H. Halford, Bart. The church is plain and good, with a very low tower. There is an Independent chapel.

KILCOWEN, a township in Llanilwchaearn parish, Montgomery; near Newtown. Pop., 94.

KILDALIE, a parish in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire; on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway, 6 miles E by N of Stokesley. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Stokesley, under Northallerton. Acres, 5,730. Real property, £2,049; of which £100 are in quarries. Pop., 221. Houses, 40. The property is all in one estate. Kildale Hall is the seat of Mrs. Livesey. Much of the land is moor and mountain. An old castle of the Percys was here. A crutched friary was begun to be built here, in the park of the Percys, about 1312, but was left off unfinished, by interdiction of Archbishop Grenfield; and the site of it is now called Percy Cross. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £120. Patron, Mrs. Livesey. The church was rebuilt in 1714, in the room of a Saxon one; and has a tower.

KILDWICK, a township and a sub-district in Skipton district, and a parish partly also in Keighley district,

W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, adjacent to the North Midland railway, 4 miles SSE of Skipton; and has a station on the railway, jointly with Cross Hills, and a post-office under Leeds. Acres, 373. Real property, £1,351. Pop., 170. Houses, 36.—The sub-district contains also the townships of Cononley, Cowling, Glusburn, Farnhill, Bradleys-Both, and Silsden. Acres, 17,717. Pop. in 1851, 8,763; in 1861, 7,853. Houses, 1,676.—The parish contains likewise the townships of Sutton and Steeton - with - Eastburn. Acres, 22,079. Real property, £39,378; of which £4,783 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 11,712; in 1861, 10,893. Houses, 2,292. The decrease of pop. was mainly in Cononley, Cowling, and Bradleys-Both; and was caused chiefly by the stoppage of lead mines in the first of these townships, and by the decline of hand-loom weaving in all the three. Considerable increase of pop. occurred in Glusburn and Steeton. The property is much subdivided. The manor of Kildwick, with Kildwick Hall, belongs to the Wilsons; that of Cowling, to R. B. Wainman, Esq.; and Farnhill Hall, with much of Farnhill township, to G. L. Fox, Esq. Lead mines, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, are in Cononley; quarries are all over the parish; worsted mills are in Cononley, Cowling, Silsden, and Steeton; and other manufacturing works are in Steeton and Sutton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £395.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is very ancient; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; is popularly known as "the lang kirk of Craven;" and contains an interesting monument of the 14th century to the Knight Templar, Sir Robert De Styveton. The p. curacies of Cowling and Silsden are separate benefices. Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels are in all the townships; a Baptist chapel is in Sutton; and national schools are in Kildwick, Cononley, Silsden, Cowling, and Sutton. Charities, £56.

KILFIGAN, or CILFIGAN, a place in Monmouth; 1 mile W of Usk.

KILGEE, or CILGIL, a township in Llanyre parish, Radnor; on the river Ithon, 6½ miles SE of Rhayader. Real property, £983. Pop., 222.

KILGERRAN, or CILGERRAN, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Pembroke. The village stands on the river Teifi, at the boundary with Cardiganshire, near the Cardigan railway, 3 miles SE of Cardigan; consists chiefly of a street about ¼ a mile long; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Cardigan, a good inn, and fairs on 14 June and 19 Aug. The parish comprises 2,672 acres; and is in the district of Cardigan. Real property, £3,575; of which £256 are in quarries. Pop., 1,236. Houses, 292. The property is much subdivided. Kilgerran Castle was once a noted stronghold, and is now a majestic ruin, overhanging the Teifi. The scenery adjacent to it, and along the river, is remarkably picturesque. Slates are quarried in the parish, and sent for shipment to Cardigan. The salmon fishery is of some value. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £138.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and national schools. The hundred contains eight parishes and part of another. Acres, 26,713. Pop., 4,859. Houses, 1,126.

KILGRIM-BRIDGE, a hamlet in East Witton township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Middleham.

KILGWRRWG, or KILGOOROG, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; 5 miles SE of Llandenny r. station, and 5½ NW of Chepstow. Post-town, Usk, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 659. Real property, £623. Pop., 121. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £57. Patron, the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

KILGWYN, a township in Nevers parish, Pembroke; near Newport. Pop., 444.

KILHAM, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, Northumberland; 7½ miles NW by W of Wooler. It includes the hamlet of Thornington. Acres, 2,855. Pop., 209. Houses, 39. The manor belongs to the Earl of Tanker-

ville. The Kilham hills here are an offshoot of the Cheviots, bordering on Scotland.

KILHAM, a village and a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Wolds, near the source of the river Hull, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Lowthorpe r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Great Driffield; consists chiefly of one straggling street, about a mile long; was once a market town; and has a post-office under Driffield, and fairs on 21 Aug. and 12 Nov. The parish comprises 7,660 acres. Real property, £12,656. Pop., 1,252. Houses, 274. The manor belongs to W. S. D. Duesbery, Esq. About 350 acres are under wood. A mineral spring is near Rudston road, and a remarkable intermittent spring is at Hempit-hole. Brewing and brick-making are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is mainly early English; has a beautiful Norman door, and a massive tower; and contains sedilia, a piscina, and monumental tablets to the Andersons, the Thomsons, and others. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a grammar-school with £30 a-year from endowment, national schools, a mechanics' institute, and charities £8.

KILHENDRE, a hamlet in Ellesmere parish, Salop; 4 miles NW of Ellesmere.

KILHOPE-LAW, a mountain on the mutual border of Durham and Northumberland; immediately E of their meeting-point with Cumberland at Kilhope-Cross. It has an altitude of 2,196 feet. The river Wear rises on its SW side.

KILHORNIN, a place on the W border of Carmarthenshire; near Llanboidy, 13 miles W by N of Carmarthen. A cromlech is here, consisting of a stone 30 feet in circuit, supported by four other stones.

KILIE-AYRON. See **CLIE-AERON**.

KILKEN. See **CILKEN**.

KILKENNIN. See **CILKENNIN**.

KILKEWYDD, a township in Forden parish, Montgomeryshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Montgomery. Pop., 275.

KILKHAMPTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Stratton district, Cornwall. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the river Tamar at the boundary with Devon, $3\frac{1}{4}$ E of the coast near Lower-Sharpnose point, and 4 N by E of Stratton town and r. station; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Stratton, and fairs on Holy Thursday, the third Thursday after that day, and 28 Aug. The parish extends to the coast, and comprises 8,077 acres of land, and 195 of water. Real property, £5,882. Pop., 1,193. Houses, 223. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, from the Conquest till 1711, to the Grenvilles, who became Earls of Bath; went then to the last Earl's aunt, the widow of George Lord Carteret; and passed, through her, to Lord John Thynne. A magnificent mansion, called Stowe, was built on the site of a previous mansion, in 1630, by one of the Grenvilles; was demolished in 1720; and is now represented by only a moated site. A picturesque ravine, called Combe-Valley, commences immediately N of the village; goes thence to the sea; and terminates there between lofty cliffs. The adjacent parts of the coast are grandly picturesque. The reservoir of the Bude canal is on the border. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £437.* Patron, Lord John Thynne. The church is partly Norman; shows interesting features; has a pinnacled tower; was recently restored; contains carved seats, and costly memorials of the Grenvilles; and was the scene of Harvey's "Meditations among the Tombs," while he served here as curate. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, a national school, and charities £39.—The sub-district contains also Moorwinstow parish. Acres, 16,228. Pop., 2,066. Houses, 412.

KILLAMARSH, a village and a parish in Chesterfield district, Derby. The village stands on the Chesterfield canal, near the boundary with Yorkshire, 2 miles NE of Eckington r. station, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Chesterfield; was known at Domesday as Chinewoldemare; and has a post-office under Chesterfield. The parish comprises 1,846 acres. Real property, £4,810; of which £460 are

in mines, and £20 in iron-works. Pop., 1,053. Houses, 224. The manor belongs to Chandos Pole, Esq. There are brick-fields and chemical works. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £200.* Patron, the Crown. The church is partly ancient, partly recent; and has a Norman arch in the S porch, and a tower. There are an endowed school, with £22 a-year, and other charities with £69.

KILLATREE, a hamlet in Pyworthy parish, Devon; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Holsworthy.

KILLAY, a village in Bishopstone parish, Glamorgan; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Swansea.

KILLCOTT, a tything in Hawkesbury parish, Gloucester; 4 miles ESE of Wickwar.

KILLCOTT, a tything, conjoint with Bouldson, in Newent parish, Gloucester; near Newent.

KILLERBY, a township in Heighington parish, Durham; 7 miles NW of Darlington. Acres, 605. Real property, £1,053. Pop., 109. Houses, 20. This place is a meet for the Baby houses.

KILLERBY, a township in Catterick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 2 miles SE by E of Catterick. Acres, 712. Pop., 56. Houses, 11.

KILLERBY, a hamlet in Cayton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Scarborough. A castle was built here, in the time of Edward I., by Bryan Fitzalan.

KILLERTON. See **BROAD CLIFF**.

KILLESBY. See **KILSBY**.

KILLEY, or **CILLE**, a parcel, conjoint with Prisk, in Llangatock parish, Brecon; on the river Usk, near Crickhowel. Here are limestone quarries.

KILHOPE-LAW. See **KILHOPE-LAW**.

KILLIBION, a hamlet in Llanrhidian parish, Glamorgan; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Castell-Llwechwr. Pop., 95.

KILLINGBECK, a hamlet in Seacroft township, Whitkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Leeds.

KILLINGHALL, a village and a township in Ripley parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Nidd, adjacent to the Nidd Valley railway, 1 mile S of Ripley; and has a post-office under Leeds. The township comprises 3,250 acres. Real property, £3,942. Pop. in 1851, 569; in 1861, 746. Houses, 162. The manor belonged formerly to the Chomleys and the Lawsons, and belongs now to the Duke of Devonshire. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a Church school.

KILLINGHOLME, a parish, consisting of the two townships of North K. and South K., in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. North K. lies 2 miles NE of Ulechy r. station, 2 W of the Humber, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Great Grimsby; and contains a small straggling village of its own name. Real property, £2,682. Pop., 131. Houses, 34. South K. lies 1 mile S of North K.; extends to the Humber; contains Ulechy r. station, a small village of its own name, and the hamlet of Ryehill; and has a post-office, of the name of Killingholme, under Ulechy, and a small haven on the shore. Real property, £3,691. Pop., 555. Houses, 117. Acres of the parish, 7,225; of which 1,935 are water. The property is subdivided. Brick and tile-works are in South K.; and three lighthouses are on the coast there, two of them erected in 1836, and one in 1852. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Habrough, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £350. Patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church stands in North K.; and is a neat edifice, with a small tower. Chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a subscription school, are in South K.

KILLINGNOBLE SCAR, a curved range of hill in N. R. Yorkshire; overhanging Newton Dale, 3 miles N by E of Pickering. It was noted, in old times, for a breed of large hawks, which were esteemed worthy of the care of kings.

KILLING-PITS, the site of an ancient British village, in N. R. Yorkshire; near Goathland-Mill r. station, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Whitty.

KILLINGTON, a township-chapelry in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lune, and the Ingleton railway, between Middleton and Sedburgh stations, 7 miles N of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Post-town, Kirk-

by-Lonsdale, under Burton, Westmoreland. Acres, 4,875. Real property, £2,838. Pop., 273. Houses, 48. The property is subdivided. Killington Hall is a chief residence, and stands near an old tower of the Pickering. Much of the land is moor and mountain. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £80.* Patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The church is ancient.

KILLINGTON, Devon. See KILLATON.

KILLINGWOLD-GROVE, a hamlet in Bishop-Burton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; in a romantic valley, 4½ miles WSW of Beverley. An hospital, chiefly for poor women, was here before the year 1169.

KILLINGWORTH, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Long Benton parish, Northumberland. The village stands about a mile from the Northeastern railway, and ¼ NE by N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; contains the private residences of several Newcastle business-men, farm-houses, and a few of the Westmoor pitmen's cottages; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The township contains also the large pit-village of Westmoor, being what is known as Killingworth Colliery, and part of the village of Hazlerigg. Pop. in 1851, 1,651; in 1861, 1,781. Houses, 364. Westmoor colliery is managed in a highly scientific way, and possesses much interest for its fossils. George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, came as a brakeman in 1804 to Killingworth old pit, now no longer worked; was appointed engine-wright to the colliery in 1812; constructed here his first locomotive in 1813, and invented here his safety lamp, known as the "Geordy," in 1815. The cottage in which he lived, and the chief part of which was built by him, still stands on the road from Westmoor pit to Killingworth; and has, over the door, the sun-dial which he constructed in 1816. Two of his earliest locomotives also may still be seen here.—The chapelry was constituted in 1865, and is more extensive than the township. Pop., 3,187. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £153. Patron, the Vicar of Long Benton.

KILLPECK, a parish in the district and county of Hereford, on a branch of the river Monnow, and on the Hereford and Abergavenny railway, near St. Devereux r. station, 8 miles SW by S of Hereford. Post-town, Wormbridge, under Hereford. Acres, 2,135. Real property, £1,868. Pop., 267. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to T. G. Symonds, Esq. A castle was founded on an eminence here, about 1134, by Hugh Fitzwilliam, son of the Conqueror and ancestor of the Kilpecks; and is now represented by only scanty remains. A small Benedictine priory, a cell to Gloucester abbey, was founded about the same time, by the same person; and the church of it still stands, was restored in 1848, and is a remarkably pure and interesting specimen of Norman architecture. The doorway is decorated with zigzag, nailhead, and star mouldings; the corbel table goes all round the building, and has upwards of 74 sculptures of heads, men, and beasts; much of the wall is covered with elaborate ornaments; and the chancel has the form of an apex. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £10. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

KILLWARDBY. See KILLERBY.

KILLYARON. See CILIE-AERON.

KILLYBEBILL. See KILLYBEBYLL.

KILMARTHE, a mountain in the NE of Cornwall; 6½ miles N of Liskeard. It forms a ridge, extending from E to W; is nearly precipitous on the N side; attains an altitude of 1,277 feet; has a granitic summit-line of very rugged and fantastic form; and bears, to the W of its highest point, a pile of rocks which has the appearance of a leaning tower.

KILMERSDON, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Somerset. The village stands, amid picturesque scenery, 6 miles NW by W of Frome r. station; is a seat of petty sessions; contains some good streets, well-built and paved; has a post-office under Bath, a good inn, a temperance hall, with lecture-room, a church,

national schools, and gas-works; and publishes a weekly newspaper. The church is later English; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with lofty tower.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Coleford, Charlton, Kilmersdon Common, Luckington, Newberry, and Lypiate. Acres, 3,460. Real property, £5,611. Pop., 2,194. Houses, 486. The manor, Ammerdown House, and much of the land, belong to the Rev. T. R. Joliffe. Ammerdown House is an edifice in the Grecian style, after designs by Wyatt; stands in a park of 4 miles in circuit; and commands extensive views. A beautiful column, 150 feet high, to the memory of Col. T. S. Joliffe, is in the park. The rocks are various, and include much coal at a great depth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath. Value, £244.* Patron, the Rev. T. R. Joliffe. The p. curacy of Coleford is a separate benefice. Charities, to the value of £35, inclusive of £23 to a school, are in Kilmersdon; and chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists are in Coleford.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes and part of another; and is in Frome district. Acres, 11,538. Pop., 3,999. Houses, 877.—The hundred contains ten parishes. Acres, 14,573. Pop., 7,358. Houses, 1,572.

KILMESTON. See KILMISTON.

KILMINGTON, a village and a parish in Axminster district, Devon. The village stands adjacent to the river Axe, near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 1½ mile W by S of Axminster; was originally called Kilmenton; is said to have got that name, signifying "the place of slain men," from a great slaughter of Danes at it in the time of Athelstan; and has a post-office under Axminster, and a cattle fair on the first Wednesday of Sept. The parish comprises 1,760 acres. Real property, £3,252. Pop., 518. Houses, 107. The manor belonged to the Torringtons; but a great portion of the land came, about 200 years ago, into the possession of the Tucker family. Coryton Hall, the seat of C. Tucker, Esq., is a noble mansion of 1756, and commands fine views of the Axe and the Yarty valleys. Kilmington hill is noted as the peculiar habitat of *Lobelia urens*. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Axminster, in the diocese of Exeter. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1862; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; and is in the later English style. There is a Baptist chapel.

KILMINGTON, a parish in the district of Mere, and county of Somerset; adjacent to Wilts, and not far from Dorset, 3½ miles SE of Witham r. station, and 6 ENE of Bruton. It includes the tything of Norton-Ferris; and has a post-office under Bath, and a fair on 31 Aug. Its name has been written variously Cilemetone, Culmington, and Kilmanton. Acres, 2,746. Real property, with Yarnfield, £4,568. Rated property of K. alone, £3,232. Pop., 587. Houses, 146. The property is much divided. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; was given, in the time of Edward I., to the family of Le Port; passed to the Hartgills; and belongs now to Sir A. Hoare, Bart. Alfred's tower, with its historical associations, is within the parish. See ALFRED'S TOWER. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £550.* Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and is good. There is a national school.

KILMISTON, a parish in Alresford district, Hants; 4 miles S of Alresford r. station. Post-town, Alresford. Acres, 1,912. Real property, £2,100. Pop., 193. Houses, 41. Downs form part of the surface, and have some barrows. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Cheriton, in the diocese of Winchester. There is a slightly endowed school.

KILNCOTE. See KINOCOTE.

KILNDOWN, a hamlet and a chapelry in Goudhurst parish, Kent. The hamlet is situated on an eminence, 2½ miles SW of Goudhurst village, and 4½ ENE of Wadhurst r. station; and has a post-office under Staplehurst. The chapelry was constituted in 1843. Pop., 904. Houses, 168. Bedgebury, the seat of A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., is the chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £400.*

Patron, A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq. The church was built in 1341; is a handsome edifice, in the pointed style; contains a stone pulpit, and a fine carved oak screen; and was endowed by the late Marshal Beresford. The parsonage was built in 1855; is also a handsome edifice in the pointed style; and was erected at Marshal Beresford's expense. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a library and reading-room, and a boys' and girls' school; and the last was endowed by the late Viscountess Beresford with £210 a-year.

KILN-GREEN, a village in Wargrave parish, Berks; 2½ miles NNE of Twyford r. station. It has a post-office under Twyford, Berkshire.

KILNHURST, a village in Rawmarsh parish, and a chapelry partly also in Wath-upon-Dearne parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Doncaster and Sheffield railway, ¼ miles NE of Rotherham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rotherham. The chapelry was constituted in 1860. Pop., 1,247. Houses, 248. Pop. of the Rawmarsh portion, 374. Houses, 69. The manor and most of the land belong to Earl Fitzwilliam. There are collieries, iron and steel works, glass bottle works, potteries, and brick-yards. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £152.* Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church was built in 1358, at a cost of £1,200; and is in the early English style. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and an extensive co-operative store.

KILNSAY, a village in Coniston-with-Kilnsay township, Burnall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in the valley of the Wharfe, 12 miles N of Skipton. It has a post-office under Skipton, and two inns; and it was the place to which the monks of Fountains abbey sent their flocks annually to be shorn. Kilnsay Crag, in its vicinity, consists of limestone; is about 160 feet high, and nearly half a mile long; and exhibits such a greatly water-worn base as indicates ancient sea-erosion along the valley.

KILNSEA, a parish in Patrington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, at the mouth of the Humber, 8½ miles SE of Patrington r. station. Post-town, Easington, under Hull. Acres, 11,036; of which 10,026 are water. Real property, £1,474. Pop., 179. Houses, 37. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir C. A. Constable. Spurn Head, with its lighthouses, forms the SE extremity. Large portions of the land have been swept away by the sea; and even portions which remain are overlowed by high tides, and threatened with destruction. Some Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £120. Patron, L. Thompson, Esq. The old church was destroyed by the advancing waves in 1826. The new church was built in 1865; and is in the early English style, of dark-red brick, with white bands and stone coigns saved from the church. See SPURN HEAD.

KILNWICK, a township in Beverley district, and a parish partly also in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Wolds, 3 miles NW of Lockington r. station, and 7 SSW of Great Driffield; and has a post-office under Driffield. Acres, 2,100. Pop., 272. Houses, 49. The parish contains also the townships of Lockington-in-Kilnwick, Beswick, and Bracken. Acres, exclusive of Lockington, 4,355. Real property, exc. of L., £3,648. Pop. of the whole, 693. Houses, 127. The manor, with Kilnwick Hall, belongs to C. Grimston, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £101. Patron, C. Grimston, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a Norman door and a tower. There is a national school.

KILNWICK-PERCY, a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile ENE of Pocklington r. station. Post-town, Pocklington, under York. Acres, 1,561. Real property, £2,186. Pop., 132. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Kilnwick-Percy Hall, belongs to the Hon. A. Duncombe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £180.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was rebuilt in 1865, and is in the Norman style.

KILPIN, a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 2 miles SE by E of Howden.

Acres, 836. Real property, £1,883. Pop. in 1851, 385; in 1861, 476. Houses, 100. Lime-burning and the manufacture of agricultural chemicals are carried on.

KILREAGUE, a township in Llangarron parish, Hereford; 5½ miles SW by W of Ross. Pop., 201.

KILRHEDIN, or KILRHEDYN, a parish in the district of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen; on the river Cuch, 5¼ miles SSW of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station. It contains the villages of Capel-Evan, Pentyrch, Cwmtyrch, Cwmforgan, and Blannanlyn; and its post-town is Newcastle-Emlyn, under Carmarthen. Acres of the Pembroke portion, 2,183. Real property, £946. Pop., 249. Houses, 47. Acres of the Carmarthen portion, 5,673. Real property, £2,243. Pop., 325. Houses, 184. Kilrhedin Castle is now a ruin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £378. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1863, at a cost of about £1,100; and is in the decorated English style, of local stone, with Bath stone dressings. The churchyard contains a monumental stone with Ogham inscription.

KILSBY, a parish in the district of Rugby and county of Northampton; on Watling-street, and Northwestern railway, and the Oxford canal, adjacent to Warwickshire and near Crick r. station, 5½ miles N of Daventry. It has a post-office under Rugby. Acres, 3,200. Real property, £5,464. Pop., 539. Houses, 143. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Richard Lee and Thomas O. Gery, Esqs. A tunnel of the Northwestern railway here is nearly 1½ mile long. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £160.* Patron, the Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral. The church is a fine edifice, with a spire. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £16.

KILTHRIEW, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 2 miles E of Newtown. Pop., 123.

KILTON, a hamlet in Workop parish, Notts; on the Chesterfield canal, 1 mile NE of Workop.

KILTON, a parish in Williton district, Somerset; on the coast, 6 miles E by N of Watchet r. station. Post-town, Kilve, under Bridgewater. Acres, 1,691; of which 140 are water. Real property, £1,510. Pop., 174. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to H. F. Luttrell, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £213.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is plain, and has a tower.

KILTON, a township in Broton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles NE of Guisbrough. Acres, 1,643. Real property, £1,787. Pop., 93. Houses, 13. The manor belongs to T. Wharton, Esq. A castle was built here, in the time of King Stephen, by Robert de Bruce; passed to the Thwengs; and is now an extensive ruin, amid fine woods.

KILVE, a village and a parish in Williton district, Somerset. The village stands on the coast, 5 miles NE by E of Williton r. station, and 5 E by N of Watchet; is a pleasant place,—Southey's "Kilve by the green sea;" and has a post-office under Bridgewater. The parish comprises 1,690 acres of land and 80 of water. Real property, £1,979. Pop., 226. Houses, 52. The manor belongs to J. H. Sweeting, Esq. The West Somerset fox-hounds are kennelled here. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Strington, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £642.* Patron, Balliol College, Oxford. The church is ancient; was restored in 1861; and consists of centre aisle and chancel, with porch and tower. A chantry or priory was founded near the church, by Simon de Fourneaux; and has left some remains. There are an Independent chapel and a parochial school.

KILVERSTONE, a parish in Thetford district, Norfolk; on a branch of the Little Ouse river, adjacent to the Norwich railway, and to the boundary with Suffolk, 1½ mile E of Thetford r. station. Post-town, Thetford. Acres, 2,926. Real property, £862. Pop., 39. Houses, 9. The property belonged formerly to the Cornwallises; and, with K.-Hall, belongs now to John W. Davy, Esq.

The Hall is a fine modern mansion, and stands in a park of many miles in circuit. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £140. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Norman; was repaired in 1857; and has a round ivy-clad tower.

KILVEY, a hamlet in Llansamlet parish, Glamorgan; 4 miles W of Neath. It ranks as a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Llansamlet, in the diocese of St. Davids.

KILVINGTON, a parish in Newark district, Notts; on the river Devon, at the boundary with Lincoln, 2½ miles N by W of Bottesford r. station, and 7 S of Newark. It includes the hamlet of Alverton; and its post-town is Elton, under Nottingham. Acres, 900. Real property, £639. Pop., 77. Houses, 15. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to H. C. Staunton, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £245. Patron, John Lambert, Esq. The church is ancient, and was recently restored.

KILVINGTON (NORTH), a township in Thornton-le-Street parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NNE of Thirk r. station. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £1,190. Pop., 87. Houses, 14. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

KILVINGTON (SOUTH), a township and a parish in Thirk district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the rivulets Cod beck and Whitelass beck, 2 miles N of Thirk r. station. Acres, 1,051. Real property, £2,138. Pop., 233. Houses, 53. The parish contains also the townships of Upsall and Thornbrough; and its post-town is Thirk. Acres, 2,871. Real property, £4,288. Pop., 360. Houses, 77. The property is subdivided. Kilvington House is a chief residence. A castle of the Scrope family was at Upsall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £511.* Patron, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The church is ancient but good; has a wooden tower; and contains a font of the time of Edward IV., engraved with the arms of the Scrope family. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

KILVROUGH, a place in the Gower peninsula, Glamorgan; near the Gower Inn, 7½ miles SW by W of Swansea. Fairs are held here on 20 March and 20 July.

KILWORTH (NORTH), a village and a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicester. The village stands near the Grand Union canal, the river Avon, and the boundary with Northampton, ¼ mile W of Welford r. station and 5 E by S of Lutterworth; and has a post-office under Rugby. The parish comprises 2,230 acres. Real property, £4,287. Pop., 409. Houses, 96. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir Alexander Dixie. The parish is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £583.* Patrons, the Representatives of the late Capt. Belgrave. The church was restored, and partly rebuilt, in 1865; has a low tower, with a spire; and contains a new carved oak lectern, and a new stone and marble font. There are a national school, and charities £23.

KILWORTH (SOUTH), a village and a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicester. The village stands within a mile of theriver Avon, at the boundary with Northampton, 1½ mile SW of Welford r. station, and 4 ESE of Lutterworth; and has a post-office under Rugby. Acres, 1,470. Real property, £2,836. Pop., 421. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the co-heiresses of Baroness Braye. An observatory was erected in 1834, by Dr. Pearson, who was then rector; but it has ceased to be used. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £465.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is comparatively modern; has a tower and spire of the 15th century; and contains a Norman old font. There are an Independent chapel, an endowed national school, and charities £3.

KILWORTHY, the ancient seat of the Glanvilles, in Devon; 1½ mile N of Tavistock. It was modernized in the time of George III.; but has remains of an ancient grand hall.

KILWYCH. See CILWYCH.

KILYBEYLL, or CIL-Y-BEILL, a parish in Neath

district, Glamorgan; on the river Tawe, and the Swansea Vale railway, 5 miles N of Neath. Post-town, Swansea. Acres, 4,014. Real property, £5,243; of which £3,750 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 982; in 1861, 1,346. Houses, 254. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Herberts and the Turbervilles. Kilybeyll-Place is the chief residence. Much of the land is mountain; and much of that is clothed with wood. Large industry is carried on in the coal trade, and in the Primrose and Waunycod collieries. A bridge, with one arch of 80 feet in width, spans the Tawe at Pont-ar-Dawe. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £123. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is old but good. There are a dissenting chapel, a national school, and charities £2 10s.

KILYCWM. See CILYCWM.

KILYMAENLLWYD. See CILYMAENLLWYD.

KIMBERLEY, a village and a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Yare and the East Anglian railway, 3½ miles NW of Wymondham; and has a station on the railway. The parish comprises 1,460 acres. Post-town, Wymondham. Pop., 112. Houses, 23. The property belonged to the Falstoffs; passed to the Wodehouses, one of whom was at the battle of Agincourt; and belongs now to the Earl of Kimberley. Kimberley Hall is Lord K.'s seat, but stands within Wymondham parish; it was built about 1660, in lieu of a previous edifice where entertainment was given to Queen Elizabeth in 1578; it contains a necklace of Henry V.'s queen, and some valuable paintings; and it has a beautiful park of about 646 acres, — 312 of which are in Kimberley, 276 in Wymondham, and 58 in Carleton-Forehoe. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Barnham-Broom, in the diocese of Norwich. The church comprises nave and chancel, with tower and spire; and was repaired and beautified in 1835.

KIMBERLEY, a hamlet and a chapelry in Greasley parish, Notts. The hamlet lies 2½ miles NE of Ilkeston r. station, 2 E of the Erewash river and canal at the boundary with Derby, and 5½ NW of Nottingham; and has a post-office under Nottingham. The chapelry was constituted in 1848. Pop. in 1861, 2,821. Houses, 573. The property is subdivided. Framework-knitting and coal-mining are largely carried on; and there are two breweries and a large corn mill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £170.* Patron, the Vicar of Greasley. The church was built in 1347, at a cost of £2,300; and the parsonage was built in 1852, at a cost of upwards of £1,100. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists and New Connexion Methodists, and a British school.

KIMBERWORTH, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Rotherham district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2 miles WNW of Rotherham r. station; is a large place; and has a post-office under Rotherham. The township contains also the hamlets of Blackburn, Bradgate, Hill-Top, Holmes, Jordan, Masbrough, Nether-Fold, Scholes, and part of Thorpe-Hesley; comprises 2,940 acres; and is in Rotherham parish. Real property, £72,874; of which £1,008 are in mines, £119 in quarries, £2,960 in ironworks, £30,000 in canals, and £12,000 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 6,952; in 1861, 10,610. Houses, 2,182. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Elsy; passed then, or soon afterwards, to Roger de Busle; and was, at that time, part of the honour of Pickhill. Grange Hall, about 2 miles W of the village, was formerly the seat of the Earl of Effingham. Ironstone was worked in forges, at Kimberworth, so early as 1161; continued to be worked, on apparently a large scale, for generations afterwards; and was worked, at Tannoccliffe or Thundercliffe, by the monks of Kirkstead, who had a handsome residence here for the accommodation of one of their number superintending their property. Coal is now worked; and a local railway goes from Holmes to the Greasbrough canal and coalfield. — The chapelry includes only a portion of the

township, and was constituted in 1843. Pop. in 1861, 3,848. Houses, 773. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Rotherham. The church was built in 1843; is a plain structure, in the pointed style; and was enlarged in 1865. There are, in the chapelry, a Wesleyan chapel and national schools; and, in other parts of the township, two other Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and a monument to Admiral Keppell.—The sub-district contains Kimberworth and Greasborough townships and Rawmarsh parish. Acres, 7,717. Pop., 17,921. Houses, 3,670.

KIMBLE (GREAT), a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; on Icknield-street, 2½ miles NE of Princes-Risborough r. station, and 3¼ SW by W of Wendover. It includes the hamlets of Kimble-Wick and Marsh; and has a letter-box under Tring. Acres, 2,473. Real property, £3,244. Pop. in 1851, 501; in 1861, 408. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The parish was anciently called Kunebel; is said to have got that name from Cunobelin or Cymbeline, the British king, whose sons made a brave stand here against the Romans; and contains eminences, called Belinus' castle, and Belinesbury, where Cunobelin is supposed to have had fortalices or residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £220.* Patron, G. H. C. Hampden, Esq. The church is early English, in very bad condition; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; and contains a Norman font. There are a national school, and charities £8.

KIMBLE (LITTLE), a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; on Icknield-street, contiguous to Great Kimble, 3¼ miles NE of Princes-Risborough r. station. Post-town, Tring. Acres, 750. Real property, £1,065. Pop., 182. Houses, 40. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £185.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is very ancient; was recently restored; and contains some curious red-outline mural paintings. There are a dissenting chapel, and charities £4.

KIMBLE-WICK. See KIMBLE (GREAT).

KIMBLEWORTH, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Durham; on the Northeastern railway, 2½ miles N by W of Durham. Acres, 571. Real property, £480. Pop., 37. Houses, 7. This place was once a parish; and it still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the p. curacy of Witton-Gilbert, in the diocese of Durham.

KIMBOLTON, a village and a parish in Leominster district, Hereford. The village stands on an eminence, 2½ miles NE of Leominster r. station. The parish comprises 4,061 acres. Post-town, Leominster. Real property, £5,258. Pop., 723. Houses, 151. The property is subdivided. About 160 acres are under hops. Traces exist of a Roman camp. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Middleton-on-the-Hill, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £132. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is old and cruciform; has a tower and spire; and was repaired in 1853. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

KIMBOLTON, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in St. Neots district, Huntingdon. The town stands on the river Kym, under Kimbolton hill, near the boundary with Beds, 8 miles NW by W of St. Neots r. station, and 11 WSW of Huntingdon; was anciently known as Kinnibantum; and has a post-office under St. Neots, a church, three dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, three other public schools, an almshouse, and charities £163. The church is early English; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, two chantries, and S porch, with W tower and broach spire; and contains a double piscina, some monuments of the Montagues, and some old armour and banners. The grammar-school affords a liberal education, including some instruction in agricultural chemistry; and has an endowed income of £220. A weekly market was formerly held on Friday; and fairs are held on Easter-Friday, Whitsun-Friday, the Friday after Old Michaelmas, and 11 Dec. The town gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Manchester.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Worditch, Newtown, and Stonely; and comprises 5,061

acres. Real property, £9,140; of which £50 are in gasworks. Pop., 1,661. Houses, 376. The manor belonged to the Mandevilles, the Bohuns, and the Staffords; formed part of the marriage dowry of Queen Catherine of Aragon; was given, by Henry VIII., after her death, to the Wingfields; passed to the Montagues; and belongs now to the Duke of Manchester. Kimbolton Castle is the Duke's seat; succeeded a previous mansion, in which Queen Catherine died; was built by Sir Richard Wingfield, and much improved by Charles, first Duke of Manchester; is a quadrangular edifice, with embattled parapet and central court; has a hexastyle portico at the main entrance; and stands in an extensive well-wooded park. An Augustinian priory was founded at Stonely, about 1180, by one of the Mandevilles; and has left some remains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £200.* Patron, the Duke of Manchester.—The sub-district contains also twelve other parishes,—six of which are electorally in Beds. Acres, 34,429. Pop., 9,349. Houses, 2,067.

KIMCOTE, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicesters; on the river Swift, 3¼ miles NE by E of Lutterworth, and 3¼ WNW of Welford r. station. It includes the farm hamlet of Cotes de Val, and part of the large hamlet of Walton; and its post-town is Lutterworth. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £5,206. Pop. in 1851, 603; in 1861, 501. Houses, 129. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Willoughby-de-Broke. Framework-knitting is largely carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £566.* Patron, Lord Willoughby-de-Broke. The church is old but good, and has a pinnacled tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Methodists, a national school, and charities £84. Jago, the poet, was rector.

KIMMERIDGE, a village, a parish, and a vale in Wareham district, Dorset. The village stands ½ a mile NE of Kimmeridge bay, 3¼ SW by W of Corfe-Castle, and 5¼ SW by W of Wareham r. station; and has a post-office under Wareham. The parish comprises 1,570 acres. Real property, £1,263. Pop., 185. Houses, 34. The property belonged to Cerne abbey; was given, by Henry VIII., to the Uvedales; passed to the Clavells; and belongs now to J. C. Mansel, Esq. Kimmeridge bay is a semicircular inlet, about ¼ of a mile wide; has a shore of sea-weed and bituminous mud, girdled by black cliffs; and is overlooked by the amphitheatre of Kimmeridge vale. The living is a donative in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £100.* Patron, J. C. Mansel, Esq. The church is partly Norman, and in 1866 was in very bad condition.—The vale opens from the sea, between Encombe Point on the E, and Gad Cliff on the W, a distance of 4½ miles; is girt inland by receding hills, in the form of an amphitheatre; and contains a largely developed upper oolitic stratum, of the peculiar character called Kimmeridge clay and coal. This is a combination of clay and bitumen; burns with a bright flame, emitting considerable heat and a disagreeable odour; and was used at Wareham for producing, by distillation, a volatile mineral oil, asphalt, grease, and a manure. The clay also yields alum; and the Clavells had works for extracting the alum till 1745, and made a pier for conducting the commerce connected with their works. Bracelets made of the Kimmeridge coal were found in an ancient burial place at Dorchester in 1839; and are believed, from the monumental evidences of the burial place, to have belonged to the Romano-British period. Small disks of the same substance, popularly called Kimmeridge coal money, are found in various parts, about a foot below the surface of the soil; and these are regarded by the common people as coins or anulets of the ancient inhabitants, but by antiquaries as refuse pieces from Roman fabrication of beads, bracelets, and other ornaments.

KIMPTON, a parish in Andover district, Hants; near the boundary with Wilts, and near the London, Yeovil, and Exeter railway, 6 miles W by N of Andover. It contains the hamlet of Shoddesden, and has a post-office under Andover. Acres, 2,753. Real property, with Fyfield and Thruxton, £5,794. Pop., 305. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few.

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £450.* Patron, the Executor of the late G. S. Foyle, Esq. The church is old, with a recent tower; and has been repaired. There are a national school, and charities £10.

KIMPTON, a village and a parish in Hitchin district, Herts. The village stands 2½ miles E of the boundary with Beds, 3 N of Wheathampstead r. station, and 7½ S by W of Hitchin. The parish contains also Peters-Green; and its post-town is Welwyn. Acres, 3,579. Real property, £6,941. Pop. in 1851, 992; in 1861, 1,014. Houses, 197. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £445.* Patron, Lord Dacre. The church is of various dates; was much injured by the parliamentarians in the civil war; underwent extensive restoration and enlargement in 1857-62; and comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and embattled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, schools supported principally by Lord Dacre, and charities £8.

KIMSBURY, a Roman camp in Spoonbed tything, Painswick parish, Gloucestershire; on Spoonbed hill, 6 miles SE of Gloucester. It covers about 3 acres; is doubly entrenched, and in a good state of preservation; was occupied by Earl Godwin in 1052, and by the royalists in 1643; has yielded coins and other Roman relics; and commands a very fine view over the Severn, and to the Malvern hills and the Welsh mountains.

KIMWORTHY, a place 5½ miles NNW of Holsworthy, in Devon.

KINANCE COVE, a small bay on the SW coast of Cornwall; 1½ mile NNW of the Lizard. Its shores and beach are remarkably picturesque; comprise cliffs and wildly shaggy rocks, pierced with curious caverns; include much serpentine, veins of steatite, and many gorgeous pebbles; and belong to numerous proprietors, who make a profit by the manufacture of the serpentine into tables, columns, and ornaments. A natural pillar rises from the centre of the cove; and a pyramidal rock, called Asparagus island, is insulated at high water, takes name from the natural growth on it of asparagus officinalis, and has two deep chasms, called the Devil's Throat and the Devil's Bellows, the latter of which violently projects a volume of water, with loud rumbling noise, at certain states of the tide.

KINDER, a hamlet in Hayfield chapelry, Glossop parish, Derby; in the High Peak, 4 miles N of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop., 130. Kinder-Scout-Hill here has an altitude of about 1,800 feet.

KINDERTON-WITH-HULME, a township in Mid-dlewich parish, Cheshire; immediately E of the town of Middlewich. Acres, 1,637. Real property, £3,936; of which £110 are in gas-works. Pop., 477. Houses, 101. The manor belonged anciently to the Venables, passed to the Vernons, and belongs now to J. F. France, Esq. A house erected by the Minshalls is here, and bears date 1616. Kinderton is generally believed to be the Condote of the Romans; a Roman road, called Kind-street or King-street, went from it to Manchester; and other roads went hence to Chesterton, Wroxeter, Chester, and Warrington. A Danish camp of 10 acres is at Har-bours-Field, between the rivers Croco and Dane.

KINETON, a hamlet in Temple-Guyting parish, Gloucester; among the Cotswolds, 4½ miles ESE of Winchcomb.

KINETON, or **KINGTON**, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick. The town stands on an eminence in the midst of a valley, 2½ miles SE of the Fosse way, 4½ NW of the boundary with Oxfordshire, 6 W by S of Ecnay-Compton r. station, and 11 S by E of Warwick; comprises two streets, at right angles; is a seat of petty sessions; had formerly a weekly market; and has now a post-office; under Warwick, two inns, a church, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, a middle school and reading room, and fairs on 5 Feb. and 2 Oct. The church stands in the middle of the town; is cruciform, with an added N aisle; was partly rebuilt in 1775; and has a fine old doorway and a tower.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Little

Kineton and the township of Combroke. Acres, 3,810. Real property, £5,502. Pop. in 1851, 1,270; in 1861, 1,305. Houses, 293. The manor was anciently known as Chineton; belonged to the Confessor; was given to Kenilworth abbey; and belongs now to Lord Willoughby de Broke. A castle stood anciently on Castle hill, a little W of the town; and is said to have been erected by King John, who occasionally held his court in it; but it has completely disappeared. A spring, called King John's well, is at the foot of the hill. The battle of Edge-Hill, notable for the defeat of Charles I., was fought on the S border; and has bequeathed to the place the name of Battle-Farm. The Warwickshire hounds are kennelled at Little Kineton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £116.* Patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke. The p. curacy of Combroke is a separate benefice. A Baptist chapel is at Little Kineton; and there are charities £40.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 10,166. Pop., 2,378. Houses, 518. See **KINGTON**.

KINFARE, or **KINVER**, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Wolverhampton district, Stafford. The town stands on the river Stour and the Stafford canal, near the boundary with Worcester, 3½ miles NW of Churchhill r. station, and 4 WSW of Stourbridge; was anciently a place of considerable importance, long a borough and a market-town, noted for the manufacture of woollen cloth; figures now in connexion with the extensive iron-works of Hyde and Whittington, where spades, shovels, and other wares, are largely made; and has a post-office; under Stourbridge, a church, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a grammar school, a national school, and fairs on the last Tuesday of Feb., the second Tuesday of May, and the third Tuesday of Nov. The church stands on a lofty site; is ancient, with a tower; was restored in 1836; and contains some ancient monuments. The grammar school has £114 a-year from endowment; and other charities have £128. Pop. of the town in 1861, 2,163. Houses, 449.—The parish includes the manor of Whittington, and the hamlet of Compton. Acres, 8,790. Real property, £20,543; of which £5,160 are in iron-works, and £76 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,872; in 1861, 3,551. Houses, 712. The increase of pop. arose from the operations of Freehold Land Societies. The manors belong to H. Wentworth Foley, Esq., M.P., and to the Earl of Stamford. A Saxon camp, 900 feet long and 600 feet wide, with a barrow, and with a notched stone 12 feet round and 6 feet high; is on a small plain on the S side of Kinfare-Edge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £200. Patrons, Trustees.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 16,391. Pop., 4,332. Houses, 963.

KING-ARTHUR'S-GRAVE. See **GLASTONBURY**.

KING-ARTHUR'S-PALACE. See **CADBURY (SOUTH)**.

KING-ARTHUR'S-STONE. See **ARTHUR'S STONE**.

KING-ARTHUR'S-TABLE. See **ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE**.

KING-ARTHUR'S-WELL. See **CADBURY (SOUTH)**.

KING-BARROW, a large barrow in Wilts; 1 mile ESE of Warminster. It is 206 feet long, 56 wide, and 15 high; and it was opened in 1800, when two human skeletons, the bones of a horse, the horns of a stag, the tusks of a boar, and fragments of pottery were found in it.

KING-BARROW, a large barrow in Dorset; 1 mile S of Wareham. It was cut down in 1767; it was then 100 feet in diameter, and 12 feet high; and an urn, bones, and other relics were found in it.

KINGCOMBE (OVER AND NETHER), a tything in Toller-Porcorum parish, Dorset; 5 miles E by S of Beaminster. Acres, 1,120. Pop., 185.

KINGCOTT, a hamlet in Long Ashton parish, Somerset; 2 miles SW of Bristol.

KINGCROSS, a village and a chapelry in Skircoast and South Ovrnam townships, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Aire and the Bradford railway, 1 mile E of Halifax; and has a post-office under Halifax.—The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop. in 1861, 7,322. Houses, 840. The liv-

ing is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £180.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is very good. See HALIFAX.

KINGERBY, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; on a branch of the river Ancholme, 2½ miles W by S of Uselby r. station, and 4 NW of Market-Rasen. Post-town, Market-Rasen. Acres, 1,435. Real property, £2,423. Pop., 106. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. Kingerby House is the seat of James Young, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £237.* Patron, J. M. Blagg, Esq. The church is very old; consists of nave, chancel, and aisle; and contains two effigies of Knights Templars, and several monuments of the Youngs. There are almshouses, with £100 a-year.

KINGFIELD, or KENVILLE, a tything in Woking parish, Surrey; 5½ miles N of Guildford.

KINGFORD, a hamlet in Pancrasweek parish, Devon; 3 miles NNW of Holsworthy.

KINGHAM, a village and a parish in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford. The village stands near the river Evenlode, the boundary with Gloucester and the Chipping-Norton junction station of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway, 4½ miles SW of Chipping-Norton; was anciently known as Konigsham; and has a postal pillar-box, under Chipping-Norton. The parish comprises 1,377 acres. Real property, £4,080. Pop., 678. Houses, 145. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £820.* Patron, the Rev. J. W. Lockwood. The church is ancient, but good; and has a tower. There are a national school, and charities £36.

KINGHAMFORD, a hundred in the lathe of St. Augustine, Kent; containing Barham parish and three other parishes. Acres, 9,146. Pop. in 1851, 1,916. Houses, 369.

KINGLY-BOTTOM, a narrow vale in West Stoke parish, Sussex; under Bow Hill, 4 miles NW of Chichester. It is picturesquely wooded; and it is said to have got its name from a slaughter of kings or leaders of invading Danes, in a battle with them by the men of Chichester, about the year 900. Four large barrows on its N hill-flank are thought to mark the graves of the slain kings; but two of them were opened in 1853, and were not found to contain any marked relic. Some circular excavations are on the E side; and have been regarded as indications of an ancient British village.

KINGMOOR, an extra-parochial tract in Carlisle district, Cumberland; on the river Eden, 2 miles NNW of Carlisle. Acres, 1,110. Real property, £2,106. Pop., 496. Houses, 98. The Carlisle race-course is here.

KINGROAD, a roadstead at the mutual boundary of Somerset and Gloucester; in the Bristol Channel, off the mouth of the river Avon. It is between 2 and 3 miles long; is well sheltered, except from the NE; has good holding ground, under a depth of from 5 to 8 fathoms, in common spring tides; and is overlooked by a light-house, with a fixed white light, 73 feet high. Two entrances lead into it; and the southernmost of these, called the Swash, is about a mile shorter than the other, but can be traversed by large ships at only certain states of the tide. The view all round the roadstead is very fine; and on the NW

“ — mingled with the clouds, Old Cambria draws
Its stealing line of mountains, lost in haze.”

KINGSACRE, a place in Herefordshire; 2 miles NW of Hereford. It has a post-office under Hereford.

KINGSAND, a village in Maker parish, Cornwall; on Plymouth Sound, adjacent to Cawsand, opposite the Breakwater, 4 miles SW of Plymouth. It was at one time noted for smuggling.

KING'S-ARELEY. See ARELEY (KING'S).

KING'S BARNWELL. See BARNWELL-ALL SAINTS.

KINGSBOROUGH, a place on the N coast of Kent; in the Isle of Sheppey, 1½ mile ESE of Minster. It was an ancient seat of courts.

KINGSBRIDGE, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Devon. The town stands on a

declivity at the head of Salcombe haven or estuary, 6 miles N of that haven's mouth at Bolthead, 10 S of Kingsbridge-Road r. station, and 10½ SW by W of Totness; had a branch railway in progress, in 1866, to the South Devon railway; was a place of some consequence in 1460, but had a later origin than its suburb Dodbrooke; is said to have derived its name from a bridge connecting it with that place; comprises a principal street of considerable length, running south-eastward to a quay at Dodbrooke; presents a very clean and respectable appearance; is a seat of county courts and petty sessions, and a polling-place; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post-office, † two banking-offices, two hotels, a town-hall, a church, four dissenting chapels, a grammar school, national schools, a literary and scientific institution, a workhouse, and charities £449. The town-hall was built in 1850, at a cost of £1,500; is in the Italian style; and contains a news-room. The church is ancient and cruciform, with tower and spire; and has undergone extensive restoration. The grammar-school has £32 a-year from endowment, and three exhibitions at the universities. The literary and scientific institution was established in 1848; and has a good library and an interesting museum. The workhouse stands on the W side of the town, within Churchstow parish; was built in 1837, at a cost of £6,000; and has accommodation for 350 inmates. Pindar Lodge, on the quay, was the birthplace of Dr. Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar; and a house in Fore-street is said to have been the occasional residence of the abbot of Buckfastleigh, and contains some finely carved wainscoting. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a cattle market is held on the 3d Wednesday of every month; fairs are held on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday, and on the Thursday after 19 July; industry is carried on in corn mills, tan-yards, and agricultural implement manufactories; and considerable business is done in corn, timber, and coal. — The parish comprises 150 acres. Real property, with Dodbrooke, Churchstow, Diptford, and North Huish, £12,586. Rated property of K. alone, £3,636. Pop. in 1851, 1,679; in 1861, 1,585. Houses, 311. The manor was given by Queen Mary to John and Bernard Drake; and went by sale, in 1793, to Sir John Petre, and afterwards to the Scobells. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Churchstow, in the diocese of Exeter. David Tolley, a distinguished scholar of the time of Henry VIII., was a native.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Dodbrooke, Buckland-tout-Saints, East Allington, Woodleigh, and Loddiswell. Acres, 10,147. Pop., 4,432. Houses, 895. — The district comprehends also the sub-district of Modbury, containing the parishes of Modbury, Kingston, Ringmore, Bigbury, and Aveton-Gifford; the sub-district of Blackawton, containing the parishes of Blackawton, Stoke-Fleming, and Slapton; the sub-district of Stokenham, containing the parishes of Stokenham, Sherford, Charleton, South Pool, Chivelston, and East Portlemouth; and the sub-district of West Alvington, containing the parishes of West Alvington, Churchstow, Thurlstone, South Milton, South Huish, and Malborough. Acres, 72,918. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,853. Pop. in 1851, 21,377; in 1861, 19,394. Houses, 4,034. The decrease of pop. arose from migration, and from the entrance of young men into the army and navy in the Kingsbridge, Blackawton, and West Alvington sub-districts. Marriages, in 1863, 103; births, 582; — of which 37 were illegitimate; deaths, 375; — of which 116 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,095; births, 6,005; deaths, 3,649. The places of worship, in 1851, were 29 of the Church of England, with 10,653 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 1,506 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,190 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 290 s.; 17 of Wesleyans, with 2,239 s.; 8 of Bible Christians, with 1,258 s.; 5 of Brethren, with 460 s.; and 2 undefined, with 140 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 1,020 scholars; 68 private day schools, with 1,459 s.; 43 Sunday schools, with 2,461 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 55 s.

KINGSBRIDGE, a hundred in the N of Wilts; con-

taining Chiseldon parish, ten other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 37,885. Pop. in 1851, 14,045; in 1861, 15,363. Houses, 3,086.

KINGSBRIDGE-ROAD, a railway station in Devon; on the South Devon railway, 9 miles W by S of Totnes.

KINGS-BROMLEY. See **BROMLEY (KINGS)**.

KINGS-BROMPTON. See **BROMPTON-REGIS**.

KINGSBURN-GREEN, or **KENNESBOURN-GREEN**, a hamlet on the NW border of Herts; 34 miles SSE of Luton.

KINGSBURY, a parish in Hendon district, Middlesex; on the river Brent, 2 miles NE of Sudbury r. station, and 8 NW of St. Paul's, London. It contains the hamlet of Kingsbury-Green, and part of the village of Hyde,—the latter of which has a post-office under London NW; and it has itself a receiving-office under Hyde. Acres, 1,765. Real property, £5,715. Pop. in 1851, 606; in 1861, 509. Houses, 91. The property is much subdivided. The manor was a residence of Saxon kings, and was known at Domesday as Chingesburie. Goldsmith wrote his "Animated Nature" at a farm near Hyde. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £90. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church is old, small, and good; includes some Roman bricks in its walls; is said to stand on the site of a Roman camp; and contains brasses of 1520.

KINGSBURY, a village and a parish in the district of Tamworth and county of Warwick. The village stands on the river Tame, near the Birmingham and Derby railway, 1½ mile E of the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, 3½ SSW of Watling-street, and 5½ S of Tamworth; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Tamworth. The parish contains also the villages of Hurley and Dosthill, and the hamlets of Holloughton, Foulend, Brookend, Slateley, Whateley, Cliff, and Bodymoor-Heath. Acres, 9,070. Real property, £13,213. Pop., 1,428. Houses, 289. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, in the 9th century, to Turchill de Warwick; and passed to the Bracebridges of Atherstone. Coal is mined, and bricks are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £125. Patron, not reported. The church is ancient, in good condition; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are a chapel of ease at Dosthill, Wesleyan chapels at Hurley and Bodymoor-Heath, an endowed school at Kingsbury village, and charities £30.

KINGSBURY (EAST AND WEST), a hundred in the SW of Somerset; comprising six detached portions; and containing Chard parish, and ten other parishes. Acres, 39,944. Pop. in 1851, 20,232; in 1861, 19,435. Houses, 4,030.

KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; on the river Parret, 2½ miles NW of Martock r. station, and 4 SSE of Langport. It has a post-office, of the name of Kingsbury, under Ilminster; and it contains the tythings of Burrow, Lake, Stenbridge, West Lambrook, and East Lambrook, and the hamlets of Middle Lambrook, Southay, and Thorney. Acres, 3,646. Real property, £9,643. Pop., 1,838. Houses, 351. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to W. Wyndham, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £360.* Patron, the Chancellor of Wells Cathedral. The church is of the time of Henry VII.; was restored in 1845 and 1849; and consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with porch and fine pinnacled tower. The rectory of East Lambrook is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school of 1863, and charities £24.

KINGSBURY-GREEN, a hamlet in Kingsbury parish, Middlesex; 1 mile W of Hyde.

KINGS-CAPLE, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; on the river Wye, 1½ mile W by S of Fawley r. station, and 4½ NW by N of Ross. Post-town, Ross. Acres, 1,697. Real property, £4,233. Pop., 320. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Sellack, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is a stone structure, with

tower and spire. There are a national school, and charities £15.

KINGS-CARSWELL. See **KINGSKERSWELL**.

KINGSCLERE, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, a hundred, and a division, in Hants. The town stands on a small tributary of the Embourn river, and on the edge of a range of hills flanking the NE side of a "weald" valley about 5 miles long and 2 wide, 3½ miles S of the boundary with Berks, 6 N of Overton r. station, and 9 NW of Basingstoke; was a seat of the West Saxon kings; has declined from ancient importance to a condition little above that of a large rural village; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a post-office under Newbury, two churches, three dissenting chapels, a free school, a subscription Church school for girls, and a workhouse. The parish church is Norman and cruciform; has a well-proportioned central tower; was restored in 1848; and contains a monument to Dr. Webbe, chaplain of Charles II., a handsome monument to Sir Henry Kingmill of 1625, an interesting brass of 1519, and several other brasses. The church of St. Paul-Woodlands stands at the distance of more than 3 miles from the town; was built in 1845; is in the decorated English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel. The free school was endowed in 1618, and rebuilt in 1861. The workhouse is on the road to Newbury; and, at the census of 1861, had 102 inmates. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and the Tuesday after 10 Oct.; and malting is carried on.—The parish includes the tythings of Lordship-Town, Lordship-Woodland, Clerewoodcott, Edmondstrip-Beenham, Edmondstrip-Lances, Frobury, Guildable, Hannington-Lances, North Oakley, Parsonage, and Sandford. Acres, 12,917. Real property, £12,037. Pop. in 1851, 2,885; in 1861, 2,774. Houses, 574. The manor continued long with the crown; had a hunting-lodge of the Plantagenet kings at Freemantle-park, now under the plough; passed to the De la Poles and others; and belongs now to Lord Bolton. Vestiges of two Roman camps are on the hills. The parish is a meet for the Vine hounds. The head living is a vicarage, and that of St. Paul-Woodlands is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Winchester. Value of the former, £300; of the latter, £120.* Patron of the former, Lord Bolton; of the latter, the Vicar of Kingsclere.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Sidmonton, Itchingswell, Wolverton, Hannington, Ewhurst, Baughurst, and Tadley. Acres, 27,287. Pop., 5,260. Houses, 1,082.—The district includes likewise the sub-district of Highclere, containing the parishes of Highclere, Burghclere, Litchfield, Woodcott, Crux-Easton, Ashmansworth, and East Woodhay. Acres of the district, 46,787. Poor-rates in 1863, £5,080. Pop. in 1851, 8,909; in 1861, 8,517. Houses, 1,784. Marriages in 1863, 60; births, 278,—of which 15 were illegitimate; deaths, 221,—of which 75 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 581; births, 2,770; deaths, 1,663. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 3,957 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 812 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 120 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 380 s.; and 7 of Primitive Methodists, with 550 s. The schools were 16 public day-schools, with 1,010 scholars; 3 private day-schools, with 75 s.; and 12 Sunday schools, with 759 s.—The hundred contains five parishes, and part of another; and is divided into lower half and upper half. Acres, 8,150 and 12,917. Pop. in 1851, 462 and 2,885. Houses, 87 and 560.—The division contains the hundreds of Kingsclere, Chuteley, Evingar, Overton, and the lower half of Pastow. Acres, 86,893. Pop. in 1851, 15,928; in 1861, 13,325. Houses, 2,824.

KING'S-CLIFFE. See **CLIFFE (KING'S)**.

KING'S COLLEGE. See **CAMBRIDGE**.

KINGSCOTE, a village and a parish in Tetbury district, Gloucester. The village stands among the Cotswolds, 5 miles NW by W of Tetbury, and 7½ NE of Chalfield r. station; and has a post-office under Wotton-

under-Edge. The parish comprises 1,310 acres. Real property, £2,333. Pop., 311. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The manor was known at Domesday as Chingescote; belonged to the Fitzhardinges; passed to the Kingscotes; and, with Kingscote Hall and much of the land, belongs now to Col. Kingscote. Roman coins, pavements, and other relics have been found. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Beverstone, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is early English; was repaired and enlarged in 1851; and consists of nave, N transept, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are a national school, and charities £5.

KINGSCOTT, a hamlet in St. Giles-in-the-Wood parish, Devon; near Great Torrington.

KINGS-CROSS, a quondam hamlet and a chapelry in St. Pancras parish, Middlesex. The quondam hamlet is now part of the metropolis; lies between Pentonville and Somers-Town, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of St. Paul's; and contains the terminus of the Great Northern railway. The platform of that terminus is 800 feet long; has lofty roofs, 105 feet each in span; and exhibits a fine mixture of grandeur and simplicity. The small-pox hospital and an unpleasing statue of George IV. formerly were here.—The chapelry was constituted in 1849. Pop. in 1861, 3,020. Houses, 914. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £200. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1861, at a cost of about £7,000; was designed to have a central entrance-tower, which then was completed only to the level of the roof; is in the decorated English style; and contains 1,200 sittings.

KINGSDALE, an upland vale in W. R. Yorkshire; flanked on the E by Whernside mountain; separated on the W by a mountain ridge from Lancashire; and descending southward to a junction with Gretaedale immediately above Ingleton. It contains curious caves, and affords grand views of Whernside and Ingleborough.

KINGS-DELF, a causeway on the NW border of Cambridgeshire; extending westward from the vicinity of Whittlesea to the boundary with Huntingdon. It was formed by Canute, and is accompanied by Kings-Dyke.

KINGSDON, a village and a parish in Langford district, Somerset. The village stands near the river Cary and the Fosse way, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ilchester, and 6 W of Sparkford r. station; and has a post-office under Taunton. The parish comprises 2,064 acres. Real property, £3,190. Pop., 472. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to C. A. Moody, Esq. Kingsdon Hill commands a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £432.* Patron, University College, Oxford. The church is early and decorated English, in good condition; comprises nave, aisle, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains a piscina, and an effigies of a Knight Templar.

KINGSDOWN, a parish in Dartford district, Kent; 3 miles SE of Eynesford r. station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ SSE of Dartford. It contains the chapelry of Maplescombe, the manor of Woodland, and the hamlet of Portobello; and its post-town is Farningham, under Dartford. Acres, 2,780. Real property, £2,738. Pop., 423. Houses, 88. About 80 acres are under hops. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Maplescombe, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £382.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church comprises nave and chancel, with a porch; and has some fragments of stained glass, of the 14th century.

KINGSDOWN, a parish in Milton district, Kent; 4 miles SSE of Sittingbourne r. station. Post-town, Sittingbourne. Acres, 695. Real property, £931. Pop., 96. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Kingsdown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £200. Patron, Lord Kingsdown. The church was built in 1865, after designs by Pugin; is in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with a spire.

KINGSDOWN, a village and a chapelry in Ring-

wood parish, Kent. The village stands on the coast, picturesquely under cliffs, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Walmer, and 3 S of Deal r. station; ranks as an old member of Dover Cinque port; went into decay, but has revived and is increasing; and has a coast-guard station. The chapelry was constituted in 1850; and its post-town is Dover. Pop., 508. Houses, 95. Traces of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman, are in a valley here. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £150.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was built and endowed in 1850 by W. Curling, Esq. There is a national school.

KINGSDOWN, a hamlet in Box parish, Wilts; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Corsham.

KINGS-DYKE. See **KINGS-DELF**.

KINGS-END (GREAT and LITTLE), places in Ruislip parish, Middlesex; adjoining Ruislip village.

KINGSETTLE. See **ALFRED'S TOWER**.

KINGSEY, a village and a parish in Thame district, the village in Bucks, the parish partly in Oxford. The village stands 2 miles ENE of Thame r. station. The parish contains also the liberty of Tythrop. Post-town, Thame. Acres, 4,105. Real property, of the B. portion, £1,156; of the O. portion, £1,340. Pop. of the former, 171; of the latter, 66. Houses, 35 and 14. The property is divided among a few. The manors, with Tythrop House, belong to Capt. P. S. H. Wykeham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £250.* Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church was built in 1780, and has a low tower. There are national schools.

KINGS-FERRY, a hamlet in Iwade parish, Kent; on the river Swale, 2 miles S of Queenborough. A ferry is here to the Isle of Sheppey.

KINGSFORD, a hamlet in Wolverley parish, Worcester; 2 miles NNW of Kidderminster. Real property, £890. Pop., 44.

KINGSFORD, a hamlet in Bickenhill and Solihull parishes, Warwick.

KINGSFORTH, a place in the N of Lincoln; 1 mile S of Barton-on-Humber.

KINGSGATE, a hamlet in St. Peter parish, Kent; on the coast, near the North Foreland, 3 miles E of Margate. It commands a pass or gate through the cliffs to the sea: it was originally called Bartholomew-Gate; and it took its present name from the landing at it, in 1633, of Charles II. and the Duke of York. An actual gate, with portcullis, once guarded the pass; but has completely disappeared. A mansion was built above the gate, toward the middle of last century, by Lord Holland, after the model of Cicero's Roman villa; and the grounds around it were studded with imitations of ancient buildings and ruins. The convent and the Castle, two of the most prominent of these buildings, have been converted into private residences. A coast-guard station is at the hamlet.

KINGSHAGH, a place 2 miles NE of Tuxford, in Notts.

KINGSHAM, a detached part of St. Pancras parish, Sussex; within Chichester city.

KINGS-HEANTON, a hamlet in Marwood parish, Devon; near Barnstaple.

KINGS-HEATH, a chapelry in Kings-Norton parish, Worcester; near the Birmingham and Worcester railway, and near the boundary with Staffordshire, 3 miles SW of Birmingham. It was formed in 1861; and it has a post-office under Birmingham. Pop., about 1,460. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £160. Patron, the Incumbent of Moseley. The church was built in 1861, at a cost of £2,160; is in the early decorated style; and comprises nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There is a Baptist chapel.

KINGSHILL, a place 1 mile from Wednesbury, in Staffordshire; with a post-office; under Wednesbury.

KINGSHILL, a place in the S of Bucks; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of High Wycombe.

KINGSHOLME, a sub-district in the district and county of Gloucester; adjacent to Gloucester city. It contains eight parishes, parts of three others, a ville, and

an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 18,993. Pop., 7,309. Houses, 1,341. See GLOUCESTER.

KINGSHOLME-ST. CATHERINE, a hamlet of St. Catherine parish, Gloucester; within Gloucester city. Pop. in 1851, 463; in 1861, 995. Houses, 160. The Gloucester workhouse is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 176 inmates.

KINGSHOLME-ST. MARY, a hamlet of St. Mary-de-Lode parish, Gloucester; within Gloucester city. Pop. in 1851, 933; in 1861, 1,035. Houses, 223.

KINGSIDE, a place in the NW of Cumberland; 6½ miles NW of Wigton.

KINGSKERSWELL, or **KINGS-CARSWELL**, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands adjacent to the Torquay railway, 3 miles SSE of Newton-Abbot; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Newton-Abbot. The parish contains also the hamlets of North Whitborough and South Whitborough. Acres, 1,744. Real property, £4,455. Pop., 903. Houses, 192. The manor belonged at Domesday to the Crown; passed to the families of De Molis, Courtenay, and Dymham; and, with Barton Hall, belongs now to H. L. Brown, Esq. Remains of an old mansion are near the church; and some Roman coins have been found on the neighbouring Down. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £110.* Patron, the Vicar of St. Marychurch. The church is later English, with portions decorated; was recently repaired; has a tower; and contains three fine monuments to the Courtenays and the Dymhams. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians, a national school, and charities £19.

KINGS-KEY. See **KINGS-QUAY**.

KINGSLAND, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Leominster district, Hereford. The village stands in a fertile valley between the rivers Lug, Arrow, and Pinsley, near the line of a Roman road, and near the Leominster and Kington railway, 4 miles WNW of Leominster; is said to have had a castle, where King Merwald was buried; was once a market-town; is well-built, and of considerable extent; and has a station on the railway, a head post-office, designated Kingsland, Herefordshire, and a fair on 11 Oct. The parish includes the townships of Aston, Lawton, Street, Longford, and West-Town. Acres, 4,735. Real property, £3,528. Pop., 1,150. Houses, 263. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Mortimers, and belongs now to the Rev. R. D. Evans. The battle of Mortimer's cross, in 1461, was fought on Kingsland-field, 2½ miles NW of the village; and is commemorated by a monumental stone, erected there in 1799. The township of Street and the ancient mansion of Street-Court take name from the Roman road. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £300. Patron, the Rev. R. D. Evans. The church is ancient but good; has an embattled tower; and contains a piscina, sedilia, and several monuments. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a school with £5 from endowment.—The sub-district contains also seven other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 26,892. Pop., 4,855. Houses, 1,045.

KINGSLAND, a quondam hamlet, now a metropolitan suburb, in Hackney parish, Middlesex; on the Tottenham road and the North London railway, 2½ miles NNE of St. Pauls. It has post-offices, under London NE, and a police station; and omnibuses run from it to the City. A lepers' hospital stood here in 1437; became annexed to St. Bartholomew's hospital in London; and served as an out-ward of that hospital till 1761. The main building was then taken down; but the chapel of it, under the patronage of the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital, continued to be used till 1847. Extensive nurseries and market-gardens were long on the E; but parts of these, and all the site of the hospital, are now edified. A main street, called Kingsland-road, goes northward from Shoreditch church; many streets branch to the right and left; and numerous houses have recently been built. St. Andrew's church, in Canal-road, was erected in 1865, at a cost of £3,200; and is a brick structure of various colours, and of odd appearance, with

square tower and zinc spire. Several Independent chapels are in Kingsland; and one of them was served by the Rev. John Campbell, the African traveller. The Birkbeck school here was erected in 1862; is of red brick and stone, in French Gothic style; and contains spacious rooms for boys, girls, and infants. The name Kingsland probably arose from Henry VIII.'s possessing some of the old hospital's land.

KINGSLAND-GREEN, a quondam hamlet, now a metropolitan suburb, in Islington parish, Middlesex; contiguous to the E side of Kingsland.

KINGS-LANGLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Hemel-Hempstead district, Herts. The village stands adjacent to the river Gade, the Grand Junction canal, and the Northwestern railway, 4½ miles NWN of Watford; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Watford, and fairs on 24, 25, and 26 June. The parish includes also the hamlet of Chipperfield. Acres, 3,461. Real property, £3,252. Pop., 1,509. Houses, 318. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, by Edward I., to a Dominican priory here; went to the Grimstones, the Morisons, and the Earls of Essex; and belongs now to Robert Blackwell, Esq. The priory was founded, in the 13th century, by Roger Lucey; was the burial-place, in 1312, of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall; was enlarged and enriched, by Edward II., Edward III., and Edward IV., till it became the greatest house of its order in England; and was restored, as a nunnery, by Queen Mary. A royal palace was erected, on a spot near the church, by Henry III.; was the birthplace of Edmund de Langley, fifth son of Edward III.; was occupied, during one Christmas, by Edward II.,—and, till the time of Queen Elizabeth, by the dowager queens; and is now represented by some crumbling remains. Tesselated tiles are frequently found in the fields. Paper-making, brewing, malting, and straw-plaiting are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £464.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is early and later English; comprises nave and chancel, with embattled tower; contains a piscina, a brass of 1523, and a restored monument of Prince Edmund de Langley; and contained temporarily the remains of Richard II. The p. curacy of Chipperfield is a separate benefice. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, an industrial school, and charities £49.—The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, £3,318. Pop., 2,908. Houses, 608.

KINGSLEY, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Frodsham parish, Cheshire. The village stands near Delamere forest, 3 miles SE of Frodsham r. station; and has a post-office under Preston Brook.—The township extends to the river Weaver, and comprises 2,606 acres. Real property, £4,940. Pop., 995. Houses, 209. The manor belongs to A. H. S. Barry, Esq. Finney hill here is a lofty eminence; and a pit of good rock marl is near it.—The chapelry includes also the township of Newton-by-Frodsham, and was constituted in 1851. Acres, 3,022. Real property, £5,958. Pop., 1,131. Houses, 233. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £80.* Patron, the Vicar of Frodsham. The church was built in 1850; is in the early English style; and comprises nave, N aisle, chancel, and S porch, with tower and small spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Free Methodists, an endowed school with £20 a-year, and national schools.

KINGSLEY, a village and a parish in the district of Farnborough and county of Hants. The village stands 4½ miles E by S of Alton r. station, and has a post-office under Alton. The parish comprises 1,776 acres. Real property, £2,466. Pop. in 1851, 387; in 1861, 441. Houses, 88. The increase of pop. arose from the establishment of an iron foundry and an agricultural machine manufactory. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Sherborne. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Binsted, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is good, and has a tower.

KINGSLEY, a village and a parish in Cheadle district, Stafford. The village occupies a gentle eminence adjacent to the river Churnet and the Uttoxeter canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile W of Froghall r. station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Cheadle; is irregularly built; and has connexion with brass, copper, and colour works. The parish contains also the township of Whiston; and its post-town is Cheadle, under Stafford. Acres, 4,714. Real property, £6,449: of which £733 are in mines and £141 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,565; in 1861, 2,040. Houses, 428. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of ironstone mining operations. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to James Beech, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £350.* Patron, James Beech, Esq. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1821. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists,—the latter rebuilt in 1863. There are also an endowed school with £53 a-year, and other charities £21.

KINGS-LYNN. See LYNN.

KINGSMARK, a tract sometimes deemed extra-parochial, in St. Arvan's parish, Monmouth; 2 miles NW of Chepstow.

KINGSMARSH, an extra-parochial tract in Great Boughton district, Cheshire; on the river Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Holt. Acres, 821. Real property, £363. Pop., 53. Houses, 12.

KINGS-MEABURN, a township in Morland parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lyvennet, 4 miles WNW of Appleby. Acres, 2,331. Real property, £1,600. Pop., 190. Houses, 42.

KINGS-MEAD, a hamlet in Soberton parish, Hants; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Bishops-Waltham.

KINGS-MEAD, or SPA, a quondam hamlet in St. Werburgh parish, Derbyshire; within Derby borough. A small Benedictine nunnery was here.

KINGS-MILLS. See CATEL.

KINGS-NEWNHAM. See NEWNHAM-REGIS.

KINGS-NEWTON, a village and a township in Melbourne parish, Derbyshire. The village stands near the river Trent, and near the boundary with Leicestershire, 7 miles SSE of Derby. The township comprises 793 acres. Pop., about 300. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Hastings. The Hall belonged to the Hardinge family; gave entertainment, for a time, to Charles I.; and was burnt down in 1859. A spring here was once in much repute as a holy well; and a stone arch was erected over it, in 1660, by Sir Robert Hardinge. A house was lately fitted up as a chapel of ease.

KINGSNORTH, a village and a parish in West Ashford district, Kent. The village stands near the South-eastern railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ashford; and has a post-office under Ashford. The parish comprises 3,245 acres. Real property, £3,659. Pop., 416. Houses, 79. Part of the surface is marshland, part is woodland, and about 50 acres are hop garden. Mountford was anciently the seat of the Clarkes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £630.* Patron, Denne Denne, Esq. The church is ancient. There are a Bible Christian chapel, and charities £4.

KINGS-NORTON, a township and a parish in Billesdon district, Leicester. The township lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Billesdon, and 4 N by E of Kibworth r. station; and took its name from being held, for some time, by William the Conqueror. Real property, £1,537. Pop., 71. Houses, 12.—The parish contains also the township of Little Stretton; and its post-town is Billesdon, under Leicester. Acres, 1,990. Real property, £2,733. Pop., 154. Houses, 31. The manor belongs to the Earl of Stamford. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Little Stretton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £150.* Patron, Mrs. Heap. The church was built in 1783; suffered damage from lightning in 1843; was repaired in 1848; and has a narrow tower and sixteen pinnacles. Charities, £8.

KINGS-NORTON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Worcester. The town stands adjacent to the Birmingham and Bristol railway and to the Birmingham and Worcester canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of

Birmingham; was a place of some importance, with a weekly market, in the time of James I.; and has now a station on the railway, a post-office under Birmingham, and fairs on 6 May and the first Monday of Oct. The parish extends to the boundaries with Warwickshire and Staffordshire; is divided into the yields of Headley, Moseley, Moundsley, and Rednal, and contains the chapelries of Balsall-Heath, Kings-Heath, and Moseley, parts of the chapelries of Withall, Lickey, and Yardley-Wood, and the hamlet of Tanners-Green. Acres, 12,132. Real property, £61,300. Pop. in 1851, 7,759; in 1861, 13,634. Houses, 2,790. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to W. F. Taylor, Esq. Hawkesley House belonged, in the time of the civil wars, to the Middlemore family; was then burnt down by the royalists; and was succeeded first by a moated mansion, and then by a modern farm-house. Moundsley Hall is the seat of T. Lane, Esq.; Hazlewell House, of T. Howkins, Esq.; Kings-Heath House, of T. Adkins, Esq.; Barnbrook Hall, of Mrs. Perry; Colmers, of T. W. Round, Esq.; Breedon House, of J. Baldwin, Esq.; Wychall House, of A. A. Ellis, Esq.; and Cotteridge, of W. Lort, Esq. There are likewise several other mansions and numerous villas. Lifford estate had a monastic establishment prior to the Conquest; has a mansion of the time of James I.; belonged to Viscount Lifford in the time of George III.; and was purchased in 1770, by Thomas Dobbs, who acted a conspicuous part in the forming of the Birmingham and Worcester and the Birmingham and Stratford canals. A tunnel of the former of these canals, within the parish, is 16 feet wide, 13 feet high, and nearly 2 miles long. There are extensive paper mills, india-rubber works, rolling mills, bayonet and gun-barrel manufactories, and a screw factory,—the last built in 1862. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £250.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style; has a very fine tower and spire; and was repaired in 1857, at a cost of £1,200. A school-church was built at Strutley in 1863. The chapelries within the parish are all separate benefices. There are, in various parts, chapels for Independents, Baptists, and other dissenters. A grammar school, at the town, was founded by Edward VI.; has £13 a-year from endowment; and contains a library which was left by the Rev. Mr. Hall, a minister of the parish who became non-conformist. Other public schools are in other parts. Charities, £95.

The sub-district contains also Beoley parish, and comprises 16,612 acres. Pop., 14,316. Houses, 2,941.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Edgbaston, containing the parishes of Northfield and Edgbaston,—the latter electorally in Warwickshire; and the sub-district of Harborne, conteminate with the parish of Harborne, and electorally in Staffordshire. Acres, 28,404. Poor-rates in 1863, £15,453. Pop. in 1851, 30,371; in 1861, 47,349. Houses, 9,162. The increase of pop. was mainly in parts containing prosperous suburbs of Birmingham. Marriages in 1863, 654; births, 1,664,—of which 62 were illegitimate; deaths, 906,—of which 418 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 6,382; births, 12,388; deaths, 6,697. The places of worship, in 1851, were 12 of the Church of England, with 5,535 sittings; 1 of the English Presbyterian church, with 200 s.; 1 of Independents, with 253 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 710 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 120 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 235 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 921 s.; 2 of New Connexion Methodists, with 223 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 266 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 174 s.; and 1 undefined, with 224 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,392 scholars; 61 private day schools, with 1,374 s.; 29 Sunday schools, with 3,163 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 8 s. The workhouse is in Kings-Norton; and, at the census of 1851, had 116 inmates.

KINGS-NYMPTON, a village and a parish in South Molton district, Devon. The village stands near the river Mole, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of South Molton r. station

and 3½ N of Chulmleigh. The parish comprises 5,539 acres. Post-town, South Molton, North Devon. Real property, £3,995. Pop., 697. Houses, 158. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to H. M. Byne, Esq. King's-Nympton Park is the seat of James Tanner, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £376.* Patron, the Rev. W. Nicholson. The church is ancient; consists of nave, S aisle, N transept, and chancel, with tower and spire; and has a handsome carved oak screen. There are a chapel for Bible Christians, and an endowed school with £15 a-year.

KINGS-PYON, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; on an affluent of the river Lug, 2½ miles ESE of Weobly, and 4½ N by E of Bishopstone r. station. Post-town, Weobly, Herefordshire. Acres, 2,407. Real property, £2,904. Pop., 489. Houses, 101. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Birley, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £353.* Patron, S. Peplow, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £6.

KINGS-QUAY, a small sea-inlet on the N of the Isle of Wight; 2½ miles ESE of Cowes. It evidently was once an estuary; but is now little more than the tidal outlet of a brook; and is defended by an embankment. Its quondam area has been described geologically as "a valley of depression, presenting an upper surface of marls resting on Bembridge limestone;" and it is a series of marshy meadow, bordered with copses. One tradition ascribes the name to a landing of Charles I. here, after his escape from Hampton Court; and another tradition ascribes it to a retreat of King John hither for concealment after his signing Magna Charta; but both traditions seem to be groundless.

KINGS-RIPTON. See **RIPTON-KINGS**.

KINGS-SEDMOOR. See **SEDMOOR**.

KINGS-SHELSLEY. See **SHELSLEY-KINGS**.

KINGS-SOMBOURN, a village, a parish, and a hundred, in Hants. The village stands near the Roman road to Sarum, and near the Horsebridge station of the Andover and Southampton railway, 3 miles S of Stockbridge; is connected with extensive iron foundries; and has a post-office under Winchester. The parish contains the tythings of Brook and Up-Sombourn; and is in Stockbridge district. Acres, 7,425. Real property, £7,860. Pop., 1,241. Houses, 258. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown, and is still attached to the duchy of Lancaster. A palace of John of Gaunt stood near the church; and ruins of it, overgrown with large ancient yew-trees, still exist. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Little Sombourn, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £696.* Patron, Lady Barker Mill. The church is partly transition Norman, partly decorated English; includes a sepulchral recess, with an ancient stone coffin; and has a tower, partly early English, but chiefly wooden. There are two dissenting chapels and a national school. —The hundred is in Romsey division; and contains four parishes and part of another. Acres, 21,976. Pop. in 1851, 5,767. Houses, 1,174.

KINGS-SUTTON, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Northampton. The village stands near the river Cherwell, the Oxford canal, the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway, and the boundary with Oxfordshire, 3½ miles N by E of Aynhor. station, and 4½ SSE of Banbury; and has a post-office under Banbury. The parish includes also the hamlet of Walton, and parts of the hamlets of Astrop, Charlton, and Purston; and is in the district of Brackley. Acres, 3,850. Real property, £9,782. Pop., 1,145. Houses, 270. The manor belongs to Mrs. Willes. The manor-house is occupied by C. T. Willes, Esq.; and Astrop House is the seat of Sir William Brown, Bart. A mineral spring, called St. Rumbald's well, was formerly much visited, but has lost its reputation. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £140.* Patron, Mrs. Willes. The church is later English; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and porches; and has a W tower, with lofty crocketed spire. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £135.—The

hundred contains twenty-one parishes and part of another. Acres, 48,999. Pop. in 1851, 13,000; in 1861, 13,397. Houses, 3,009.

KINGS-TAMERTON, a hamlet in St. Budeaux parish, Devon; on the river Tamar, at the boundary with Cornwall, 4 miles NW by N of Plymouth. It has a post-office under Plymouth.

KINGSTANLEY, or **KINGS-STANLEY**, a village and a parish in Stroud district, Gloucester. The village stands on the Stroudwater canal, 1½ mile S of Stonehouse r. station; and 3¼ SW of Stroud; is a considerable place; carries on cloth manufacture; and has a post-office under Stonehouse. The parish comprises 1,679 acres, and is all within Stroud borough. Real property, £7,561; of which £14 are in quarries. Pop., 2,038. Houses, 438. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Mercian kings; passed to the Maltraverses, the Arundels, and others; and belongs now to W. Leigh and S. S. Marling, Esqs. Stanley Park, the seat of Mr. Marling, is a handsome mansion. Traces of a Roman camp are within the parish; and Roman altars and other relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £400.* Patron, Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is good, and has a tower. The parsonage is ancient, and was recently restored and enlarged. A new church, at Selsley, for a newly constituted chapelry, was built in 1862; and is in the early geometric style. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, a British school, and charities £15.

KINGSTEIGNTON, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands on the river Teign, near the South Devon railway, 1½ mile NNE of Newton-Abbot; was originally called Teignton-Regis; is a large place, with a commodious wharf; exports very great quantities of pipe clay and potters' clay; and has a post-office under Newton-Abbot. The parish includes also the hamlet of Preston. Acres, 4,021; of which 70 are water. Real property, £8,040; of which £600 are in canals, and £40 in quarries. Pop., 1,652. Houses, 343. The property is much subdivided. The chief landowner is Lord Clifford of Ugbrooke Park, part of which is within the bounds of the parish. The climate was formerly remarkable for agues and other diseases; but has been corrected by means of drainage. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £350. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is ancient; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £6. Gale, the theological writer, was a native.

KINGSTHORPE, a village and a parish in the district and county of Northampton. The village stands near the Northampton and Leicester railway, and a branch of the river Nen, 2 miles N by W of Northampton; is a considerable place; was formerly governed by a bailiff; and has a post-office under Northampton. The parish comprises 1,300 acres. Real property, £7,684; of which £60 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,586; in 1861, 1,906. Houses, 434. The increase of pop. was caused by the extension of the shoe trade. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown. An hospital was founded here, in 1200, by Peter de Northampton; and was given by Queen Mary to the master of the Savoy. Kingsthorpe Hall is the seat of the Misses Boddington. A building-stone of excellent quality is quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £700.* Patron, St. Katherine's Hospital, London. The church is partly Norman, partly later English. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities about £70.

KINGSTHORPE, a hamlet in Polebrook parish, Northampton; 2½ miles ESE of Oundle.

KINGSTON, a village and a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge. The village stands adjacent to the Cambridge and Bedford railway, 2 miles E by N of Old North Road station, and 3 SE of Caxton; and had formerly a weekly market and two fairs. The parish comprises 1,807 acres. Post-town, Caxton, under Royston. Real property, £2,646. Pop., 313. Houses, 62. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, not re-

ported: Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with S porch and very low tower. Charities, £26.

KINGSTON, a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon; on the river Erme and the English channel, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Modbury, and 7 S of Ivybridge r. station. Post-town, Aveton-Gifford, under Ivybridge. Acres, 2,373; of which 140 are water. Real property, £2,828. Pop., 451. Houses, 103. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ermington, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is good, and has a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

KINGSTON, a hamlet in Colyton-Rawleigh parish, Devon; 2 miles W of Sidmouth.

KINGSTON, a village in Corfe-Castle parish, Dorset; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by W of Corfe-Castle town. It has a post-office under Wareham, and a chapel of ease. Encombe House, the seat of Lord Eldon, is in the southwestern vicinity.

KINGSTON, a hamlet in Slimbridge parish, Gloucester; 4 miles NW of Dursley.

KINGSTON, a parish in the Isle of Wight; $\frac{5}{4}$ miles SSW of Newport. Post-town, Newport, Isle of Wight. Acres, 553. Real property, £938. Pop., 63. Houses, 10. The property is all in one estate. The Manor House is picturesque. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £240. Patron, the Rev. R. C. Kempe. The church is small and rude, but has good early English windows, and contains a brass of 1535.

KINGSTON, a tything in Shorwell parish, Isle of Wight; adjacent, on the NW, to Kingston parish.

KINGSTON, a tything in Ringwood parish, Hants; 1 mile SE of Ringwood. Real property, £3,711; of which £14 are in fisheries.

KINGSTON, a village and a sub-district in Portsea Island district, Hants. The village is in Portsea parish; stands 1 mile NE of Portsmouth; is populous and pleasant; and contains Portsea church.—The sub-district comprises a large portion of Portsea parish, a small portion of Portsmouth parish, and the extra-parochial tract of Great Salterns. Pop. in 1851, 17,696; in 1861, 23,089. Houses, 4,334.

KINGSTON, a place, 2 miles ENE of Ross, in Herefordshire.

KINGSTON, a village and a parish in Taunton district, Somerset. The village stands under the S extremity of the Quantock Hills, near the Taunton and Watchet railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Taunton; and has a post-office under Taunton. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hestercombe. Acres, 3,477. Real property, £7,475. Pop., 892. Houses, 174. The property is much subdivided. The Hestercombe estate belonged, in the time of the Confessor, to Glastonbury abbey; was given, by the Conqueror, to the Bishop of Coutance; passed to the Bishops of Winchester; and has belonged, since the time of Henry III., to the family of Warre. The parish is noted for its cider. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £202.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is early and later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with sculptured and pinnacled tower; and contains finely carved bench-ends in the flamboyant style, and an interesting old altar-tomb of the Warre family. There are an Independent chapel, a school with £15 a year from endowment, and charities £56.

KINGSTON, a parish in Chard district, Somerset; near the Chard and Taunton railway, 1 mile SE of Ilminster. It contains the hamlets of Allowenshay and Ludney; and its post-town is Ilminster. Acres, 3,477. Real property, £2,993. Pop., 276. Houses, 54. The manor belongs to Earl Poulett. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £65. Patron, John L. Lee, Esq. The church is later English; and comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower.

KINGSTON, a village and a parish in Uttoxeter district, Stafford. The village stands 2 miles S of Brams-hall r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SW by S of Uttoxeter. The

parish extends to the river Blithe, and includes the hamlet of Blithe-Bridge. Post-town, Uttoxeter, under Stoke-upon-Trent. Acres, 2,009. Real property, £2,673. Pop., 312. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £68. Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church was rebuilt in 1861, and is in the early English style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

KINGSTON, a manor in Woodbridge parish, Suffolk; near Woodbridge. Pop., 35.

KINGSTON, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; on the coast, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Angmering r. station, and 5 W of Worthing. Post-town, Littlehampton, under Arundel. Acres, 582; of which 148 are water. Real property, £918. Pop., 45. Houses, 9. A coast-guard station is here. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Ferring, in the diocese of Chichester. The church was washed away by the sea.

KINGSTON, a hamlet in Chesterton parish, Warwick; 5 miles NE of Kingston.

KINGSTON, a tything in Collingbourne-Kingston parish, Wilts; 2 miles NE of Ludgershall.

KINGSTON, Notts. See Kingston-upon-Soar.

KINGSTON, Hereford, Kent, and Dorset. See KINGSTONE.

KINGSTON, Surrey. See Kingston-upon-Thames and Kingston-upon-Railway.

KINGSTON-BAGPUIZE, a parish in Abingdon district, Berks; between the Whitehorse vale and the river Isis, 6 miles W of Abingdon r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Kingston, under Abingdon. Acres, 1,097. Real property, £2,134. Pop., 283. Houses, 64. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, by William the Conqueror, to Sir Richard Bagpuize; and, with Kingston House, belongs now to John B. Jenkins, Esq. At Newbridge, on the Isis here, the parliamentary army suffered a repulse in 1644. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £380.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1799. A free school is here for 20 boys, from four parishes; and there are charities £34.

KINGSTON-BLOUNT, a township in Aston-Rowant parish, Oxford; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Watlington. It contains the hamlet of Kingston-Stirt; and it has a post-office under Tetworth, and an Independent chapel. Real property, £1,756. Pop., 550.

KINGSTON-BY-LEWES, a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; near the Lewes and Brighton railway, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles SW of Lewes. Post-town, Lewes. Acres, 1,653. Real property, £1,305. Pop., 137. Houses, 27. Nearly all the property belongs to the Rev. John Goring. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Iford, in the diocese of Chichester. The church has a tower, with shingled spire; and contains a carved oak pulpit, and a brass of 1667.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, a parish in Steyning district, Sussex; on the South Coast railway, and at the mouth of Shoreham harbour, 1 mile E of Shoreham. It has a station on the railway, and a wharf on the harbour; and its post-town is Shoreham. Acres, 799. Real property, £2,168. Pop., 93. Houses, 16. The manor, with Kingston House, belongs to W. P. Goringe, Esq. Two corn warehouses, large malting houses, railway coke ovens, a ship-building yard, bonding warehouses, ponds and quays are here; and a large traffic goes on between the railway station and the harbour. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £280.* Patron, Lord Leonfield. The church is of the 13th century, but has been completely renovated.

KINGSTON-DEVERILL See DEVERILL-KINGSTON.

KINGSTONE, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW by W of Tram-Inn r. station, and 6 SW of Hereford. Post-town, Mailey, under Hereford. Acres, 1,991. Real property, £3,356. Pop., 460. Houses, 109. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is under hops. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Thruxton, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is Norman, was recently

restored, has a new tower, and contains several monuments. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £80.

KINGSTONE, a parish in Bridge district, Kent; on an affluent of the river Stour, 2½ miles S of Beaksbourne r. station, and 5 SE of Canterbury. Post-town, Canterbury. Acres, 1,525. Real property, £2,227. Pop., 273. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £500.* Patron, Sir J. W. E. Bridges, Bart. The church is good.

KINGSTONE, or KINSON, a village, a tything, and a chapelry in Great Canford parish, Dorset. The village stands on the river Stour, 1½ mile W of the boundary with Hants, and 3½ ESE of Wimborne r. station; is a considerable place; and has a post-office, of the name of Kinson, under Wimborne. The tything comprises 4,715 acres. Real property, £5,237. Pop. in 1851, 918; in 1861, 1,201. Houses, 260. The chapelry does not seem to have definite limits; and the living of it is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Great Canford, in the diocese of Salisbury.

KINGSTONE-WINSLOW, a hamlet in Ashbury parish, Berks; 8½ miles WSW of Wantage. Pop. 146.

KINGSTON-GATE, a place in Kingston-upon-Thames parish, Surrey; 1 mile N of Kingston.

KINGSTON-LACY, a manor in Wimborne-Minster parish, Dorset; 2 miles NW of Wimborne. It contains the hamlets of Abbotstreet, Badbury, Barford, Barnesley, Cowgrove, Pamphill, and Stone. Pop., 752. An urn, with Roman coins, was found at Pamphill in 1736. Kingston Hall is the seat of the Banks family; was built in 1663 by Sir Ralph Bankes, and restored by Barry; contains a rich collection of pictures, numerous other works of art, and the key and seal of Corfe Castle, so remarkably defended by Lady Bankes; and has, in its park, an Egyptian obelisk, brought hither from Philæ, and re-founded in 1827 by the Duke of Wellington.

KINGSTON-LISLE, a village and a chapelry in Sparsholt parish, Berks. The village stands near the Ridge-way, and near the Wilts and Berks canal, 2½ miles SW of Challow r. station, and 4½ W of Wantage; and has a post-office under Wantage. The chapelry contains also the hamlet of Fawler. Acres, 2,060. Real property, £3,186. Pop., 370. Houses, 73. The manor, with Kingston-Lisle House, belongs to E. M. Atkins, Esq. The Blowing-Stone, near the village, measures about 34 feet in breadth, 2 in width, and 3 in height; is pierced, on each side, with holes; and, on being hastily blown into at any of the holes, emits a sound which can be heard at a distance of 6 miles. It is a kind of red sandstone; and is traditionally said to have formerly been used for giving alarm on the approach of an enemy. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Sparsholt, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is old, has a small tower, and was restored in 1865.

KINGSTON-MARLOWOOD, a hamlet in Stinsford parish, Dorset; 1½ mile ENE of Dorchester. Kingston House here was formerly the seat of W. M. Pitt, Esq., and is now the seat of J. Fellowes, Esq.

KINGSTON-NEAR-LEWES. See KINGSTON-BY-LEWES.

KINGSTON (New). See KINGSTON-UPON-RAILWAY.

KINGSTON-PITNEY. See PITNEY.

KINGSTON-RUSSELL, a quondam parish, now a hamlet or extra-parochial liberty, in Dorchester district, Dorset; adjacent to Long Bredy, 8 miles W by N of Dorchester. Acres, 1,147. Pop., 63. Houses, 14. A Roman station is supposed to have been here. Kingston-Russell House stands in a sort of oasis, among furze-clad hills; was, for four centuries, the seat of the Russells, ancestors of the Duke of Bedford; and is now a farm-house. A church or chapel was formerly here, but has disappeared.

KINGSTON-SEYMOUR, a parish, with a village, in Bedminster district, Somerset; on the coast, adjacent to the Clevedon railway, 2½ miles W of Yatton r. station, and 3½ S by E of Clevedon. Post-town, Yatton, Somerset. Acres, 3,422; of which 780 are water. Real property, £7,174. Pop., 336. Houses, 55. The property

is much subdivided. The manor-house was built in the time of Edward IV., but has been restored and greatly modernized. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £305.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Mrs. Pigott. The church was thoroughly restored in 1865; and comprises nave, aisle, chancel, and porch, with tower and small spire. The churchyard contains a well-preserved ancient cross. There is a national school.

KINGSTON-STIRT. See KINGSTON-BLOUNT.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. See HULL.

KINGSTON-UPON-RAILWAY, or NEW KINGSTON, a new town in Kingston-upon-Thames parish, Surrey; on the Southwestern railway, around Surbiton station, and adjacent to the Thames, 1 mile S of Kingston. It consists largely of villas; it contains Surbiton church, a handsome structure of 1845, in the later English style, with tower and spire; and it includes also an iron building, erected as a chapel-of-ease. See KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES and SURBITON.

KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR, a village and a parish in the district of Shardlow and county of Nottingham. The village stands on the verge of the county, near the river Soar and the Midland railway, 1 mile NNE of Kegworth r. station, and 10 SW by W of Nottingham; and has a post-office, of the name of Kingston, under Derby. A crescent of cottages, in the Gothic style, was built by Lord Belper. The parish comprises 1,200 acres. Real property, £2,451. Pop., 197. Houses, 39. The property, with Kingston Hall, belongs to Lord Belper. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £80. Patron, Lord Belper. The church is very ancient; has been partly rebuilt; and consists of nave, with tower and spire. There is a national school.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Surrey. The town stands on the river Thames, at the terminus of a branch of the Twickenham railway, adjacent to Middlesex, opposite Bushy-Park and Hampton-Court, and near the Surbiton station of the Southwestern railway, 10 miles SW of Vauxhall Bridge and of Hyde-Park-Corner, and 12 from the London terminus of the Southwestern railway. A Roman station is generally believed to have been here; and many Roman antiquities have been found. An adjacent ford is the first point above London at which the Thames could be anciently crossed; and that may have been used by the Romans, either simply as a practicable crossing-place, or as the site of a bridge. The Saxons, at an early period, attached importance to the locality; called it Moreford and Cingestone; held a great council at it in 838; and crowned their kings at it from 900 to 993. A stone, still preserved in a yard of the court-house, is traditionally regarded as the coronation-seat. A defeat is said to have been suffered by the Danes in a great battle here, on some Shrove Tuesday, and is commemorated annually by a merry game of football. A fortalice seems to have been built at Kingston, soon after the Conquest, and was taken by Henry III., in his contest with De Montfort. The town was occupied by the Earl of Gloucester, in 1264; by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in 1553-4; and by alternately the royalists and the parliamentarians, in the civil war; and it was the scene of both the first action of that war in 1641-2, and the last one in 1648.

The town extends about a mile along the Thames; has recently undergone much improvement and extension; and may be said to include the new town of Kingston-upon-Railway, and the Middlesex suburb of Hampton-Wick. It commands pleasant walks along the river, and has very interesting environs, yet does not itself present many points of beauty. A wooden bridge, over the Thames, was built in 1224; and a beautiful five-arched stone bridge, in lieu of this, and at a cost of £40,000, was built in 1825-7. The town-hall, in the centre of the market-place, was built in 1840; is in the Italian style; occupies the site of a previous town-hall, of the time of Queen Anne; and has, below the balcony, a leaden figure of that queen, replaced from the previous building. The court-house, at the end of the market-place, is used

for the Lent assizes. The house of correction has been converted into barracks for the county militia. All Saints church is latter English; was originally cruciform; measures 145 feet by 98; lost its spire, by lightning-stroke, in 1445; includes central piers of ancient date, surmounted by a tower of 1703; has been much disfigured by tasteless renovations; still shows interesting features; and contains brasses of 1437 and 1488, an altar-tomb of Sir Anthony Benn of 1613, and a statue by Chantry of the Countess of Liverpool who died in 1821. A chapel on the S side of the church, destroyed about 1731, is said to have been the Saxon place of coronation; and is proved, by extant drawings, to have comprised early Norman portions. Christ-church, and the churches of Norbiton, Surbiton, Hook, Ham, and Robinhood-Gate, also are associated with the town, or within the parish; and there are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. An old monastic barn, 90 feet square, with a projecting entrance on each side, stood at Canbury, adjoining Norbiton; and belonged to the Canons of Merton priory. The free grammar school at Norbiton was founded by Queen Elizabeth; has an income of £97 from endowment; and had Burton, the editor of "Antonine," for a master, and Gibbon, the historian, for a pupil. A chapel was built on the site of the grammar school, in 1805, by Edward Lovekyn, a native of Kingston; was rebuilt, in 1867, by his kinsmen John Lovekyn; serves now as the school-room; measures 13 feet by 17; and has a fine E window. The Cambridge asylum, at Norbiton, was built in 1853, at a cost of £3,700; is a red brick edifice, in the Italian style; and has a chapel. The blue-coat school has £189 from endowment. Clearer's almshouses have £416; and other charities have £480. There are also national and infant schools, a public dispensary, and a workhouse. A new cemetery, at Norbiton, is spacious, and has two chapels.

The town has a post-office, under London SW, two railway stations with telegraph, two banking-offices, and seven chief inns; is a seat of Lent assizes, quarter-sessions, petty sessions, and county-courts, and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs are held on Whit-Thursdays and the two following days, on 2 and 3 Aug., and on 13, 14, and 15 Nov.; and that in Nov. is, next to Barnet, the largest fair in the S of England. The trade in corn, at the weekly market, is large; and there are malt houses, corn mills, flax mills, oil mills, breweries, and a distillery. The town was chartered by King John; sent members to parliament from 1311 to 1374; and is governed by a mayor, 3 aldermen, and 24 councillors. It is well supplied with water; and it has a new scheme of drainage, which was attempted to be resisted in 1865, as a nuisance to the Thames, but which was so modified in execution in 1866 as to be not likely to cause any further pollution of the river. Pop. in 1851, 6,279; in 1861, 9,790. Houses, 1,764.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Hook, New Malden, and Ham-with-Hatch; and it is ecclesiastically divided into seven parts. Acres, 4,765. Real property, £115,971; of which £670 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 12,144; in 1861, 17,792. Houses, 3,134. Mansions and villas are numerous. An old building in the old town, with heavy beams of Spanish chestnut, bears the name of King John's dairy, but is much later than his time. The Hogs mill or New mill river, after a run of about 6½ miles, goes through the town to the Thames, and works several mills in its course. The living of All Saints is a vicarage, and the livings of Christchurch, Norbiton-with-New Malden, Surbiton, Hook, Ham, and Robinhood-Gate are p. curacies, in the diocese of Winchester. Value of All Saints, £500; * of Norbiton, £200; * of Surbiton, £150; of Hook, £80; of Ham, £101; of the others, not reported. Patron of All Saints and of Robinhood-Gate, King's College, Cambridge; of Christchurch, W. H. Stone, Esq.; of Surbiton, Sir E. Antrobus and others; of Hook, The Bishop of Winchester; of All Saints, the Vicar of Kingston.

The sub-district contains also the parish of Malden, and comprises 6,037 acres. Pop., 13,112. Houses,

3,193.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Wimbledon, conterminous with Wimbledon parish; the sub-district of Esher, containing the parishes of Esher, East Moulsey, West Moulsey, Long Ditton, and Thames-Ditton; and the sub-district of Hampton, containing the parishes of Hampton and Teddington, electorally in Middlesex. Acres, 22,487. Poor-rates in 1863, £27,517. Pop. in 1851, 26,783; in 1861, 36,479. Houses, 6,551. Marriages in 1863, 237; births, 1,187,—of which 47 were illegitimate; deaths, 773,—of which 273 were at ages under 5 years, and 20 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,763; births, 9,280; deaths, 5,666. The places of worship, in 1851, were 13 of the Church of England, with 9,712 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,174 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 394 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 482 s.; 3 of Wesleyans, with 265 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 34 attendants; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 214 s. The schools were 25 public day-schools, with 2,830 scholars; 64 private day-schools, with 1,201 s.; 19 Sunday schools, with 1,999 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 81 s.—The hundred contains six parishes, and part of another; and is cut into two divisions, first and second. Acres, 6,655 and 3,618. Pop. in 1851, 15,773 and 2,421; in 1861, 22,967. Houses, 3,943.

KINGSTON (UPPER), a hamlet in Stinsford parish, Dorset; 1½ miles NE of Dorchester.

KINGSTON (UPPER), a hamlet in Long Bredy parish, Dorset; 7½ miles W of Dorchester.

KINGSTON-VALE. See ROBINHOOD-GATE.

KINGSTON-WINTERBORNE. See WINTERBORNE-KINGSTON.

KING-STREET, a hamlet in Hurst parish, Berks; 2 miles N of Wokingham. It has a post-office under Wokingham.

KINGSUTTON. See KINGS-SUTTON.

KINGS-WALDEN, a parish in Hitchin district, Herts; near the boundary with Beds, 4 miles SSW of Hitchin, and 4½ W by S of Stevenage r. station. Post-town, Whitwell, under Welwyn. Acres, 4,180. Real property, £6,621. Pop., 1,183. Houses, 236. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Earl Harold; passed to Peter de Valoines, the Nevilles, and others; and belongs now to Charles C. Hale, Esq. Kings-Walden Park is the residence of G. W. Baker, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £82. Patron, C. C. Hale, Esq. The church is ancient, good, and handsome; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are three schools, supported by Mr. Hale, and charities £11.

KINGSWEAR, a village and a parish in Totnes district, Devon. The village stands on the estuary of the Dart, opposite Dartmouth, at the terminus of the Dartmouth railway, 4 miles SW of Brixham; is supposed to be older than Dartmouth; has a post-office under Dartmouth and a railway station; and occupies the skirts of a steep hill, which affords fine shelter from northerly and easterly winds, and renders it a good residence for invalids. The parish comprises 107 acres of land and 45 of water. Real property, £362. Pop., 274. Houses, 69. Remains exist, on the hill's summit, of embankments or bastions which were formed during the siege of Dartmouth, and taken by General Fairfax; which were known at the time as Kingsworth Fort, but are now called Mount Ridley; and which command a fine view. The Beacon, the seat of A. H. Holdsworth, Esq., stands on an eminence, with extensive views; and a terrace, about 100 yards above it, bears the name of the Butts, and is believed to have been used, in old times, for the practice of archery. Kingswear Castle stood at the mouth of the Dart, for the defence of Dartmouth harbour; and is now a ruinous, shattered, and picturesque tower. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £87. Patron, the Crown. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1847; and it contains a piscina, and a very ancient font. Charities, £23.

KINGS-WEIR, a quondam extra-parochial place in Woolvercott parish, Oxfordshire; 2 miles N of Oxford.

KINGS-WESTON, a tything in Henbury parish, Gloucester; on the river Avon, at the boundary with Somerset, 3 miles NW of Bristol. Real property, £3,345. Pop., 216. Houses, 29. Kings-Weston House was the seat of Lord De Clifford; belongs now to the Miles family; is a three-story edifice, by Vanbrugh; and has a remarkably beautiful park, almost including Penpole hill, which commands a very fine view.

KINGSWINFORD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Stourbridge, and county of Stafford. The village stands 2 miles WNW of the boundary with Worcester, 2½ NW of Brierley-Hill r. station, and 3¼ N by W of Stourbridge; and has a post-office under Dudley. The parish contains also the town of Brierley-Hill and the hamlets of Wordsley, Bromley, Pensnett, Sheet-End, and Wall-Heath; and is cut ecclesiastically into the sections of Kingswinford, K.-St. Mary, Brierley-Hill, Brockmoor, Pensnett, and Quarry-Bank. Acres, 7,315. Real property, with Amblecoat hamlet in Old Swinford parish, £273,468; of which £66,786 are in mines, £123,936 in ironworks, £9,550 in canals, and £1,584 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 27,301; in 1861, 34,257. Houses, 6,489. The increase of pop. arose from the increased working of coal and ironstone mines, the erection of iron furnaces, the extension of the flint glass manufacture, the opening of the West Midland railway, and the operations of building societies. The manor belonged anciently to the Saxon kings, and belongs now to the Earl of Dudley. Holbeche House, the ancient seat of the Littletons, was the retreat of Catesby and other conspirators in the gunpowder plot. Prestwood House is now a chief residence. Ashwood heath, on the line of a Roman road, has remains of a Roman camp. Manufactures, in great variety and to a great extent, are carried on; and traffic is aided by numerous neighbouring ramifications of railway, and by the Stafford and Worcester canal. A market-hall, 90 feet long, 57 wide; and 15 high, in the Gothic style, was opened in 1861. The livings of Kingswinford and Brierley-Hill are rectories, and those of K.-St. Mary, Brockmoor, Pensnett, and Quarry-Bank are p. curacies, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value of K., £950; * of K.-St. Mary, £400. Patron of both, the Earl of Dudley. For the others, see **BRIERLEY-HILL**, &c. The present church of K. is modern, and stands at Wordsley; and the previous one, St. Mary's, is now the church of K.-St. Mary. There are numerous dissenting chapels, various public schools, and charities £21. The Stourbridge workhouse also is here; and, at the census of 1861, had 363 inmates.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet in Ludgershall parish, Bucks; 6 miles SE of Bicester. Acres, 150. Pop., 54. Houses, 10.

KINGSWOOD, a township in Delamere parish, Cheshire; in Delamere forest, 3¼ miles S of Frodsham. Acres, 100. Real property, £1,537. Pop., 160. Houses, 29. Much of the property belongs to the Crown.

KINGSWOOD, a village and a chapelry in Bitton parish, Gloucester. The village stands near the Bristol and Gloucester railway, between Stapleton and Mangotsfield stations, 3¼ miles NE by E of Bristol; and has a post-office under Bristol.—The chapelry was constituted in 1821. Pop., 4,699. Houses, 986. The property is much subdivided. The land was anciently a royal chase or forest, or literally a King's wood. Most of the inhabitants are employed in collieries and shoe-making; and some in market gardens. A great work of religious reformation was done here under the preaching of Wesley and Whitefield; and a classical school, for the sons of preachers, was established by Wesley. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £100.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a square structure, in the pointed style, with a tower 90 feet high; and has a handsome interior, and a stone pulpit. There are an Independent chapel, national schools, and the Bristol reformatory.

KINGSWOOD, a village and a parish in Dursley district, Gloucester. The village stands 1 mile NE of

Charfield r. station, and 1 SW of Wootton-under-Edge; carries on manufactures in woollen cloth; and has a post-office under Wootton-under-Edge. The parish comprises 2,350 acres. Real property, £6,443. Pop. in 1851, 1,227; in 1861, 1,061. Houses, 268. The decrease of pop. was caused by depression in the cloth manufacture. The property is divided. The land anciently formed part of an extensive forest, superintended by the constable of Bristol castle. The manor belongs now to R. H. Blagden Hale, Esq. A Cistercian priory, a cell to Tintern abbey, was founded here, in 1139, by William de Berkeley; was removed, for a time, to Rodmorden and Tutbury; was re-founded here in 1170; was given, by Queen Elizabeth, to the Thynnes; and remains of it still exist near the parish church. Woollen cloth factories are at Kingswood Mills and Nind Mills; and there is a brewery. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, 299.* Patrons, the Parishioners. The church comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; and contains monuments of the Berkeleys and others. There are an Independent chapel, a free school with £50 a-year, and charities £149.

KINGSWOOD, a township in Stottesden parish, Salop; 3¼ miles WNW of Bewdley. Pop., 97.

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet in Stogumber parish, Somerset; ¾ of a mile NE of Stogumber village.

KINGSWOOD, a liberty in Ewell parish, and a chapelry partly also in Banstead parish, Surrey. The liberty is a detached part of Ewell; lies 2¼ miles NW of Merstham r. station, and 3¼ N by W of Reigate; and has a post-office under Epsom. Acres, 1,811. Real property, £1,971. Pop., 273. Houses, 53. The chapelry was constituted in 1838. Pop., 838. Houses, 165. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £190.* Patron, Thomas Alcock, Esq. The church is recent, in lieu of an old one; was built by T. Alcock, Esq., at a cost of £6,000; and is in the decorated English style and cruciform, with central embattled tower and spire. There is a national school.

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet in Lapworth and Rowington parishes, Warwickshire; on the Birmingham and Warwick canal, the Birmingham and Stratford canal, and the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway, 5 miles NE by N of Henley-in-Arden. It has a station on the railway, and a Unitarian chapel. Real property, £1,027.

KINGSWOOD-FIELDS, a place in Shotwick parish, Cheshire; 5¼ miles NW of Chester.

KINGSWORTHY, a village and a parish in Winchester district, Hants. The village stands among finely-timbered slopes, on the N bank of the Itchen, about a mile from the Southwestern railway, and 2 miles NNE of Winchester; is remarkably pretty; and has a post-office under Winchester. The parish includes the tything of Abbotsworthy, and comprises 2,168 acres. Real property, £2,513. Pop., 359. Houses, 69. The property is divided chiefly among three. The manor, with Worthy Park, belongs to G. A. E. Wall, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £452.* Patron, Lord Northbrook. The church is early perpendicular, and was recently enlarged and beautified. The parsonage is a spacious edifice in the Tudor style; and was erected, at a cost of £10,000, by the late Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., as a residence for his son, the present Bishop of Durham. The schools were rebuilt in 1859; and they are handsome and commodious, and have a reading-room and lending-library attached.

KINGTHORPE, a township in Pickering parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the Whitby railway, 2 miles NE by E of Pickering. Acres, 2,760. Real property, £952. Pop., 54. Houses, 6. The manor belongs to Colonel Fothergill.

KINGTON, a tything in Thornbury parish, Gloucester; 1¼ mile W by N of Thornbury. Real property, £8,204. Pop. in 1841, 745; in 1861, 1,156. Houses, 248. The Thornbury workhouse is here, and, at the census of 1861, had 52 inmates.

KINGTON, a township in Leintwardine parish, Hereford; near the boundary with Salop, 6½ miles W of Ludlow. Pop., 234. Houses, 55.

KINGTON, a small town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Presteigne and county of Hereford. The town stands on the river Arrow, at the terminus of the Leominster and Kington railway, amid a zone of steep wooded hills, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles E of the boundary with Wales, and 13 W by S of Leominster; had a castle for defence of the borders against the Welsh; was visited by Charles II., immediately before the battle of Worcester; had a barn-theatre in which Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance on any stage; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; consists chiefly of four well-formed streets; presents a modern, clean, and respectable appearance; is much visited by strangers, for the sporting-waters and the picturesque scenery in its neighbourhood; and has a head post-office, a railway-station, two banking-offices, a chief inn, a market-house, a police station, a church, three dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, national schools, a workhouse, and charities about £100. The church stands on an eminence; is in the early English style; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with about 1,200 sittings; and includes an ancient side-chapel, surmounted by handsome tower and spire, and containing a fine alabaster tomb to the memory of Thomas Vaughan, Esq. The grammar school adjoins the church; was founded, in 1619, by Lady Hawkins; and has an endowed income of £225. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs are held on the Wednesday before 2 Feb., Easter-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, 2 Aug., 19 Sept., 11 Oct., and 25 Dec. Woollen-cloth manufacture was formerly prominent, but is extinct; glove-making also was important, but has much declined; and malting, tanning, nail-making, and iron-founding are now carried on.—The township contains the town; and is divided into New K. and Old K. Real property of New K., £7,827,—of which £314 are on the railway, and £125 in gas-works; of Old K., £1,435. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 1,939; in 1861, 2,178. Houses, 437.—The parish contains also the township of Both-Hergests, the t. of Lilwall, Pembers-Oak, and Chickward, and the t. of Barton, Bradnor, and Rushock. Acres, 8,313. Real property, £15,585. Pop., 3,076. Houses, 632. Bradnor Hill, immediately N of the town, is crowned by ancient remains, which have been regarded, by some antiquaries, as Druidical; by others, as a link in a chain of forts along a considerable extent of frontier; by others, as an ancient camp debatably British, Roman, or Saxon: The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Huntington, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £520.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 24,849. Pop., 6,296. Houses, 1,308.

KINGTON, a hundred in the south of Warwickshire; cut into the divisions of Kington, Warwick, Brailes, and Burton-Dasset; and containing, in its Kington division, Kineton or Kington parish, twelve other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 101,067. Pop. in 1851, 21,085; in 1861, 24,569. Houses, 5,503. See KINETON.

KINGTON, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; near the intersection of the Worcester and Fenny-Compton railway with the Evesham and Birmingham railway, 7 miles NE by N of Pershore. Post-town, Worcester. Acres, 1,000. Real property, £1,191. Pop., 172. Houses, 36. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £299. Patron, W. Laslett, Esq. The church is good.

KINGTON-LANGLEY, a tything and a chapelry in Kington-St. Michael parish, Wilts. The tything lies 1 mile NE of Kington-St. Michael village, and $\frac{2}{3}$ N of Chippenham r. station; and has a post-office under Chippenham. Acres, 1,642. Real property, £3,277. Pop., 330. Houses, 121. The chapelry is conterminous with the tything; and bears the alternative name of Langley-Fitzurse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Kington-St. Michael. The church was built in 1855. There is a national school.

KINGTON-MAGNA, a village and a parish in the

district of Wincanton and county of Dorset. The village stands near the river Cale, the London, Yeovil, and Exeter railway, and the boundary with Somerset, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Gillingham r. station, and $\frac{6}{7}$ W of Shaftesbury; and has a post-office under Bath. The parish extends across the Cale, to the boundary with Somerset; and includes the tything of Nyland. Acres, 1,891. Real property, with Buckhorn-Weston, £7,920. Rated property of K.-M. alone, £3,807. Pop. in 1851, 652; in 1861, 552. Houses, 112. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £532.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is ancient and was recently restored. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

KINGTON-MANSFIELD. See KINGTON-MANDERVILLE.

KINGTON (New and Old). See KINGTON, Hereford.

KINGTON-ST. MICHAEL,—formerly KINGTON-MONACHORUM,—a village, a tything, and a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts. The village stands near the Chippenham and Stroud railway, 3 miles NW by N of Chippenham; was once a market-town; and has still a fair on 6 Oct. The tything includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £3,745; of which £17 are in quarries. Pop., 530. Houses, 121. The parish contains also the tythings of Kington-Langley and Easton-Piercy; the former of which has a post-office under Chippenham. Acres, 4,136. Real property, £8,705. Pop. in 1851, 1,219; in 1861, 1,089. Houses, 245. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings; was given to Glastonbury abbey; and passed to the Snells and the Longs. A Benedictine nunnery, a cell to the abbey, was founded here before the time of Henry II.; and has left some remains at a farm. Aubrey, the antiquary, a native of Easton-Piercy, says that “forty or fifty nuns might be seen in a morning spinning with their wheels and bobbins.” Britton, the antiquary, was a native of the village: The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £450.* Patron, Earl Cowley. The church is chiefly early English, with Norman chancel-arch, and with a tower of 1726; was restored in 1857; and contains a memorial window to Aubrey and Britton, erected in 1857, two brasses, and some monuments to the Colemans, the Aubreys, and others. The p. curacy of Kington-Langley is a separate benefice. A school has £5 from endowment, almshouses £20, and other charities £3 10s.

KINGTON (West), a parish, with a village, in Chippenham district, Wilts; near Akeman street and the boundary with Gloucester, 3 miles NW by W of Chippenham r. station. Post-town, Marshfield, under Chippenham. Acres, 2,444. Real property, £4,115. Pop., 405. Houses, 79. The manor belongs to W. Codrington, Esq. Building stone is quarried. Vestiges exist of a Roman camp. The parish is a meet for the Beaufort hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £417.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is ancient, and has a tower. Bishop Latimer was rector.

KING-TOR, a rocky hill in Dartmoor, Devon; 5 miles E of Tavistock.

KINGWATER, a township in Lanercost parish, Cumberland; on a streamlet of its own name, a tributary of the Irthing, among the moors near the boundary with Northumberland, 8 miles NE of Brampton. Real property, £4,219. Pop., 391. Houses, 72. The property belongs chiefly to the Earl of Carlisle and John Ramshay, Esq.

KINGWESTON, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; 3 miles NE of Somerton, and $\frac{4}{5}$ SSW of West Pennard r. station. Post-town, Somerton, under Taunton. Acres, 1,166. Real property, £1,203; of which £12 are in quarries. Pop., 172. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Kingweston House, belongs to F. H. Dickinson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £156.* Patron, F. H. Dickinson, Esq. The

church was rebuilt in 1855; is in the early English style; and comprises nave, transept, and chancel, with porch and clock-spire. A school is supported by Mr. Dickinson.

KING WILLIAM'S SAND, a shoal in the Irish sea; 6 miles ENE of the northern extremity of the Isle of Man. It extends from NW to SE; is 8 miles long and about 1 mile broad; and has from 3 to 6 fathoms water. A small bank to the E of it has only 1½ fathom.

KINGWOOD-COMMON, a place in the SE of Oxfordshire; under the Chiltern hills, 4 miles W of Henley-upon-Thames.

KINKERSWELL. See **KINGSKERSWELL**.

KINLET, a parish in Cleobury-Mortimer district, Salop; 4 miles SW by W of Higley r. station, and 4½ NNE of Cleobury-Mortimer. It contains the hamlet of Earnwood; and its post-town is Bewdley. Acres, 6,692. Real property, £6,457. Pop., 424. Houses, 85. The property belonged formerly to the Bramptons, and belongs now to their descendant, W. L. Child, Esq., whose seat is Kinlet Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £380.* Patron, W. L. Child, Esq. The church is cruciform, in fair condition; and contains monuments of the Blounts, the Cornwalls, and the Childs of Kinlet.

KINLEY, a place in the W of Herefordshire; near the river Wye, 5 miles SW of Weobly.

KINMAEL HALL, the seat of Lord Dinorben, in the NW of Flint; 4½ miles W of St. Asaph. It was burnt in 1842, and was afterwards rebuilt in a splendid style.

KINMERE, a lake near Eglingham village, in Northumberland. It covers 5 acres, and abounds with pike.

KINNERSLEY, a township and a parish in Oswestry district, Salop. The township lies 3 miles ENE of the boundary with Wales, 4 S of Rednall r. station, and 6½ SE by S of Oswestry; and has a post-office under Oswestry. The parish contains also the townships of Dovaston, Edgerley, Kynaston, Lower Maesbrook, Upper Maesbrook, Osbaston, and Tyricoed. Acres, 5,891. Real property, £9,002. Pop. in 1851, 1,254; in 1861, 1,310. Houses, 277. The property is much subdivided. A castle stood anciently here; and was destroyed, in the time of Henry III., by Llewelyn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £114. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. Charities, £16.

KINNERSLEY, a village and a parish in Weobly district, Hereford. The village stands adjacent to the Hereford and Brecon railway, 4 miles SW by W of Weobly; and has a station on the railway. The parish contains also the township of Newchurch; and its post-town is Weobly, Herefordshire. Acres, 2,199. Real property, £2,641. Pop., 313. Houses, 64. The manor belongs to John Parkinson, Esq. Kinnersley Castle, an old building, surrounded by a thick wood, is a chief residence. A fortress of some importance was at the village, before the Norman Conquest; and the remains of it were converted into a dwelling-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £353.* Patron, Mrs. M. E. Clark. The church is of the 12th and 13th centuries, with a later tower; and contains several monuments. Schools were erected in 1861. Charities, £12.

KINNERSLEY, a parish in Wellington district, Salop; adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Newport canal, 4 miles NNE of Wellington r. station. It has a post-office, under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 1,789. Real property, £2,739. Pop., 203. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. There is an ancient British camp, called the Wall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £442.* Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is ancient and good.

KINNERSLEY, a hamlet in Severn-Stoke parish, Worcester; 1 mile SE of Severn-Stoke village.

KINNERTON, a township, conjoint with Salford and Badland, in Old Radnor parish, Radnorshire; 3½ miles NE of Radnor. Real property, £2,554. Pop., 193. Houses, 46. It forms a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Old Radnor, in the diocese of Hereford.

KINNERTON, a township, conjoint with Rittion, in Ventnor parish, Salop; 5½ miles WNW of Church-Stretton.

KINNERTON (HIGHER), a township in Doddleston parish, Flint; contiguous to Cheshire, 4 miles SW by W of Chester. It contains the hamlets of Kinnerton-Bridge, Kinnerton-Green, Waters-Green, and Babylon. Acres, 1,817. Real property, £2,674. Pop., 411. Houses, 87. Kinnerton Bridge Hall is a chief residence; and adjoins a streamlet which here divides England from Wales.

KINNERTON (LOWER), a township in Doddleston parish, Cheshire; contiguous to Higher Kinnerton, in Flint. Acres, 519. Real property, £871. Pop., 99. Houses, 17. There is a free school.

KINNISIDE, a township in St. Bees parish, Cumberland; on the river Ehen, 2 miles NW of Egremont. Acres, 11,950. Real property, £1,521. Pop., 245. Houses, 40. Lead mines are here.

KINOULTON, a village and a parish in Bingham district, Notts. The village stands on the Grantham canal, near the Fosse way, 6½ miles SSW of Bingham r. station, and 9 SE of Nottingham. The parish includes lands formerly called Newbold; and its post-town is Nottingham. Acres, 3,070. Real property, £4,211. Pop., 430. Houses, 96. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Neville family. There is a chalybeate spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was built in 1793; and is a neat brick structure, with a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

KINSHAM, a hamlet in Bredon parish, Worcester; 3 miles NE of Tewkesbury. Pop., 128.

KINSHAM (LOWER), a township in Presteigne parish, Hereford; on the river Lug, at the boundary with Wales, 2½ miles E of Presteigne. Acres, 341. Real property, with Upper Kinsham, £1,146. Pop., 44. Houses, 7.

KINSHAM (UPPER), a parish in the district of Presteigne, and county of Hereford; on the river Lug, contiguous to Lower Kinsham, 3½ miles E of Presteigne, and 4½ NNW of Pembridge r. station. Post-town, Presteigne, Radnorshire. Acres, 1,243. Real property, with Lower Kinsham, £1,146. Pop., 88. Houses, 15. Kinsham Court, a fine old mansion, now partly ruinous, was the seat of the Oxford and Mortimer families. Kinsham Dingle is a picturesque locality, much frequented by the curious. The living is a donative in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £15. Patron, the Earl of Oxford. The church is modern.

KINSLOW, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 5½ miles NE of Bridgnorth.

KINSMAN-GREEN, a place in the N of Herts; 3 miles SW of Hitchin.

KINSOM. See **KINGSTON**, Dorset, and **COWGROVE**.

KINSTON-PLACE, a hamlet in Barnsley township, Silkstone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Barnsley.

KINTBURY, or **KENTBURY**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Hungerford district, Berks. The village stands on the river Kennet, the Kennet and Avon canal, and the Great Western railway, 3½ miles ESE of Hungerford; was anciently called Kennetbury; had formerly a weekly market and two fairs; and has now a railway station with telegraph, and a post-office under Hungerford.—The parish includes the tythings of Holt and Barton, and comprises 7,645 acres. Real property, £13,383. Pop., 1,802. Houses, 387. The property is much subdivided. The manor of Kintbury-Amesbury was given, by Queen Elfrida, to the nuns of Amesbury; went, in 1542, to John Cheyne; passed to the Darrells and others; and, in 1832, gave the title of Baron Amesbury of Kintbury-Amesbury to C. Dundas, Esq. The manor of Kintbury-Holt belonged to Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester; was given by him to the nuns of Eaton; and belongs now to the Earl of Craven. The manors of Denford belonged formerly to the Longespies, Earls of Salisbury; and belong now to G. C. Cherry, Esq. Holt Lodge is the seat of General J. Butler; Hollymount, of

Job Buckeridge, Esq.; Forberry Grove, of E. J. Alderman, Esq.; Barton Court, of Rev. J. D. Dundas; Barrymore, of Capt. Read; Inglewood, of W. Dunn, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, of D. Taylor, Esq.; Wormstall, of C. Vickers, Esq.; and Elcot Park, of the Misses Shelley. Saxon coins were found in 1762. The making of bricks and whiting is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £800.* Patron, the Rev. J. W. D. Dundas. The church is ancient; has a tower; and contains monuments of the Darrells and others. The p. curacy of Denford is a separate benefice, constituted in 1833. A new church, for another separate charge, was built at Crossway in 1866; is in the decorated English style; and has, at the SW angle, an entrance-tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, national schools, and charities £20.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes electorally in Berks, two in Wilts, one in Hants, and one in Berks and Wilts. Acres, 23,733. Pop., 4,398. Houses, 941.

KINTBURY-EAGLE, a hundred in Berks; containing Kintbury parish, twelve other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 35,355. Pop. in 1851, 8,596; in 1861, 8,096. Houses, 1,664.

KINTON, a township in Great Ness parish, Salop; 8½ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 99.

KINVESTON, a township in Wolverhampton parish, Stafford; 2 miles SW of Penkridge. Acres, 233. Pop., 10. Houses, 2. James, the inventor of the fever powders, was a native.

KINVER. See KINFARE.

KINWALSEY, a hamlet in Hampton-in-Arden parish, Warwick; ¼ miles S of Coleshill. Pop., 14. Houses, 5.

KINWARDSTONE, a hundred in the E of Wilts; containing Great and Little Bedwin parishes, thirteen other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 60,124. Pop. in 1851, 11,849; in 1861, 12,310. Houses, 2,542.

KINWARTON, a parish in Alcester district, Warwick; on the river Alne, 1½ mile NE of Alcester r. station. Post-town, Alcester, under Bromsgrove. Acres, 430. Real property, £367. Pop., 64. Houses, 12. The property is divided among three. Kinwarton House is the residence of J. Brown, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the chapels of Weethley and Great Alne, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £490.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is good.

KIPLIN, a township in Catterick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, near its influx to the Swale, 3 miles E by S of Catterick. Acres, 993. Real property, £1,527. Pop., 114. Houses, 23. Kiplin Hall, a handsome edifice, is the seat of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

KIPLING-COTES, a railway station in E. R. Yorkshire; on the York, Market-Weighton, and Hull railway, 3¼ miles E of Market-Weighton.

KIPPAX, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, near the river Aire, 2½ miles NE by N of Methley r. station, and 6 NW of Pontefract; is supposed to have derived its name from a Sax on keep and a famous ash, jointly Keep-Ash, corrupted into Kippax; and has a post-office under Leeds, and fairs on 5 May and 5 Nov.—The township comprises 1,470 acres. Real property, £6,538; of which £1,371 are in mines, and £40 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,325; in 1861, 1,656. Houses, 368.—The parish contains also the township of Allerton-Bywater, and the t. of Great and Little Preston. Acres, 3,344. Real property, £11,809; of which £4,371 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 2,339; in 1861, 2,901. Houses, 367. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to Mrs. Medhurst. Kippax Park is the seat of T. D. Bland, Esq. Kippax Hall is used as a boarding-school. Coal is largely worked; and malting, lime-burning, and ship-building are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £323.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Norman; and consists of nave, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a boys' free school, and charities £28.—The sub-district contains also three

other parishes and part of another. Acres, 15,923. Pop., 3,546. Houses, 1,722.

KIRBY, a topographical name, contracted from Kirkby, and signifying "a church town."

KIRBY, a hamlet in Whatcote parish, Warwick; 4¼ miles NE of Shipton-on-Stour.

KIRBY, a seat in Kirk-Braddan parish, Isle of Man; near Braddan church, 2 miles NW of Douglas. It belonged formerly to General Sir J. Buchan, and belongs now to D. Drinkwater, Esq.

KIRBY, a division of Knightlow hundred, Warwick; containing Allesley parish, fourteen other parishes, and parts of four others. Acres, 59,348. Pop. in 1851, 28,182. Houses, 6,225.

KIRBY, Essex. See KIRBY-LE-SOKEN.

KIRBY-BEDON, a parish, with a village, in Henstead district, Norfolk; near the river Yare, 3 miles SE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Norwich. Acres, 1,365. Real property, £3,653. Pop., 277. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The manor and most of the land belong to R. Harvey, Esq. The Hall was an ancient mansion; and only the kitchens of it now remain. The parish comprises two ancient parishes, St. Andrew and St. Mary. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £250.* Patron, not reported. St. Andrew's church stands on an eminence; is a low square structure, with thatched roof; has a tower, of flint below, of wood above; and contains an ancient sculpture, and monuments of the Brookes. A fine marble monument of Charles Weston, Esq., and a recently erected mausoleum of the Harveys, are in the churchyard. St. Mary's church is now an ivy-clad ruin.

KIRBY-BELLARS, a parish, with a pleasant village, in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicestershire; on the river Wreak, and on the Syston and Peterborough railway, at Ashfordby r. station, 2½ miles WSW of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 2,590. Real property, £5,060. Pop., 243. Houses, 52. The manor belongs to the Rev. E. Manners. Kirby Park was a hunting seat of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.; and is now occupied by a farmer. A college, for a warden and twelve priests, was founded in the parish, by Roger Beller, in 1319; and was converted into an Augustinian priory, by Alice Beller, in 1359. Fossil bones of elephants and other animals were found in 1821. The parish is a meet for the Quorndon hounds. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £88. Patron, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. The church is handsome; and has a tower, with lofty spire.

KIRBY-CANE, a village and a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk. The village stands 1½ mile NNE of Ellingham r. station, 1¼ N of the river Waveney at the boundary with Suffolk, and 3 NE of Bungay; and has a post-office under Bungay. The parish comprises 1,475 acres. Real property, £2,962. Pop., 448. Houses, 92. Kirby Hall, a handsome mansion, with a fine view, and also most of the property, belong to Lord Berners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £425.* Patron, Lord Berners. The church is ancient but good; and has a round embattled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £81.

KIRBY (COLD), a parish in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire; under the Hambleton Hills, 5½ miles W by N of Helmsley, and 8 E by N of Thirsk r. station. Post-town, Thirsk. Real property, £950. Pop., 193. Houses, 28. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £63. Patron, the Hon. T. Duncombe. The church is good.

KIRBY-CROSS, a hamlet in Kirby-le-Soken parish, Essex; 2 miles WSW of Walton.

KIRBY-FRITH, an extra-parochial tract in Blaby district, Leicestershire; near the Leicester and Swannington railway, 3¼ miles W by N of Leicester. Acres, 231. Real property, £526. Pop., 24. Houses, 3.

KIRBY-GRINDALYTH, a township and a parish in the district of Malton and E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Wolds, 3¼ miles ENE of Wharham r. station, and 8 ESE of New Malton. Acres, 4,930. Real property, £5,199. Pop., 249. Houses, 36.—The parish

contains also the townships of Thirkleby and Duggleby; and its post-town is Sledmere, under York. Acres, 7,979. Real property, £8,852. Pop., 571. Houses, 96. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir T. Sykes, Bart. The church is ancient but good; has a tower and spire; and contains sedilia, a piscina, and an ancient font. There is a national school.

KIRBY HALL, a seat of the Earl of Winchelsea, in Northamptonshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Kingscliffe. It was built, in 1590-3, by Sir C. Hatton.

KIRBY-HALL, a township in Little Ouseburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Boroughbridge. Acres, 411. Pop., 62. Houses, 5. K.-H. Hall is the seat of H. S. Thompson, Esq. The township is a meet for the Craven barriers.

KIRBY-HILL, or KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR, a village, a township, and a parish, in the district of Ripon and N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, near the river Ure, 1 mile NNW of Boroughbridge r. station; and commands a view to York and Ripon cathedrals, and to sixteen churches.—The township comprises 790 acres. Real property, £2,461. Pop., 158. Houses, 35.—The parish contains also the township of Langthorpe. Post-town, Boroughbridge, under York. Acres, 1,956. Real property, with the rest of Humberton, £6,759. Pop., 462. Houses, 98. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £400.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a stone structure, with an embattled tower; and contains some fine Norman arches.

KIRBY-IN-CLEVELAND. See KIRBY-IN-CLEVELAND.

KIRBY-KENDAL. See KENDAL.

KIRBY-KNOWLE, a township and a parish in Thirsk district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies under the Hambleton hills, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Thirsk r. station. Acres, 1,556. Real property, £1,197. Pop., 116. Houses, 22.—The parish contains also the township of Balk, and that of Bagby-with-Islebeck; and includes two small detached portions. Post-town, Thirsk. Acres, 4,101. Real property, £5,233. Pop., 504. Houses, 100. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £404.* Patron, Lady Frankland Russell. The church is partly ancient, and was partly rebuilt in 1815. There is a chapel of ease at Bagby. Charities, £6.

KIRBY-LE-SOKEN, a village and a parish in Tending district, Essex. The village stands adjacent to the Colchester and Walton railway, 2 miles W by N of Walton steam-boat pier, and 12 by road SSW of Harwich; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Colchester.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Kirby-Cross, Sneating, and Upper-Street; and includes several islands and marshes on the N. Acres, 4,757. Real property, £5,880. Pop., 879. Houses, 182. The property is divided among a few. There is a wharf on a creek. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £240.* Patron, Three Trustees. The church was partly rebuilt in 1833, at a cost of £1,200; and it retains the original chancel and tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a parochial school, and charities £13.

KIRBY-MILLS, a hamlet in Kirby-Moorside parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Kirby-Moorside.

KIRBY-MISPERTON. See KIRBY-MISPERTON.

KIRBY-MONKS. See MONKS-KIRBY.

KIRBY-MUXLOE, a chapelry, with a village, in Glenfield parish, Leicestershire; on a branch of the river Soar, and on the Leicester and Swannington railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Leicester. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leicester. Acres, about 1,500. Real property, £3,868. Pop., 315. Houses, 69. The manor belongs to George Pochin, Esq. The Oaks is the seat of R. H. Hurst, Esq. Remains exist of a moated castle of the Hastingses, partly clad with ivy. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Glenfield, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is ancient, and has a low tower.

KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR. See KIRBY-HILL.

KIRBY-SIGSTON, a township and a parish in Northallerton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on Cod beck, 3 miles E by N of Northallerton r. station; and has a post-office under Northallerton. Acres, 1,216. Real property, £1,275. Pop., 110. Houses, 22. The parish contains also the township of Winton, and that of Sowerby-under-Cotcliff. Acres, 3,369. Real property, £3,566. Pop., 257. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value and patron, not reported.

KIRBY-UNDER-DALE, a village and a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near a rapid declivity of the Wolds, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Fangfoss r. station, and 7 N by W of Pocklington; and has a post-office under York. The parish contains also the hamlets of Garrowby, Uncley, Painsthorpe, and Hanging-Grinston. Acres, 5,049. Real property, £4,531. Pop., 333. Houses, 53. The manor, with most of the property, belongs to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart. Several hills diversify the surface; and one of them, flanking the plain of York, has an altitude of about 800 feet above sea-level. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £867.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was restored in 1823, and has a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

KIRBY (West), a village, a township, and a parish in Wirral district, Cheshire. The village stands on the estuary of the Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Hoylake r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Birkenhead; is a small bathing-place; and has a post-office under Birkenhead. The township comprises 440 acres of land and 2,870 of water. Real property, £1,755. Pop., 413. Houses, 84. The parish contains also the townships of Hoose, Great Meolse, Little Meolse, Grange, Newton-cum-Larton, Frankby, Caldby, and nearly all Greasby. Acres, 34,236; of which 23,840 are water. Real property, with the rest of Greasby, £10,146. Pop., 2,059. Houses, 394. A vast proportion of the area, designated water, is foreshore, lying between the ebb and the flood of tides. The property is much subdivided. The Hoylake railway, opened in 1866, traverses the N, and terminates there. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £500.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church is ancient; had, prior to 1780, nave, aisles, and chancel; was, in that year, badly altered; and, at a recent date, underwent interior renovations. The p. curacies of Hoylake and Frankby are separate benefices. There are a free grammar-school, with £56 a-year from endowment, and charities £66.

KIRBY-WISKE, a township and a parish in Thirsk district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Wiske, near its influx to the Swale, and near the Northeastern railway, 2 miles S of Otterington r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Thirsk; and has a post-office under Thirsk. Acres, 1,089. Real property, £1,995. Pop., 209. Houses, 49. The parish contains also the townships of Maunby, Newby-Wiske, and Newsham-with-Breckenbrough. Acres, 5,853. Real property, £9,136. Pop. in 1851, 1,079; in 1861, 866. Houses, 191. About half of the land is in pasture. Traces of a Roman camp are at K.-W. township. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £643.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is ancient; and has a fine Norman door, and a tower. Charities, £36. Roger Ascham, Dr. George Hickes, and Archbishop Palliser were natives.

KIRBY-WHARF. See KIRBY-WHARF.

KIRDFORD, a village and a parish in Petworth district, Sussex. The village stands on an affluent of the river Arun, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Petworth, and 5 W by N of Billingshurst r. station; and has a post-office under Petworth. The parish includes the chapelry of Plastow, and comprises 12,275 acres. Real property, £7,181. Pop. in 1851, 1,955; in 1861, 1,734. Houses, 342. The decrease of pop. was caused by the migration of young persons to towns. The property is subdivided. Shillinglee Park is the seat of Earl Winterton; Ildof, of John Napper, Esq.; and Ebernoe, of W. Peachey, Esq.;

Barkfold is occupied by Captain Barwell; and Sladeland, by J. Godman, Esq. Nearly one-third of the land is under wood. A limestone of peculiar character, known as Sussex or Petworth marble, has been largely quarried, and is believed to have been worked by the Romans and the Normans. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Plastow, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £500.* Patron, Lord Leonfield. The parish church is chiefly early English, and has a large tower. The church of Plastow was rebuilt in 1856. There are national schools and a workhouse; and, at the census of 1861, the latter had 34 inmates.

KIRK-ANDREAS. See ANDREAS.

KIRK-ANDREWS-MIDDLE-QUARTER, a township in Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk parish, Cumberland. Acres, 4,531; of which 306 are water. Real property, £4,388. Pop., 352. Houses, 63. See KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK.

KIRK-ANDREWS-MOAT-QUARTER, a township in Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk parish, Cumberland. Acres, 1,581. Real property, £1,541; of which £86 are in fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 199; in 1861, 376. Houses, 43. The increase of pop. was caused by temporary employment of railway labourers. See KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK.

KIRK-ANDREWS-NETHER-QUARTER, a township in Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk parish, Cumberland. Acres, 3,832. Real property, £4,573. Pop., 439. Houses, 73. See KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-EDEN, a village and a parish in Carlisle district, Cumberland. The village stands on the Roman wall and on the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 3½ miles WNW of Carlisle; and has a station on the railway. The churchyard here was probably the site of a mile-castle on the Roman wall; and a garden in the village contains a Roman altar, brought from Kirksteads, about a mile S. The vallum of the wall is slightly traceable in the neighbourhood. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hosket-Hill; and its post-town is Carlisle. Acres, 1,050. Real property, £1,542. Pop., 120. Houses, 23. The manor belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Beaumont, in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £249.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The churchyard is still in use; but the church has disappeared; and the church of Beaumont serves for the united parishes.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, a parish in Longtown district, Cumberland; averagely on the river Esk, adjacent to the North British railway, near the boundary with Scotland, 2½ miles N of Longtown r. station, but extending nearly 20 miles, continuously with Scotland, along Kershope burn and the rivers Liddel, Esk, and Sark, to the Solway frith. It is traversed, over the greater part of its length, by the Carlisle line of the North British railway, and the branch to Gretna; and is crossed, near the Solway frith, from the river Sark at Greta-r. station, by the Caledonian railway. It consists of the townships of K.-A.-Middle-Quarter, K.-A.-Moat-Quarter, and K.-A.-Nether-Quarter, and the chapelry of Nichol-Forest. Post-town, Longtown, under Carlisle. Acres, 17,246; of which 306 are water. Real property, £15,084. Pop. in 1851, 1,798; in 1861, 2,383. Houses, 324. The increase of pop. arose from temporary labour on the North British railway. The property of the three townships is chiefly in one estate; and that of Nichol-Forest is much subdivided. Part of the surface is moor and bog. The manor belongs to Sir F. U. Graham, Bart., of Netherby Hall. Solway Moss, in the S, was the scene of a defeat of the Scots in 1542; and Esk-Bridge was the scene of a disaster to the rebels in 1745. An ancient Border fortress, consisting of a large square three-story tower, formerly defended with an iron door, is near the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £854. Patron, Sir F. U. Graham, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1637. The p. curacy of Nichol-Forest is a separate benefice.

KIRK-ARBORY, a parish in the S of the Isle of Man; 3 miles NW by N of Castletown. It contains the vil-

lage of Colby; and its post-town is Castletown, Isle of Man. Pop. in 1851, 1,593; in 1861, 1,410. Houses, 270. A large proportion of the land is under tillage. Parville is the seat of the Quirk family. There are several barrows, several inscribed stones, and remains of a Druidical circle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £150.* Patron, the Crown. The church possesses little interest; but the churchyard contains, in an outcast way, an octagonal Norman font. Bishop Wilson personally served the church for a year, during a vacancy; and he built the parsonage. There is a village school.

KIRK-BALLAUGH. See BALLAUGH.

KIRK-BAMPTON. See BAMPTON-KIRK.

KIRK-BRADDAN, a parish in the Isle of Man; on the Dhoon river, 2½ miles NW of Douglas. It contains the village of Kewague, and part of the town of Douglas; and its post-town is Douglas, Isle of Man. Pop. in 1851, 2,664; in 1861, 2,794. Houses, 453. Pop., exclusive of the part of Douglas, 2,301. Houses, 396. A road from Douglas to Peel goes up Dhoon valley; and is overlooked, within the parish, by interesting scenery. Kirby, near the church, was formerly the seat of General Sir J. Buchan, and belongs now to D. Drinkwater, Esq. The Union cloth-mills are on the Dhoon, ¼ a mile above the church. The parish includes the five chapels of St. Matthew, St. George, St. Barnabas, St. Thomas, and St. Luke. The head living is a vicarage, and each of the chapels is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, of the vicarage, £175; of St. M., £85; of St. G., £245; of St. B., £240; of St. T., £200; of St. L., £70. Patron of the vicarage, of St. M., of St. G., and of St. T., the Bishop of Sodor and Man; of St. B., Trustees; of St. L., the Vicar of Kirk-Braddan. The parish church was rebuilt in 1773; succeeded an old one, in which a synod was held in 1291; retains a battlemented tower of intermediate date between that old church and itself; has tall narrow doors, and Norman window arches; and forms a striking object. The church-yard contains a monumental obelisk to Lieut. Col. Lord Henry Murray; a monument to Patrick Thompson, a Puritan minister who died in 1673; three Runic crosses, and four other ancient sculptured stones. Remains of an extensive Druidical temple, comprising large stones, mounds, and irregular excavations, were discovered adjacent to the churchyard in 1860. Some remains of ancient kirks or kials are near Castletown Hill.

KIRK-BRAMWITH. See BRAMWITH (KIRK).

KIRKBRIDE, a parish in Wigton district, Cumberland; at the influx of the Wampool river to Morecambe bay, and on the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 5½ miles NNW of Wigton. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Wigton. Acres, 1,654; of which 50 are water. Real property, £1,929. Pop., 311. Houses, 66. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £230.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is good.

KIRK-BRIDE, a parish, with a village, in the N of the Isle of Man; 5 miles N by W of Ramsey. It has a post-office under Ramsey, and fairs on 12 April and 6 May. Pop. in 1851, 1,053; in 1861, 919. Houses, 183. Break o' Day Hill, on the coast, has an altitude of 298 feet; Ballacash Hill, 1½ mile inland, 323 feet; and Point of Ayre, at the N extremity, 106 feet. A wooded hollow lies round the church, at the NE skirt of Ballacash Hill; and a low flat tract extends thence to the Point of Ayre. The heights command fine views of the Scottish coast, the Lake Mountains, and the mountains of North Wales. Large boulders, many of them several tons in weight, lie on the coast, and seem to have been used as a quarry for the building of churches and other edifices. A stone circle, called Cronk-ny-Vowlan, with an internal tumulus, is on an eminence on Shella. A lighthouse is on the Point of Ayre, and shows a revolving light each two minutes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £300. Patron, the Crown. The church is decorated English, much altered; and has, over the chancel door, a rude sculpture of Adam and Eve in paradise. There is a

village school. Moore, the reviser of the Maux Bible, was rector.

KIRK-BRIDE, Cockermouth, Cumberland. See **BRIDEKIRK**.

KIRKBURN, a village, a township, and a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, in the vale of a brook, at the foot of the Wolds, 2 miles S of Garton r. station, and 4 SW by W of Great Driffield; and has a post-office under Driffield. The township contains also the hamlet of Battleburn, and bears the name of Kirkburn-with-Battleburn. Acres, 1,369. Real property, £1,582. Pop., 158. Houses, 31.—The parish contains also the townships of Southburn, Eastburn, and Jibthorpe. Acres, 6,002. Real property, £7,651. Pop., 581. Houses, 107. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir T. Sykes, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rev. R. Allen. The church is Norman; has a W tower; was restored in 1856; and contains a carved screen, and a very ancient font. There are three Wesleyan chapels, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and national schools. A school-house, for 130 children, was erected in 1861; and is in the Tudor style, with bell-turret.

KIRKBURTON, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Huddersfield district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2 miles N of Shepley r. station, and 5 SE of Huddersfield, and has a post-office,† under Huddersfield; and cattle-fairs on the last Monday of April and Oct.—The township contains also the village of High-Burton, and the hamlets of Dogley-Lane, Green-Grove, Spring-Grove, Linfit-Lane, and Paddock. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £7,476; of which £89 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 3,560; in 1861, 3,664. Houses, 748. Much of the land belongs to the Earl of Dartmouth. The woollen and fancy manufactures are largely carried on.—The parish contains also the townships of Shelley, Shepley, Thurstonland, Fulstone, Hepworth, Cartworth, Wooddale, and part of Half-Cumberworth. Acres, 15,990. Real property, with the rest of Half-Cumberworth, £50,101; of which £2,006 are in mines, £568 in iron-works, and £104 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 20,371; in 1861, 20,526. Houses, 4,071. The property, in most parts, is much subdivided. The manor of Shepley belongs to Sir Joseph Radcliffe; that of Thurstonland, to C. H. Bill, Esq.; and that of Hepworth, to S. W. L. Fox, Esq. The mines are in seven of the townships, but most largely in Thurstonland and Hepworth; the iron-works are in Hepworth; and woollen mills are in Shelley, Shepley, and Hepworth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £320.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is of the 13th century; and has a fine chancel, and a tower. The p. curacies of Shepley, Thurstonland, Newmill, Hepworth, and Holmfirth, are separate benefices. There are Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, national schools, a mechanics' institute, and several charities in Kirkburton township; and five churches, eight Dissenting chapels, a number of public schools, and some charities, in the other townships.—The sub-district excludes Fulstone, Hepworth, Cartworth, and Wooddale townships, but includes a township of High Hoyland and Silkstone parishes. Acres, 7,160. Pop., 12,501. Houses, 2,492.

KIRKBY, a topographical name signifying a "church town."

KIRKBY, Warwick, &c. See **KIRBY**.

KIRKBY, a township-chapelry in Walton-on-the-Hill parish, Lancashire; on the Liverpool and Bury railway, 7½ miles NNE of Liverpool. It has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Prescott. Acres, 3,920. Real property, £7,421. Pop., 1,415. Houses, 245. The manor, with most of the land, belongs to the Earl of Sefton; and has belonged to his family since the time of William II. An extensive tract, called Kirkby Moss, lies in the E, and extends beyond the chapelry toward Windle. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £250.* Patron, the Earl of Sefton. The church was rebuilt in 1766, and

contains a Norman font. There are a national school, and charities £13.

KIRKBY, a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands on a branch of the river Ancholme, 2½ miles W by S of Uselby r. station, and 3¼ NW of Market-Rasen. The parish contains also the village of Osgodby, which has a postal letter-box under Market-Rasen; and it bears the name of Kirkby-cum-Osgodby. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £2,211. Pop., 477. Houses, 108. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to George Hewit, Esq. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Owersby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is Norman, in good condition, and has a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, and a national school.

KIRKBY, Ulverstone, Lancashire. See **KIRKBY-IRELETH**.

KIRKBY, Notts. See **KIRKBY-FOLLY** and **KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD**.

KIRKBY (EAST), a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands near a drain navigable to Boston, 5½ miles SW by W of Spilsby, and 6¼ NW of Eastville r. station; and is a pleasant place. The parish comprises 1,670 acres. Post-town, Spilsby. Real property, £3,206. Pop., 432. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the representatives of the late R. Maidens, Esq. The acreage includes an allotment in the West Fen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £180.* Patron, J. B. Stanhope, Esq. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains an oak rood screen, a piscina, and a finely carved ancient font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school with £70 a-year. Bishop Goodrich, the chancellor of Edward VI., was a native.

KIRKBY-FIRTH. See **KIRBY-FRITH**.

KIRKBY-FLEETHAM, a parish in Bedale district, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Swale, 3¼ miles N of Leeming-Lane r. station, and 4¼ N by E of Bedale. It contains the hamlets of Great Fencote, and Little Fencote or South Fencote; and has a post-office under Bedale. Acres, 2,974. Real property, £5,442. Pop., 606. Houses, 139. The property is subdivided. Fleetham Hall and much of the land belong to H. E. Waller, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Fencotes, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is Norman and early English; has a massive well-proportioned tower; and contains some fine monuments. There are remains of an ancient edifice, supposed to have been of a religious order, surrounded by a moat. There are also remnants of the ancient village of Kirkby. The vicarage was, in the beginning of the present century, transferred to Fleetham, nearly a mile distant.

KIRKBY-FOLLY, a village in Kirkby-in-Ashfield parish, Notts; adjacent to the Nottingham and Mansfield railway, 4¼ miles SW by S of Mansfield. It has a station, of the name of Kirkby, on the railway. Pop., about 500.

KIRKBY-GREEN, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 7 miles WSW of Kirkstead r. station, and 8 N by E of Sleaford. Post-town, Scopwick, under Sleaford. Acres, 437. Real property, £1,764. Pop., 175. Houses, 27. The manor belongs to H. Chaplin, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £180. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1848. There is a United Free Methodist chapel.

KIRKBY-HALL. See **KIRBY-HALL**.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD, a village and a parish in Basford district, Notts. The village stands 1 mile W of Kirkby r. station, 1½ E of the boundary with Derbyshire, and 5 SW of Mansfield; is a large place; and has a post-office, of the name of Kirkby, under Mansfield. The parish includes also the village of Kirkby-Folly and the hamlet of Kirkby-Woodhouse; and contains the sources of the rivers Maun, Leen, and Erewash, and the

junction of the Erewash Valley railway with the Nottingham and Mansfield railway. Acres, 5,590. Real property, £11,835; of which £5,654 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 2,363; in 1861, 2,386. Houses, 577. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal-mining. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Portland. Kirkby Old Hall, Langton Hall, and Hardwick are chief residences. Frame-work knitting is largely carried on. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Kirkby-Woodhouse, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £730.* Patron, the Duke of Portland. The parish church is partly Norman, and was recently restored. The church of Kirkby-Woodhouse was built in 1861. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a large parochial school.

KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a township and a parish in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies under Wainstone hill, near the North Yorks and Cleveland railway, 2 miles SSE of Stokesley. Real property, £2,643; of which £17 are in mines, and £17 in quarries. Pop., 227. Houses, 50.—The parish contains also the township of Broughton, and comprises 4,716 acres. Post-town, Stokesley, under Northallerton. Real property, 7,066. Pop. in 1851, 723; in 1861, 804. Houses, 179. The manor belongs to James Emmerson, Esq. The living is twofold, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage in charge, in the diocese of York. Value of the rectory, £359; of the vicarage, not reported. Patron of the rectory, the Archbishop of York; of the vicarage, the Rector. The church was rebuilt in 1815, on the site of a small ancient cruciform structure; and has a tower. There is a free grammar school, with £60 a-year from endowment.

KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, a parish chiefly in Settle district, but partly also in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, 3½ miles NNW of Bell-Busk r. station, and 5 ESE of Settle. It contains the townships of Otterburn, Airtoun, Scothtop, Calton, Kirkby-Malham, Hanlith, Malham-Moor, and Malham,—the last of which has a post-office under Leeds. Acres, 22,040. Real property, £15,230. Pop., 882. Houses, 175. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to W. Morrison, Esq. The area includes much picturesque scenery; and contains Malham-Cove, Goredale-Scar, and other objects attractive to tourists. A number of the inhabitants are employed in cotton mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £148. Patron, W. Morrison, Esq. The church is of the time of Henry VII., large and handsome; and contains, on most of its columns, tabernacle-niches which once were occupied by statues. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a grammar school with £21 a-year from endowment, and charities £34.

KIRKBY-IRELETH, a township and a parish in Ulverston district, Lancashire. The township lies on the Duddon estuary, and on the Furness railway, 4½ miles NW of Ulverston; has a station, of the name of Kirkby, on the railway; is divided, for local purposes, into the sections of Middle Quarter, Low Quarter, Heathwaite, and Woodlands; and contains the hamlets of Becksides, Chapel, Cross-Beck, Gill-Beck, Beanthwaite, Sandside, Soutergate, and Grisebeck,—the last of which has a post-office under Ulverston. Acres, 9,010. Real property, £11,844; of which £5,600 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,748; in 1861, 1,666. Houses, 332. The manor, with most of the land, belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. Kirkby-Hall was long the seat of the Kirkby family; contains some curious ancient decorations; and is now a farm-house. Quarries of excellent dark blue roofing slate are on Kirkby-Moor, in Middle-Quarter; extend in a series along a hill; give constant employment to about 350 men; and send their produce to all parts of the kingdom. A large proportion of the township is moor and mountain. Many families are engaged in cockle-fishing in the Duddon.—The parish contains also the township of West Broughton, and that of Dunnerdale-with-Seathwaite. Acres, 25,740. Real property, £20,729. Pop. in 1851, 3,366; in 1861, 3,138. Houses, 628. The property, except in K.-I. township, is much

subdivided. The manor of West Broughton belonged, for several centuries till 1487, to the Broughton family; and that of Seathwaite belongs to J. J. Rawlinson, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £140. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church stands at Becksides; is ancient, but good; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains ancient monuments of the Kirkby family. The p. curacies of Woodlands, Broughton-in-Furness, and Seathwaite are separate benefices. There are two parochial schools, and charities £38.

KIRKBY-IRELETH, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire. See **IRELETH**.

KIRKBY-KENDAL. See **KENDAL**.

KIRKBY-LE-THORPE, or **KIRKBY-LAYTHORPE**, a parish in Sheaford district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Grantham and Boston railway, 2 miles E of Sheaford. Post-town, Sheaford. Acres, 1,570. Real property, £3,758. Pop., 203. Houses, 48. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Bristol. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Asgarby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £540.* Patron, the Marquis of Bristol. The church is ancient, with Norman arches and a low tower; and was repaired in 1855. There is a national school.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE a town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Kendal district, Westmoreland. The town stands on the river Lune, and on the Ingletton branch of the Northwestern railway, near the boundary with Lancashire, 11 miles SE by S of Kendal; seems to have risen around a very ancient church,—the earliest in the valley of the Lune; took thence its name, which signifies the "Church Town of Lunsdale;" comprises a spacious market-place, a main street, and a number of subordinate streets; consists chiefly of polished freestone houses, roofed with blue slate; commands, from some points, a brilliant view along the valley, past Casterton Fells, up to Ingleborough; is a seat of petty-sessions and county-courts, and a polling-place; and has a post-office, ‡ under Burton, Westmoreland, a railway station, a banking-office, a principal inn, an old house noticed as an inn by "Drunken Barnaby," an ancient market-cross, a market-house, a bridge, a church, three dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, a mechanics' institute, an agricultural society, and charities £219. The bridge is older than the time of Edward I.; has three ribbed arches; rises about 60 feet above the river's bed; and was attributed, in old legend, to the devil. The church stands on an eminence, 120 feet above the river; includes richly Norman parts; measures 120 feet in length, and 100 feet in width; has a W tower, 60 feet high; is interiorly disposed in four aisles; was stripped, about the beginning of the present century, of clerestory, battlements, pinnacles, and many interior decorations; and was being thoroughly restored in 1866. The free grammar school was founded in 1591; and has £50 a-year from endowment, four exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, and six to Christ's College, Cambridge. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday, 5 Oct., and 21 Dec.—The township comprises 3,098 acres. Real property, £8,483. Pop., 1,727. Houses, 333.—The parish contains also the townships of Mansergh, Lupton, Hutton-Roof, Casterton, Barbon, Middleton, Killington, and Firbank. Acres, 35,569. Real property, £30,156; of which £347 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 4,134; in 1861, 4,365. Houses, 740. The increase of pop. was considerably due to temporary work in the forming of the Ingletton railway. The property, in many parts, is much subdivided. The manor belonged to St. Mary's abbey, York; passed to the Lowthers; and belongs now to their descendant, the Earl of Lonsdale. The parochial surface is very diversified and contains much fine scenery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £250.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The p. curacies of Barbon, Casterton, Firbank, Hutton-Roof, Killington, Mansergh, and Middleton, are separate benefices.—The sub-district excludes the Firbank township of K.-L., but includes four townships of Burton-in-Kendal, one of

Beetham, and one of Heversham. Acres, 44,255. Pop., 5,734. Houses, 1,185.

KIRKBY-MALHAM, a township and a sub-district in, Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale parish and Settle district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Aire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Bell-Busk r. station, and 5 ESE of Settle. Acres, 1,590. Real property, £951. Pop., 123. Houses, 36.—The sub-district excludes the Caltou township of Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale parish, but otherwise is coterminous with that parish. Acres, 20,310. Pop., 826. Houses, 163.

KIRKBY-MALLORY, a village and a township in Market-Bosworth district, and a parish partly also in Hinckley district, Leicester. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Desford r. station, and 4 SE of Market-Bosworth; and formerly had a market and a fair. The township comprises 2,190 acres. Real property, £3,868. Pop., 216. Houses, 62. The parish contains also the chapelry of Earl-Shilton, which has a post-office under Hinckley. Acres, of the parish, 3,110. Real property, £11,339. Pop., 2,392. Houses, 532. The manor belonged anciently to the Mallorys; was held, for a time, by Leicester abbey, and passed through various hands, to the Noels; and it had anciently a castle. Kirkby Hall, a handsome mansion in a fine park, is the seat of the Baroness de Clifford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £410.* Patron, Earl Lovelace. The church has a tower, and contains monuments of the Noels. There are a free school, and charities £45. See **EARL-SHILTON**.

KIRKBY-MALZEARD, a village, a township, and a sub-district, in Ripon district, and a parish partly also in Pateley-Bridge district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 6 miles WNW of Ripon r. station, and has a post-office, under Ripon.—The township comprises 3,421 acres. Real property, £3,301. Pop., 730. Houses, 184.—The sub-district contains also the townships of Laverton, Grewelthorpe, and Azerley in K.-M. parish, and five townships of Ripon parish. Acres, 24,600. Pop., 3,269. Houses, 757. The parish, in addition to its four townships already named, contains the townships of Fountains-Earth, Down-Stonebeck, Upper Stonebeck, and Hartwith-with-Winsley in Pateley-Bridge district. Acres, 57,040. Real property, £30,604; of which £150 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 4,956; in 1861, 4,680. Houses, 1,007. The property, in many parts, is much subdivided. Mowbray Lodge, Azerley Hall, and Galphay Cottage are chief residences. A castle of the Mowbrays was in K.-M. township. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Masham, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £440.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is old; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains an ancient font. The p. curacies of Grewelthorpe, Mickley, Dallaghill, Ramskill, Middlemoor, and Hartwith, are separate benefices. A mechanics' institute, an endowed school, and charities £150 are in K.-M. township; and five churches, four dissenting chapels, several public schools and some charities are in the other townships.

KIRKBY-MISPERTON, a township in Pickering district, and a parish partly also in Malton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Pickering town and r. station. Acres, 1,739. Real property, £3,034. Pop., 215. Houses, 41.—The parish contains also the towns of Barugh-Ambo, Ryton, Little Habton, and Great Habton; the last of which has a post-office under York. Acres, 7,544. Real property, £9,927. Pop., 1,002. Houses, 191. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to R. Tindall, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £960.* Patron, Lord Feversham. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. There are two chapels of ease, four Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £25.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, a small town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Dove, in Farnedale, 6 miles ENE of Helmsley and $\frac{7}{4}$ WNW of Pickering r. station; is almost surrounded by steep hills, in

the centre of a large agricultural tract; is irregularly built, but pleasant; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a post-office under York, a banking-office, three chief inns, a new building called the Tol-booth, a church, four dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, an agricultural society, a workhouse, and charities £27. The church is ancient, chiefly decorated English; comprises nave, aisle, and chancel, with massive circular S porch; has a W tower, of 1803, battlemented and pinnacled; and contains a fine brass of Lady Brooke and her eleven children. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; fairs are held on Whit-Wednesday, 18 Sept., and the Wednesday after 5 Nov.; and malting, brewing, rope-making, agricultural implement-making, Windsor chair-making, iron and brass founding, and brick and tile-making, are carried on. A Cistercian nunnery stood about a mile from the town; was founded, in the time of Henry I., by Robert de Stuteville; went, at the dissolution, to the Earl of Westmoreland; fell, in the time of Elizabeth, to the Crown; was given, by James I., to the first Duke of Buckingham; and was sold by the second Duke, the noted George Villiers, to an ancestor of Sir Charles Duncombe, the present owner of the manor. Duke Villiers, after a ruinous course of extravagance and dissipation, died in a house still standing in the market-place, next door to the King's Head inn; and the poet Pope, in correctly designating that house as an inn, and otherwise indulging in poetic exaggeration, describes the death in the following well-known lines:—

"In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster and the walls of dung,
On once a dock bed, but repaired with straw,
With tape-died curtains, never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies—alas! how changed from him,
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
Gallant and gay in Cliveden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love;
Or just as gay at council, in a ring
Of mimic statesmen, and their merry king.
No wit to flatter left of all his store!
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends."

The township comprises 4,136 acres. Real property, £6,938. Pop., 1,851. Houses, 411.—The parish contains also the townships of Fadmore, Gillamoor, Farnedale-Low-Quarter, and Farnedale-High-Quarter. Acres, 21,681. Real property, £12,350; of which £60 are in mines. Pop., 2,659. Houses, 574. The property is not much divided. Coal is worked, and limestone and freestone are quarried. Remains of an ancient castle are in the centre of the Manor vale; and large quantities of fossil bones have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelries of Gillamoor and Cockan, in the diocese of York. Value, £417.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes and parts of five others; and is a poor-law union. Acres, 53,631. Poor-rates in 1863, £1,674. Pop. in 1851, 5,623; in 1861, 5,739. Houses, 1,196. The workhouse, at the census of 1861, had 40 inmates.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-HILL, a township in Kirkby-Ravenworth parish, N. R. Yorkshire. Acres, 1,164. Real property, £416. Pop., 88. Houses, 16. See **KIRKBY-RAVENWORTH**.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-MOOR. See **KIRKBY-HILL**.

KIRKBY-OVERBLOW, a village and a township in Knaresborough district, and a parish partly also in Otley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence near the river Wharfe, 2 miles SE of Pannal r. station, and 4 SSE of Harrogate; commands a fine view over an extensive plain; and has a post-office under Tadcaster.—The township comprises 1,409 acres. Real property, £3,103. Pop., 230. Houses, 65.—The parish contains also the townships of Rigton, Sickinghall, Kearby-with-Netherby, and Stainburn. Acres, 10,704. Real property, £13,487. Pop., 1,569. Houses, 323. The manor of K.-O. belongs to Henry R. J. Scott, Esq.;

and that of Rigton, to the Earl of Harewood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £944.* Patron, Lord Leonfield. The church is ancient, of various dates and styles; was repaired in 1781; has a tower; and was formerly collegiate. The p. curacy of Stainburn is a separate benefice. There are Wesleyan chapels in K.-O., Sicklinghall, Rigton, and Stainburn, a Roman Catholic church and monastery in Sicklinghall, a large school in the Gothic style in Rigton, parochial schools in K.-O., Sicklinghall, and Stainburn, and charities £28. The school-rooms in Rigton and Sicklinghall are used as chapels of ease.

KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, a parish in Richmond district, N. R. Yorkshire; on Gillingbeck, 5 miles NW by N of Richmond. It contains Ravensworth township, which has a post-office under Richmond, Yorkshire; contains also the townships of Kirkby-on-the-Hill, Wash-ton, New Forest, Gayles, Dalton, and part of Newsham. Acres, with the rest of Newsham, 15,911. Real property, with the rest of N., £15,085. Pop., with only the part of N., in 1851, 1,406; in 1861, 1,248. Houses, 275. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to C. Cradock, Esq. Ruins of an ancient castle, once the seat of the Fitz-Hughs, are in Ravensworth. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £160.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is of the close of the 14th century; superseded a previous church of Saxon date; has lost one of its aisles; and contains an ancient font, and monuments to Gerardus de Hornby and Dr. Dakyn. An hospital for 24 aged persons, and a grammar-school for K.-R. and neighbouring places, were founded by Dr. Dakyn in 1556, and have an endowed income of £1,234.

KIRKBY (South), a village, a township, and a parish in Hemsworth district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 6 miles ENE of Cudworth r. station, and 8 S of Pontefract; is an ancient place; and has a post-office under Pontefract.—The township comprises 1,750 acres. Real property, £4,540; of which £162 are in quarries. Pop., 482. Houses, 117.—The parish contains also the townships of Skelbrooke, Hamphall-Stubbs, North Elmsall, and South Elmsall. Acres, 7,248. Real property, £11,465. Pop. in 1851, 1,420; in 1861, 1,234. Houses, 301. The manor of South Kirkby belongs to the Rev. John Allott; that of Skelbrooke, to the Neville family; that of Elmsall to Col. Cholmley. Hague Hall, the Grove, Stubbs Hall, and Elmsall Lodge are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. George Allott. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower; and contains monuments of the Wentworths and the Allotts. There are two Wesleyan chapels, and charities £41.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a small town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in East Ward district, Westmoreland. The town stands on the river Eden, and on the South Durham and Lancashire railway, at the junction of the Eden Valley railway, under Ash Fell, 9½ miles SE by S of Appleby; consists chiefly of one long well-built street; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a post-office under Penrith, a railway station, two banking-offices, a market-house, a police station, a temperance hall, a church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a grammar school, a girls' and infant school, a literary institute, a workhouse, a cemetery, and charities £222. The church is large and ancient; includes Saxon or Norman portions; was recently rebuilt, to the extent of the chancel, and of two chantries; has a lofty tower; and contains monuments of the Musgraves, the Whartons, the Daltons, and others. The Independent chapel was built in 1865. The grammar school was founded in the time of Elizabeth; and has an endowed income of nearly £70, and two small exhibitions at Cambridge or Oxford. The workhouse is that of East Ward district; and, at the census of 1861, had 65 inmates. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Tuesday, and 29 Oct. Trade has much increased since the opening of the railway in 1861. Burn, the author

of the "Justice of Peace," was a native of Winton in this parish.—The township comprises 3,552 acres. Real property, £3,122. Pop. in 1851, 1,339; in 1861, 1,715. Houses, 340.—The parish contains also the townships of Kaber, Winton, Hartley, Nateby, Wharton, Mallerstang, Smardale, Waitby, and Souby. Acres, 27,921. Real property, with Brough-Sowerby and Crosby-Garrett townships, £20,029. Pop. in 1851, 2,753; in 1861, 3,531. The increase of pop. arose chiefly from temporary work in the forming of the railway. There are three manors; and they belong to Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., Sir George Musgrave, Bart., and the Earl of Lonsdale. The land about the town is rich and well cultivated; but the parish includes much moor and mountain, intersected by glens and dales, and extending to the backbone of England. Game abounds; and coal, limestone, and copper ore occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £513.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The p. curacies of Mallerstang and Souby are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes. Acres, 70,762. Pop., 6,563. Houses, 1,264.

KIRKBY-THORE, a village, a township, and a parish, in East Ward district, Westmoreland. The village stands on the river Eden, at the influx of the Troutbeck stream, and on the Eden Valley railway, 2½ miles from the boundary with Cumberland, and ½ NW by N of Appleby; is a very ancient place; took its affix name of Thore, either from a temple dedicated to the Scandinavian god Thor, or from the old British word for a tower; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Penrith. A place in the vicinity, called High Burwens, is believed to be the Roman station Bronvacna, on the Maiden way; and has furnished many Roman relics, including coins, urns, altars, and fragments of various buildings. Burwens Hill also, in the neighbourhood, is believed to have had a Roman out-camp, on a way which went over Cross Fell to Bewcastle. The township comprises 4,572 acres. Pop., 455. Houses, 104. The parish contains also the townships of Temple-Sowerby and Milbourn, and comprises 11,030 acres. Real property, with Newbiggin, £9,402. Pop. of K.-T. parish alone, 1,153. Houses, 241. The property of K.-T. township is divided among a few; that also of T.-S. township is divided among a few; and that of M. township is much subdivided. The manor belonged once to the Whelps of Whelp Castle; passed to the Whartons; and belongs now to Sir Richard Tufton, Bart. Whelp Castle is supposed to have been built out of the Roman station. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £959.* Patron, Sir R. Tufton, Bart. The church is early English, in good condition; has a tower; and contains an old cross, and monuments of the Daltons. The p. curacies of Temple-Sowerby and Milbourn are separate benefices. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £9.

KIRKBY-UNDER-DALE. See **KIRBY-UNDER-DALE**.

KIRKBY-UNDER-WOOD, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; 3½ miles N by E of Edenham r. station, and 5 N by W of Bourn. Post-town, Rippingale, under Bourn. Acres, 1,340. Real property, £1,514. Pop., 189. Houses, 38. The manor belongs to Lord Aveland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £172. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is old, and has a tower. There are almshouses with £59 a-year, and other charities with £13.

KIRKBY-UPON-BAIN, a township and a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln. The township lies on the river Bain, 3½ miles ENE of Kirkstead r. station, and 5½ S by W of Horncastle; and has a post-office under Horncastle. Real property, £2,059. Pop., 363. Houses, 79. The parish contains also the township of Tumbly, and comprises 5,110 acres. Real property, £6,434. Pop., 683. Houses, 138. The manor of Kirkby belongs to the Earl of Fortescue; and that of Tumbly, to Toft Grange, to Sir Joseph Hawley. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £553.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1802. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school with £80 a-year.

KIRKBY-WHARF, a township and a parish in Tadcaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Wharfe, near Ulleskelf r. station, 2 miles SSE of Tadcaster; and bears the name of Kirkby-Wharf-with-North Milford. Acres, 1,240. Real property, £2,206. Pop., 100. Houses, 17. The parish contains also the townships of Ulleskelf and Grimston; and its post-town is Tadcaster. Acres, 3,139. Real property, £6,413. Pop., 739. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. Grimston Park is the seat of Lord Lonsborough. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £345.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is early English, with a tower; was recently restored; and has a fine memorial window, and some fine old carved oak. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £10.

KIRKCAMBECK, a quondam-parish and a rivulet in the NE of Cumberland. The parish lay on the rivulet, 5½ miles NNE of Brampton; was overrun and desolated by the Scots, in the Border feuds; and became absorbed in the parish of Lanercost. The living was a rectory; and the church, at some time, not recorded, was given to the prior and convent of Carlisle.—The rivulet rises in Spadadam Moss, near the boundary with Cumberland; and runs about 12 miles southwestward to the Irthing, 1½ mile N of Brampton.

KIRK-CHRIST-LEZAYRE, a village and a parish in the Isle of Man. The village stands near the river Sulby, under the N side of North Barrule mountain, 2 miles W by S of Ramsey; had once a Cistercian priory, a cell to Furness abbey; and has now cattle fairs on 8 and 24 June. The parish is 7 miles long from N to S, and 5 miles wide from E to W; touches 8 of the other 16 parishes of the island; is traversed by the island's largest stream, the Sulby; includes or shares the island's loftiest mountains; and, excepting the tract around Douglas, contains the largest quota of gentlemen's houses. Post-town, Ramsey, under Douglas, Isle of Man. Pop. in 1851, 2,463; in 1861, 2,520. Houses, 486. The surface is grandly diversified, and exhibits much interesting scenery. A remarkable pile of rock, called Cronk-y-Samarck, signifying the "Hill of the Shamrock," projects at the mouth of the Sulby glen; and a romantic ravine extends beyond. North Barrule, Sliue-choar, and Snafell mountains have altitudes of 1,842, 1,809, and 2,024 feet; and command magnificent views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £240.* Patron, the Crown. The church is modern. The p. curacy of Sulby is a separate benefice. There are a slightly endowed school and some charities.

KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN, a parish in the SW of the Isle of Man; 4 miles W by N of Castletown. It contains the villages of Port-Erin and Port-St. Mary, each of which has a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man; and it includes the island of Calf of Man. Length, north-north-eastward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½ miles. Pop. in 1861, 3,300. Houses, 619. Spanish Head, 350 feet high, is in the S, opposite the Calf of Man; Mull Hills, 537 feet high, are 1½ mile further north; Brada Head, 390 feet high, is on the W coast, 1½ mile still further north; Brada Hill, 758 feet high, is on the same coast, 1½ mile further NNE; the Carnanes Hills, 900 feet high, are on the W sea-board, 2½ miles further NNE; and Crunk-na-Iray-Lhaa, 1,445 feet, is in the extreme N, immediately beyond the Carnanes. The surface, in other parts, is much diversified; and the SW half of the parish is mainly a peninsula, between Pool-vash bay and the main Irish sea. A meadow, at the W end of the church, was the scene of the murder of Reginald, king of Man, in 1248; and a tumulus, called Fairy-hill, in the immediate neighbourhood, is traditionally but erroneously regarded as his grave. A tall Runic monumental cross is in a farmyard, a short distance S of the church; two stone circles are in the SW, not far from Spanish Head; and two gigantic slabs, about 10 feet high, called the Giant's Quoting-Stones, fabled to have been thrown by giants from the top of the Mull Hills, are on the coast near Port-St. Mary. At Port-Erin a very extensive harbour of refuge was being erected in 1866.

Port-St. Mary is the principal seat of the herring-trade, and has a large manufactory for fishing nets. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £180.* Patron, the Crown. The church has a bell-turret. In connexion with the church are three well-attended schools under government teachers.

KIRKDALE, a township and a parochial-chapelry in Walton-on-the-Hill parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the river Mersey, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, the Liverpool and Southport railway, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, within Liverpool borough, 2 miles N of Liverpool exchange; and has a post-office under Liverpool, and railway stations at Sandhills and Bootle-Lane. Acres, 1,132; of which 430 are water. Real property, in 1860, £63,674. Pop. in 1851, 9,593; in 1861, 16,135. Houses, 2,542. The increase of pop. arose from participation in the prosperity of Liverpool. Much of the surface is disposed in streets, continuous with Liverpool, and containing many good modern houses; but a considerable proportion is still unedified. The Huskisson and the Canada docks, and the North Fort battery are on the Mersey; the Regent-road, the Bootle-road, the Derby-road, the Stanley-road, and the Walton-road are main thoroughfares, parallel with the Mersey, and outward from the town; and the county jail, the Liverpool industrial schools, the Kirkdale wash-house, and the Kirkdale pleasure and recreation grounds, are in the NE. The county jail stands on an elevated site; was built in 1818; had, in 1864, capacity for 472 male, and 120 female prisoners; and was greatly enlarged in 1864-5. The industrial schools were built in 1848-5, at a cost of £32,000; are in the Tudor style; have capacity for about 1,200 children; and are conducted at an annual cost about of £11,000. The K. recreation grounds are open to persons of all classes and all ages.—The chapelry was constituted in 1344, and is less extensive than the township. Pop. in 1861, 14,730. Houses, 2,329. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £300. Patrons, Trustees. A new church was about to be erected in 1866. The church was built in 1836, and enlarged in 1844. The North Shore national school is used as a chapel of ease. There are a United Presbyterian church, an Independent chapel, two Wesleyan chapels, a Welsh church, two national schools, an industrial ragged school and free church for the poor, built in 1862, at a cost of nearly £4,000, and a Roman Catholic institution, called the Sisters' Home. A cemetery, free to all denominations, is in Walton-road.

KIRKDALE, a parish in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire; averagely on the river Bran, 1½ mile SW of Kirkby-Moorside, and 8 W by N of Pickering r. station. It contains the townships of Bransdale-West-Side, Skip-lam, Muscoates, Welburn, Wombledon, and Nawton; the last of which has a post-office under York. Acres, 12,554. Real property, £7,866. Pop., 1,043. Houses, 211. The property is divided among a few. The Bran disappears in a limestone tunnel near the church, but reappears before reaching the Dove. A famous fossil-cave, about 30 feet above the Bran's level, about 300 feet long, and at a short distance from the church, was discovered in 1821, at the working of a limestone quarry; and contained, in a layer of mud, and in a comparatively fresh state, bones of hyæna, lion, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, weasel, elephant, rhinoceros, hippotamus, horse, ox, deer, hare, rabbit, water-rat, mouse, raven, pigeon, lark, duck, and partridge. Dean Buckland examined the cave soon after the discovery; wrote subsequently his "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ;" and was of opinion that the cave had been a den of large beasts of prey, at a time when the surrounding tract was inhabited by what are now inter-tropical animals. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £200. Patron, the University of Oxford. The church includes some very early Norman work; has undergone many defacing alterations; consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret; and contains monuments of the Gibsons, the Robinsons, and the Cayleys. A dial is over the S door, with a Saxon inscription, stating that the church was rebuilt in the time of Earl Tosti, which was about the year 1060; and that

inscription, though it cannot refer to the church in its present form, undoubtedly refers to it in its original shape. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £3.

KIRK-DEIGHTON. See DEIGHTON-KIRK.

KIRK-ELLA. See ELLA (KIRK).

KIRK-FELIX. See FELISKIRK.

KIRK-FELL, a mountain in the S of Cumberland; on the E side of Black Sail pass, between the head of Ennerdale and the head of Wastdale.

KIRK-FENTON. See CHURCH-FENTON.

KIRK-GERMAN, a parish in the W of the Isle of Man; containing the town of Peel, and extending eastward thence to the mountains of Greelagh and Sliu-Boye. Post-town, Peel, under Douglas, Isle of Man. Length and breadth, each about 6 miles. Pop. in 1851, 4,510; in 1861, 4,772. Houses, 780. Pop., exclusive of Peel, in 1851, 2,168; in 1861, 1,924. Houses, 348. The mountains in the E have altitudes of 1,392 and 1,159 feet; and the chief features thence to Peel are lines of glen and vale, converging at Tynwald Hill, and noticed in our article JOHN'S (Str.). There are a tumulus, an object called the Giant's fingers, and some old kiels or churches. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £160.* Patron, the Bishop of Sodor and Man. The p. curacies of Cronk-y-Voddee and St. John are separate benefices.

KIRK-HALLAM. See HALLAM-KIRK.

KIRKHAM, a small town, a township, and a sub-district, in Fylde district, and a parish partly also in Preston and Garstang districts, Lancashire. The town stands near the Preston and Wyre railway, 3 miles N of Naze Point on the Ribble estuary, and 8 WNW of Preston; has been regarded as the capital of the Fylde country; comprises several well-built streets; has a good supply of water, and fair sanitary arrangements under a local board of health; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; and has a post-office under Preston, a railway station, a magistrates' office, a church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a reading-room and library, a free grammar school, a girls' charity school, a national school, a workhouse, and some charities. The church succeeded a Norman one, which was given by Roger de Poitiers to Shrewsbury Abbey, and by Edward I. to Vale-Royal abbey; comprises a nave of 1822, a tower and spire of 1844, and a chancel of 1353, together with a N transept; and is convenient and spacious. The Roman Catholic chapel is at the Willows, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the town; was built in 1845, after designs by Pugin; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, with tower and octagonal spire. The grammar school was founded in 1553; affords both an English and a classical education; and has £596 a-year from endowment, and two exhibitions of £90 a-year to Cambridge. The workhouse is that of the Fylde district; has attached to it large garden-ground; and, at the census of 1861, had 110 inmates. Fairs are held on 4 and 5 Feb., 28 and 29 April, and 18 and 19 Oct.; and there are flax mills in the town, and cotton mills in the adjoining township of Medlar-with-Wesham.—The town and the township are regarded as conterminous. Acres, 840. Real property, £7,450; of which £162 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,799; in 1861, 3,380. Houses, 616.—The sub-district contains also the townships of Freckleton, Warton, Bryning-with-Kellamerg, Ribby-with-Wrea, Westby-with-Plumpton, Weeton-with-Freese, Greenalgh-with-Thistleton, Clifton-with-Salwick, Newton-with-Scales, Medlar-with-Wesham, Little Eccleston-with-Larbeck, Treals, Roseacre, and Wharles, and Elswick. Acres, 31,464. Pop. in 1851, 8,464; in 1861, 9,141. Houses, 1,740.—The parish contains all the sub-district, except Elswick township; and contains also the townships of Whittingham, Goosnargh-with-Newsham, Great and Little Singleton, and the chapelry of Hambleton. Acres, 43,530. Real property, £73,737. Pop. in 1851, 10,926; in 1861, 11,445. Houses, 2,191. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £1,080.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The p. curacies of Goosnargh, Great Singleton,

Hambleton Lund, Ribby-with-Wrea, Treales, Weeton, Whitechapel, and Warton-with-Freckleton, are separate benefices.

KIRKHAM, an extra-parochial tract, in the district of Malton and E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, and on the York and Scarborough railway, 6 miles SW of Malton. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under York, and a fair on the Saturday before Trinity Sunday. Acres, 290. Real property, £492. Pop., 56. Houses, 8. The property belongs to E. C. Taylor, Esq. An Augustinian priory was founded here, in 1121, by Sir Walter Espec; was given, at the dissolution, to Henry Kuyvet; and has left some interesting remains, including a beautiful gate of the time of Edward I., a Norman doorway, the E end of the choir, and part of the cloisters.

KIRKHAM-GATE, a hamlet in Alverthorpe township, Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Wakefield.

KIRK-HAMMERTON. See HAMMERTON (KIRK).

KIRKHAMPTON. See KILHAMPTON.

KIRKHARLE, or HARLE-KIRK, a township and a parish in Bellingham district, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Wansbeck, and on the Wansbeck Valley railway, near Scot's-Gap station, 10 miles E of Bellingham; contains the hamlets of Kirkharle, Little Harle, and West Harle; and has a post-office of the name of Harle, under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 2,140. Pop. in 1851, 164; in 1861, 118. Houses, 25. The parish includes also the township of Hawick, and comprises 3,290 acres. Real property, £2,403. Pop., 123. Houses, 26. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward I., to the Harles; passed, by marriage, to the Lorraines; and belongs now to T. Anderson, Esq. The old manor-house, anciently called Kirkharle Tower, was recently taken down. A stone pillar, near the site of that building, commemorates the slaughter of Robert Lorraine and his son, by moss-troopers, in the time of Elizabeth. Limestone is worked, and coal was formerly mined. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £185.* Patron, T. Anderson, Esq. The church is ancient, has been much mutilated, and contains a tomb of Richard Lorraine of 1738. Sir William de Herle, chief-justice in the time of Edward III., and Launcelot Brown, the distinguished landscape-gardener, commonly called Capability Brown, were natives.

KIRKHAUGH, a parish in Haltwhistle district, Northumberland; on the South Tyne river, the Maiden way, and the Alston railway, adjacent to Cumberland, 2 miles SSE of Slaggyford r. station, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ NW by N of Alston. Post-town, Alston, under Carlisle. Acres, 6,665. Real property, £1,472. Pop., 223. Houses, 48. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Greenwich Hospital. Much of the land is moor and mountain. Traces of a Roman station, occupying nearly 9 acres, and defended on the W side by ten breast-works and trenches, are at Castle-Nook; and three Roman altars and fragments of a colossal statue have been found. Camden says that an inscription was erected here, and a palace built, in honour of the Emperor Antoninus, in 213, by the third cohort of the Nervii. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £70. Patron, R. W. Saunderson, Esq. The church is good.

KIRKHEATON, a parish in Castle-Ward district, Northumberland; at the source of the river Blyth, 4 miles S of Scot's-Gap r. station, $\frac{1}{2}$ E of Watling-street, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NE by N of Hexham. Post-town, Capheaton, under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 1,760. Pop., 161. Houses, 32. Black hill here commands an extensive view. Coal is worked; limestone and freestone are quarried; and there is a lime-kiln. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £80. Patrons, Messrs. Berwick, Oraster, and Asken. The church was rebuilt in 1775. A yew-tree, upwards of 600 years old, is in the churchyard. There is a national school.

KIRKHEATON, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Huddersfield district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands in a valley, near the river Colne, and near the Leeds and Manchester railway and the Kirkbur-

ton branch railway, 3 miles ENE of Huddersfield; is a widely scattered place; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Huddersfield. The station on the Leeds and Manchester railway is at Heaton Lodge.—The township contains also Upper Heaton hamlet, and comprises 1,609 acres. Real property, £5,906; of which £600 are in mines, and £24 in quarries. Pop., 3,011. Houses, 617.—The parish contains likewise the townships of Delton, Lepton, and Upper Whitley. Acres, 6,468. Real property, inclusive of Lower Whitley township, £29,148; of which £2,070 are in mines, and £50 in quarries. Pop., exc. of Lower Whitley, 11,923. Houses, 2,520. The manor of Kirkheaton belongs to Henry F. Beaumont, Esq. Heaton-Lodge, Ravensknowle, Whitley-Beaumont, Oak-lands, Greenhead, Grange-Hall, Grove House, Westfield House, and Mold-Green House are chief residences. The manufacture of fancy woollens, dresses, and vestings, silk-spinning, cotton-spinning, bleaching, dye-ware-grinding, woollen and cotton dyeing, the manufacture of chemicals, and the working of coal, are carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £700.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is partly ancient; was partly rebuilt in 1823, and in a subsequent year; and contains several handsome monuments of the Beaumont family. The p. curacy of Mold-Green is a separate benefice. There are, in the several townships, an Independent chapel, four Wesleyan chapels, two Primitive Methodist chapels, a Swedenborgian chapel, two national schools, three mechanics' institutes, and a workhouse; and the last, at the census of 1861, had 52 inmates.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

KIRK-HILL, an eminence 5 miles WSW of Rothbury, in Northumberland. An ancient chapel stood here; was destroyed by moss-troopers; and the ruins of it were removed in 1760.

KIRK-HOLE, a cavern on the coast of Flamborough parish, E. R. Yorkshire. It is large and very interesting; and it got its name from a tradition that it penetrates to the site of the parish church.

KIRKHOUSE-GREEN, a hamlet in Kirk-Bramwith and Campsall parishes, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles WNW of Thorne.

KIRK-IRETON. See **IRETON (Kirk)**.

KIRK-JURBY. See **JURBY**.

KIRKLAND, a township and a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland. The township lies adjacent to the Maiden way and to the boundary with Westmoreland, under Cross-Fell, 8½ miles NNE of Kirkby-Thore r. station, and 9 ENE of Penrith; and bears the name of Kirkland and Blencarn. Real property, £1,599. Pop., 167. Houses, 33.—The parish contains also the townships of Skirwith and Culgaith. Post-town, Penrith. Acres, 12,150. Real property, £7,248. Pop., 804. Houses, 147. The property is much subdivided. Cross Fell, noticed in its own alphabetical place, occupies much of the E. A lead mine is on the side of that mountain, at Bullman's Cleugh; and coal is worked at Ardale. Three artificial terraces, each about 200 yards long, are on the side of Bank Ridge; and remains of ancient buildings, called the Hanging Walls of Mark Anthony, are on the top. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £221. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is ancient but good; and has a bell-turret. The p. curacies of Skirwith and Culgaith are separate benefices. There are an endowed school with £60 a-year, and other charities with £14.

KIRKLAND, a township, conjoint with Blennerhasset, in Torpenhow parish, Cumberland; 4 miles WNW of Ireby.

KIRKLAND, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire; on the river Wyre and the Lancaster canal, 1¼ mile SW of Garstang. It contains Garstang-Churchtown village; and has there the parish church and an endowed school. Acres, 894. Real property, £2,109. Pop., 388. Houses, 83. The manor and most of the land belong to the representatives of the late T. B. Cole, Esq.

KIRKLAND, a township in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; within Kendal borough. Real property, £1,414. Pop., 1,170. Houses, 278. See **KENDAL**.

KIRK-LANGLEY, a township and a parish in Belper district, Derbyshire. The township lies ¼ miles NW by W of Derby r. station, and has a post-office under Derby.—The parish contains also the township of Meynell-Langley, and comprises 2,900 acres. Real property, £4,314. Pop., 648. Houses, 132. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Godfrey Meynell, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £400.* Patron, G. Meynell, Esq. The church is ancient; was repaired in 1840; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with low embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Meynells. There are a national school, and charities £14.

KIRK-LEATHAM, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Guisbrough district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2¼ miles S by W of Redcar r. station, and ¼ NNW of Guisbrough. The township contains also the hamlets of Yearby and East and West Coatham, and extends to the coast. Acres, 5,479; of which 2,392 are water. Real property, £8,926. Pop. in 1851, 789; in 1861, 1,107. Houses, 201. The increase of pop. was all at Coatham, and arose from the contiguity of that place to Redcar, which is a sea-bathing resort.—The parish includes likewise the township of Wilton, and comprises 8,157 acres of land, and 4,250 of water. Post-town, Redcar. Real property, £20,371; of which £6,550 are in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,307; in 1861, 2,034. Houses, 380. The increase of pop. in the Wilton section arose from the extension of mining operations. Kirk-Leatham Hall belonged to the Turners, passed to the Vansittarts, and belongs now to A. H. T. Newcomen, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £88.* Patron, A. H. T. Newcomen. The church is a handsome structure, with roof supported by six Tuscan columns; has a tower; and contains a statue of John Turner, dated 1688, and several brasses. A splendid mausoleum, erected in 1740, by Cholmley Turner, to the memory of his son, adjoins the E end of the church; and the tomb of Sir Charles Turner, the last of the family, is near. The p. curacy of Coatham is a separate benefice. Turner's hospital, founded in 1676, by Sir William Turner, for forty poor persons, stands near the parish church; includes a highly decorated chapel, with arched roof supported by Ionic columns; includes also a library, 60 feet long, with about 3,000 volumes; contains, among other curiosities, a waxen effigy of the founder, with his wig and band; and has an endowed income of about £1,600. A building for a free grammar school was erected in 1709, by the nephew of Sir William Turner; but is now occupied by a respectable family and two cottagers, and not used as a school. A new school, however, with house attached, was about to be erected in 1866 at Coatham. The yearly value of charities, inclusive of the endowments for the hospital and the grammar school, is about £2,015. A chantry, for a master and six chaplains, was founded at Lazenby, in the time of Edward I., by John de Lythe-graynes.

KIRK-LEAVINGTON, a township and a parish in the district of Stockton and N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Leaven, adjacent to the North-eastern railway, 2 miles NNE of Pickton-Junction r. station, and 3 SSE of Yarm. Acres, 2,161. Real property, £2,618. Pop., 182. Houses, 36.—The parish contains also the townships of Castle-Leavington, Pickton, and Low Worsall. Post-town, Yarm. Acres, 5,449. Real property, £6,275. Pop., 543. Houses, 105. The property is subdivided. An old castle was at Castle-Leavington. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £100. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is very old. There are a national school, and charities £8.

KIRKLEES, a village in Clifton chapelry, Dewsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Calder, near the Leeds and Manchester railway, 4 miles NE of Huddersfield. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here, in the

time of Henry II., by Regner de Heming; and has left some traces. Robin Hood died here,—is traditionally said to have been bled to death through the treachery of a nun; and his grave is still pointed out. An epitaph, said to have been originally placed over his remains, has been a subject of discussion among antiquaries. Kirk-les Hall, the seat of Sir G. Armytage, Bart., occupies the site of the nunnery; and is an elegant mansion.

KIRKLEY, a township in Ponteland parish, Northumberland; on the river Blyth, 6½ miles SSW of Morpeth. It contains the hamlets of Benridge and Cartermoor. Acres, 1,816. Pop., 181. Houses, 33. The manor belonged to the Eures,—one of whom was a famous warden of the Marches in the time of Henry VIII.; and it passed, in the time of James I., to the Ogles. The house contains some interesting portraits and relics; and the park has an obelisk, erected on the centenary of the landing of William III., in commemoration of that event. There is a Presbyterian church.

KIRKLEY, a village and a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk. The village stands on the coast, 1½ mile S by W of Lowestoft r. station; is partly suburban to the new town of Lowestoft, and partly a joint village with Fakenfield; and has a post-office under Lowestoft. The parish comprises 539 acres of land and 40 of water. Real property, £3,781. Pop. in 1851, 799; in 1861, 1,129. Houses, 239. The increase of pop. arose from proximity to Lowestoft, from employment on Lowestoft harbour, and from success in herring fishings. Most of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £142.* Patron, the Rev. H. Willmott. The church stands on high ground; serves as a landmark to mariners; has a square tower; and is very ancient and much decayed. Charities, £15.

KIRKINGTON, a village and a parish in Southwell district, Notts. The village stands on the river Greet, 3 miles NW of Southwell r. station; and has a post-office under Southwell. The parish comprises 1,976 acres. Real property, £2,231. Pop., 241. Houses, 46. The property is divided between two. The manor, with K. Hall, belongs to Mrs. Whetham. The Hall is an elegant mansion, partly castellated; and stands in a large park, with a fine lake and plantations. An ancient camp is in the W. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £50. Patron, the Chap. of Southwell. The church is a neat structure, with a pinnacled tower.

KIRKINGTON, a village and a township in Bedale district, and a parish partly also in Ripon district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile W of Sinderby r. station, and 6½ SE of Bedale; and has a post-office under Ripon. The township bears the name of Kirklington-with-Upeland, and comprises 1,910 acres. Real property, £3,395. Pop., 311. Houses, 63. The parish contains also the townships of East Tanfield and Sutton-Howgrave. Acres, 3,507. Real property, £5,751. Pop., 471. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. There are the remains of a fine old Hall of the Wandesfords. There are vestiges of a camp, debatably Roman or Danish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £1,034.* Patron, the Hon. C. B. Wandesford. The church is ancient, was restored in 1859, and has a tower. There are a national school, and charities, £48.

KIRK-LINTON, or KIRK-LEVINGTON, a parish in Longtown district, Cumberland; on the river Line, 4 miles ESE of Longtown r. station. It contains the townships of West Linton, Middle Quarter, and Hethersgill; and has a post-office, of the name of Kirk-Linton, under Carlisle. Acres, 7,800. Real property, £12,119. Pop. in 1851, 1,869; in 1861, 1,749. Houses, 359. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Carlisle. Kirk-Linton Hall is the seat of the Dacre family; succeeded a former ancient seat, called Clough Hall; and commands a view to the Solway frith. The parish is a meet for the Carlisle harriers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £94.* Patron, J. Dacre, Esq. The church stands in

Middle Quarter, has Norman traces, and is good. There are chapels for Quakers and Wesleyans, and an endowed school.

KIRK-LONAN, a parish in the Isle of Man; on the E coast and on the Laxey river, 8 miles NE by N of Douglas. It contains the village of Laxey, which has a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man. Its length from S to N is 6½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. Pop., in 1851, 2,607; in 1861, 2,909. Houses, 524. Laxey bay indents the coast between Clay Head on the S and Laxey Head on the N. Clay Head has an altitude of 393 feet; Slieu Roie, 1½ mile NNW of Laxey Head, has an altitude of 840 feet; Cairn-Gharjohl, on the W border, has an altitude of 1,461 feet; and Slieu-Choar, on the extreme NW border, has an altitude of 1,809 feet. The Laxey glen has fine scenery. Lead and copper mines are on the heights to the N; and, at about a mile from Laxey, they have been worked for more than 300 years, and employ at present about 300 hands. Paper mills were formerly at Laxey. Two tall stones, called the Cloven Stones, stand about a mile NW of Clay Head; form part of a stone circle and cairn, which were tolerably complete in last century; and are traditionally said to mark the grave of a Welsh prince, who reigned in Man about the 8th century. A cairn, called King Orry's Grave, stands on a hill-side ½ mile NE of Laxey; was found a few years ago, to contain a kistvaen; and is traditionally said to mark the grave of an early Manx king, who founded the House of Keys. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £150.* Patron, the Crown. Two ancient crosses stand at the old church; and one of them is 5½ feet high, and has a wheel sculpture, richly carved with knot-work. The new church presents no feature of interest. The p. curacy of Laxey is a separate benefice.

KIRK-MALEW, a parish in the S of the Isle of Man. It is traversed, nearly throughout, by Silver burn; and it contains the town of Castletown and the village of Ballasalla, each of which has a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man. Its length, from N to S, is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. Pop. in 1851, 5,791; in 1861, 5,065. Houses, 937. Pop., exclusive of Castletown, in 1851, 3,260; in 1861, 2,692. Houses, 495. South Barrule mountain, 1,564 feet high, overhangs the NW border; and Derby haven, Castletown bay, and Poolvash bay, with intermediate promontories, are on the coast. Lime kilns are at Ballahut. Rushen abbey ruins are near Ballasalla; and a quartz block, the relic of a stone circle not long ago in tolerable preservation, is on Skybright hill, near the parish church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £180.* Patron, the Crown. The church stands 1½ mile N of Castletown; comprises nave, transept, and chancel, with a bell-turret; has a good stained glass E window; and contains many interesting monumental tablets, a Norman font, and the chalice, paten, and crucifix which were in use before the Reformation. An ornamented Scandinavian cross was discovered, in 1854, in the churchyard; and was removed to the museum of King William's college, near Castletown. The p. curacies of St. Mark, St. Mary, and St. Thomas are separate benefices. Value of the first, £98; of the second, £50; of the third, not reported. Patron of the first, the Vicar; of the second, the Governor; of the third, the College Trustees. See CASTLETOWN.

KIRKMANSHULME, a hamlet in Manchester parish, Lancashire; 3 miles NE of Manchester.

KIRK-MAROWN, a parish in the Isle of Man; on the Dhoon river, 5 miles NW of Douglas. It contains Crosby, which has a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man. Length, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½ miles. Pop. in 1851, 1,364; in 1861, 1,161. Houses, 219. Slieu-Rove and Greebaha mountains, on the NW boundary, have altitudes of 1,591 and 1,382 feet. The vale of the Dhoon shows interesting features. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £150. Patron, the Crown. Neither the old church nor the new possesses interest; but the ruins of St. Trinian's chapel, on a romantic site under the Greebaha mountains, have mark-

ed characters of decorated English, and are pierced, about 6 feet from the ground, with a series of square holes which seem to be a puzzle to architects. There are remains of some old kielis and of a Druidical circle.

KIRK-MAUGHOLD, a village and a parish in the NE of the Isle of Man. The village stands near Maughold Head, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Ramsey; and has a green, a remarkable pillar-cross, an ancient monumental slab, and a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man. The pillar-cross appears to be of the latter part of the 13th century; consists of basement, octagonal shaft, and entablature or capital; and shows interesting sculptures, much weather-worn, but still beautiful. The monumental slab is older than the cross; is carved on both faces; and has, on the edges, curious interlaced work.—The parish contains also the town of Ramsey. Its length, from N to S, is $\frac{5}{8}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $\frac{3}{8}$ miles. Pop. in 1851, 4,463; in 1861, 4,545. Houses, 765. Pop., exclusive of Ramsey, in 1851, 1,762; in 1861, 1,654. Houses, 312. Slien-Lewaigne, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Ramsey, has an altitude of 735 feet; Ballanassag Hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further SE, has an altitude of 614 feet; the Dhoon, on the coast, in the S, has an altitude of 633 feet; North Barrule mountain, on the W boundary, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles S by W of Ramsey, has an altitude of 1,842 feet; and Maughold Head, on the coast, adjacent to the village, has an altitude of 373 feet, rises in a grand pile of rock from the landward side, falls precipitously to the sea, and shows veins of iron-stone and masses of quartz in minglement with twisted and contorted schists. St. Maughold's well bursts from the NW side of the headland; and is named, in common with the church, from a Culdee saint, traditionally said to have been a disciple of St. Patrick, and to have been made Bishop of Man in 498; and this well has always been held in high repute for alleged sanitary virtue, and is still a resort of pilgrims, on a certain day of August, for carrying away its water as a specific in diseases of both men and cattle. Port-le-Voilien, between the well and Ramsey, is a picturesque retreat; and Ballaglass waterfall, on the Kennay river, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles SW of the village, is a very beautiful cascade through contorted clay-slate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £175.* Patron, the Crown. The church has a Norman porch, and a decorated English chancel; contains a Norman font; underwent repair in 1860; and was then found to include parts or fragments of five ancient crosses. The churchyard includes an area of 5 acres; and is known, from recent discoveries of numerous fragments, to have contained many interesting ancient monumental crosses. A fragment of a large cross, discovered in it in 1854, was removed to the museum of King William's college, near Castletown. The p. curacy of St. Paul in Ramsey, and that of Christ Church, are separate benefices. Value of the former, £100;* of the latter, £30. Patron, of the former, the Bishop; of the latter, Trustees.

KIRK-MERRINGTON. See MERRINGTON.

KIRK-MICHAEL, a village and a parish in the NW of the Isle of Man. The village stands on the coast, 7 miles NE of Peel; and has a post-office, under Douglas, Isle of Man, the ecclesiastical court-house of the diocese of Sodor and Man, and a hotel.—The parish extends $\frac{3}{8}$ miles along the coast, and $\frac{3}{4}$ from the coast inland. Pop. in 1851, 1,416; in 1861, 1,314. Houses, 241. The mountains Sliue-Dhoo, Slien-ne-Fraughane, and Sartel or Sartfeld, with altitudes of 1,139, 1,607, and 1,560 feet, are in the E; and 4 fine glens, Tronk, Balleira, Wyllin, and Moar, descend from them to the coast. Bishops-Court, the palace of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, is in the N. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £165.* Patron, the Crown. The old church was partly rebuilt in 1776, and the new one was built in 1835. The churchyard contains the graves of Bishops Wilson, Hildesley, Criggan, Phillips, and Mason, and no fewer than seven Runic monuments.

KIRKNEWTON, a township and a parish in Glendale district, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Glen, under the Cheviots, near the railway from Scots-Gap to the Tweed, $\frac{3}{8}$ miles E of the bound-

ary with Scotland, and 5 WNW of Wooler. Acres, 2,217. Pop., 79. Houses, 15.—The parish contains also the townships of Howtoll, Kilham, Paston, Coldsmouth-with-Thompsons-Walls, Greys-Forest, Heathpool, West Newton, Crockhouse, Lanton, Yeavering, Coupland, Selbys-Forest, Akeld, and Milfield; the last of which has a post-office under Alnwick. Acres, 37,976. Real property, £21,778. Pop. in 1851, 1,732; in 1861, 1,503. Houses, 291. The property is much divided. The surface includes much mountain pasture, and contains a fine variety of scenery. Coupland Castle is a Border tower, with additions of 1614; belonged to the ancient family of Coupland; passed to the Wallaces; and belongs now to M. T. Culley, Esq. Milfield was a residence of the Kings of Bernicia; was also the scene of a contest which preceded the battle of Flodden; and now has a handsome mansion, the seat of G. A. Grey, Esq. Yeavering was a residence of the Kings of Bernicia, prior to Milfield, or till the death of Edwin. Howtoll has a fragment of an ancient Border tower, built into farm-houses. Lanton Hill is crowned with an obeliskal monument, erected by the late Sir W. Davidson. Vestiges of ancient camps and extensive earth-works are on the hills; and various relics of the ancient Britons and the Romans have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £631.* Patrons, the Marquis of Bute's Trustees. The church is very ancient; shows traces of Norman architecture; and was recently restored. There are chapels for Presbyterians, Independents, and Primitive Methodists at Milfield, and a national school at Kirknewton, and denominational schools at Milfield and Howtoll.

KIRK-ONCHAN, or **CONCHAN**, a village and a parish in the E of the Isle of Man. The village stands near Bank's How, $\frac{2}{8}$ miles NE of Douglas; took its name either from St. Conaghan, who was Bishop of Man in 540, or from St. Conanus, who was Bishop in 600; is beautifully situated; and has a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man. The parish contains also the greater part of the town of Douglas; and extends thence on the coast to Growdale, and northward to the mountain Bein-y-Phot. Length, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ miles. Pop. in 1851, 13,021; in 1861, 14,195. Houses, 2,055. Pop., exclusive of Douglas, in 1851, 3,400; in 1861, 2,177. Houses, 369. Bank's How projects between Douglas bay and Growdale, and has an altitude of 394 feet. Bein-y-Phot, on the N boundary, has an altitude of 1,772 feet; and Cairn-Gharjohl, on the NE boundary, has an altitude of 1,461 feet. Castle-Mona and Derby-Tower are between Douglas and the village; and many delightful walks and drives are in the neighbourhood of Douglas. The Isle of Man hospital with 10 inmates, the House of Industry with 66 inmates, and also 111 persons in vessels, are included in the census returns of 1861. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £150.* Patron, the Crown. The church stands at the village; was intended to be early English, but really shows no distinctive style; has a tower and spire; and looks well at a distance. An ancient Scandinavian cross, deeply carved with knot-work, is in the churchyard, on the N side of the church; and another, with intricate knot-work, and with sculptures of two monstrous animals, is near. A Runic cross, which once stood in the churchyard, and which figures in several great antiquarian publications, has disappeared.

KIRKOSWALD, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Penrith district, Cumberland. The village stands dispersedly on the sides and crown of high ground, adjoining the influx of the Raven beck to the river Eden, 6 miles ENE of Plumpton r. station, and 8 NE by N of Penrith; takes its name from Oswald, the ancient canonized king of Northumbria; was burnt in 1314 by the Scots; was once a market town; is now a polling-place; and has a post-office, under Penrith, and fairs on the Thursday before Whit-Monday and on 5 August.—The township comprises 5,000 acres. Real property, £3,524; of which £18 are in mines. Pop., 672. Houses, 154.—The parish contains also the township of Staffeld, and comprises 10,472 acres. Real property, £7,372.

Pop., 944. Houses, 194. The property is much subdivided. A castle was built on a hill, about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile E of the village, by Ranulph d'Engain; passed to Hugh de Morville, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket; descended to the Miltons, the Dacres, and the Musgraves; was pronounced by Sandford "the fairest fabric that ever he looked upon;" and has left some small remains. The College and Staffield Hall are now chief residences; and the former occupies the site of a college for twelve priests, which was attached to the church, and was plundered by the parliamentary troops in the civil war. A six-arched bridge, erected in 1762, spans the Eden; and a one-arched bridge spans Ravenbeck. There are paper, corn, and saw mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £176.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church stands at the base of a hill, a short way apart from the village; is approached through a fine avenue of lime trees; shows late Norman and early English characters, modified by restorations and alterations; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with two porches; was made collegiate in 1523, by T. Threlkeld; contains a tomb of Featherstonehaugh, who was beheaded in 1551; and includes a spring, which is supposed to have been formerly used for baptizing. The belfry connected with it stands on the hill above. There are an Independent chapel built in 1866, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed national school, and charities, £26.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes and part of another. Acres, 64,409. Pop., 5,815. Houses, 1,159.

KIRK-PATRICK, a parish in the W of the Isle of Man; on the coast, from the southern vicinity of Peel to Cronk-na-Irey-Lhaa mountain. Its post-town is Peel, under Douglas, Isle of Man; but it includes Foxdale, which also has a post-office under Douglas. Its length, coastwise, is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Pop. in 1851, 2,925; in 1861, 2,778. Houses, 496. Corrin's Hill, on the coast near Peel, has an altitude of 675 feet; and is crowned by a tower, called Corrin's Folly, which was built by an eccentric farmer as a mausoleum for himself, and which serves as an excellent landmark throughout much of the sea to the W of the island. Slieu-Whallin mountain, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland, has an altitude of 1,036 feet; and Cronk-na-Irey-Lhaa, on the southern boundary, has an altitude of 1,445 feet. Another eminence, near the coast, adjacent to Dalby, is 984 feet high. Glen Rushen winds round that eminence; has mines in its upper part; and contains a waterfall near the sea. Another waterfall is at Hamilton, under the SE side of Slieu-Whallin; and mines are at Foxdale. Slate also is quarried; and fisheries are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £140.* Patron, the Bishop. The church stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by E of Peel, and was built in 1715.—The parish, for some time prior to that date, had been united to Kirk-German. The p. curacies of Dalby and Foxdale are separate benefices.

KIRK-ST. ANN, or **KIRK SANTON**, a parish in the S of the Isle of Man; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Castletown. It has a post-office, of the name of St. Ann's, under Douglas, Isle of Man. Its extent, along the coast, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and inland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pop., 693. Houses, 116. Two eminences, near the coast, have altitudes of 306 and 392 feet; and Mount Murray, in the extreme N, has an altitude of 714 feet. A stone circle is on one of the coast eminences, at a height of 300 feet above sea-level; and commands a fine view of the southern section of the island. Another stone circle is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile further NE. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £150.* Patron, the Crown. A great stone, in the churchyard, covers the graves of six clergymen of the name of Cosnahan, four of whom were successive vicars of the parish; and a fine granite tombstone covers the grave of a student of King William's college, who was killed by a fall over a neighbouring sea-cliff. A Norman font, removed from the church, is in the parsonage garden; and an inscribed stone, with old Teutonic characters, said to have been taken from the old church, is inserted as a doorway-lintel in a neighbouring outhouse.

KIRK-SANDALL. See **SANDALL-KIRK**.

KIRK-SMEATON. See **SMEATON-KIRK**.

KIRKSTALL, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Hunslet district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Aire, near the North Midland railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Leeds; is a large and pleasant place; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Leeds.—The chapelry contains also Kirkstall-Forge, about 1 mile further NW, with another station there on the railway; is in Headingley-with-Burley township, Leeds parish; and was constituted in 1831. Rated property, £6,581. Pop., 3,345. Houses, 705. The manor belongs to the Earl of Cardigan. Kirkstall Grange, Kirkstall Hall, Sandford House, Abbey House, Prospect Place, Oakfield, and Hepstarn are chief residences. Kirkstall Forge iron-works are regarded as the oldest works of their class in England, and are noted for the excellence of their manufactures. There are also mill-works and woollen mills. Kirkstall Abbey ruins, on the Aire, between the village and the iron-works, are remarkably picturesque, and draw many visitors from Leeds. A family hotel is near them, and gives facility to parties for examining them. The abbey was founded by Henry de Lacy, for Cistercian monks, first at Barnoldswick in 1147; was removed to Kirkstall in 1152; had an income variously estimated at £329 and £512; and went, by exchange, at the dissolution, to Archbishop Crammer. The ruins occupy an area of 340 feet from N to S, and 445 feet from E to W. A stately gatehouse, in good preservation, stands 300 feet NW of the church; and the cloister court, now an orchard, 143 feet by 115, is overhung by the ruins. The church is cruciform, with central tower; and measures 224 feet from E to W, and 118½ feet along the transepts. The architecture is Norman, ranging from early to transitional, and from simple to elaborate. The W front has a deeply recessed door of five orders, two buttress-turrets with pinnacles, and a steep gable with a central pinnacle. The nave is of eight bays, long, lofty, and massive, with clerestory and triforium. Each transept had three chapels instead of an aisle; and the choir is aisleless. The tower remained entire till 1799; but it now has only the S side, and part of the E side. The chapter-house is in tolerable preservation, stands on the S of the S transept, and forms an oblong of two bays. The great kitchen, the lavatory, and a portion of the refectory still stand. Measures were recently adopted to protect the ruins from injury and dilapidation. The living of the chapelry is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £180.* Patrons, the Trustees of Leeds' vicarage. The church was built in 1828, at a cost of about £3,500, on a free site; and consists of nave, centre aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and national schools.—The sub-district contains all the township of Headingley-with-Burley, and also the township of Bramley. Acres, 5,389. Pop. in 1851, 15,054, in 1861, 13,364. Houses, 3,981.

KIRKSTEAD, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the river Witham, and on the Lincoln and Boston railway, at the junction of the branch to Horncastle, 7 miles SW of Horncastle. It has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office, under Horncastle. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £1,794. Pop., 158. Houses, 26. The manor belongs to the Rev. James Holden. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1139, by Hugh Fitz Eudo; was given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Suffolk; and is now represented by only small ruins, and by its very beautiful early English chapel. Moor Tower, an octagonal building, originally an out-post to Tattershall Castle, is near. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £40. Patron, the Rev. J. Holden. Charities, £6. Hugh de Kirkstead, a Benedictine-Cistercian-Bernardine monk, who wrote a history of the Cistercians, was a native; and Dr. John Taylor, author of the "Hebrew Concordance," was incumbent.

KIRKSTONE, a mountain-pass in the W of Westmoreland; on the road from Ambleside to Patterdale, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Ambleside. It has an elevation of about 1,200 feet above sea-level; is approached by steep ascents,

practicable for carriages; has an inn, computed to occupy a higher site than any other house in England; and is overhung, on the W side, by the precipice of the Red Scree. A very ancient sarcophagus, containing a coin and some bones, was discovered at the founding of the inn.

KIRKTHORPE, a hamlet in Warmfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Calder, 2 miles E of Wakefield. It contains the parish church, the parsonage, an hospital, and alms-houses.

KIRKTHWAITE, a hamlet in Wigton parish, Cumberland; near the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 4½ miles E of Wigton.

KIRKTHWAITE, a chapel in Sedbergh parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Ingleton railway, the Sedbergh r. station, and the boundary with Westmoreland. It was constituted in 1865; and its post-town, is Sedbergh, under Kendal. Pop., 450. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £31. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

KIRKTON, or **KIRTON**, a parish, with a village, in Southwell district, Notts, 3 miles NE by E of Ollerton, and 4 WNW of Tuxford r. station. Post-town, Ollerton, under Newark. Acres, 1,090. Real property, £1,455. Pop., 170. Houses, 39. The manor belongs to the Earl of Scarborough; and much of the land, to Sir William Fitzherbert. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £302.* Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The church is early English; was recently restored; and consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £8.

KIRKWHELPINGTON, a village, a township, and a sub-district in Bellingham district, and a parish partly also in Castle-Ward district, Northumberland. The village stands on a cliff above the river Wansbeck, 1 mile N of Knowes-Gate r. station, and 10 E by N of Bellingham; contains a good specimen of the smaller peel-towers; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office, under Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The township comprises 2,778 acres. Pop., 190. Houses, 43.—The sub-district contains all the parish, except one township; and contains also five other parishes, and part of another. Pop., 2,833. Houses, 592. The parish contains the township of Kirkwelpington, West Welpington, Crogdale, West Harle, Great Bavington, Catcherside, Coldwell, Fawns, and Little Harle in Bellingham district, and the township of Capheaton in Castle-Ward district. Acres, 13,351. Real property, £6,825. Pop., 644. Houses, 131. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. Most of the land is pasture. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £288.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower.

KIRMGINGTON, a parish, with a village, in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln; 3 miles E of Barnetby r. station, and 7 N of Caistor. Post-town, Ulceby. Acres, 1,815. Real property, £2,833. Pop., 405. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Yarborough. A fertile vale here is known as Kirmginton Vale. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Brocklesby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is old, and was restored and enlarged in 1860. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 5¼ miles NE by E of Market-Rasen r. station. Post-town, Market-Rasen. Acres, 1,051. Real property, £1,083. Pop., 73. Houses, 12. The manor belongs to C. Turner, Esq. Bully Hill here is a lofty eminence; and much of the parish is picturesque. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £120. Patron, C. Turner, Esq. The church is very neat, and has a bell-turret.

KIRSTEAD, a village and a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk. The village stands 4½ miles W of Loddon, and 5½ ESE of Swainsthorpe r. station; and has a post-office under Norwich.—The parish includes the quondam parish of Langhale, and is sometimes called KIRSTEAD-with-Langhale. Acres, 1,011. Real property, £1,794. Pop., 245. Houses, 52. The property is divided among

a few. The manor belongs to G. S. Kett, Esq. Langhale House is the seat of C. Kerrison, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Langhale, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £326.* Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church is early English; was much altered, improved, and enlarged in 1864; and acquired then an apsidal chancel and a tower. A church was formerly at Langhale; but was a ruin in the time of James I.

KIRTHWAITE. See **KIRKTHWAITE**.

KIRTLING, a village and a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge. The village stands near the boundary with Suffolk, 5 miles SE by S of Newmarket r. station; and has a post-office under Newmarket.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Upend. Acres, 3,016. Real property, £4,046. Pop., 820. Houses, 172. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Hon. William H. J. North. Kirtling Tower is a meet for the Suffolk hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £160.* Patron, the Hon. W. H. J. North. The church is very ancient; has a fine Norman door-way; was repaired in 1863; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains an effigy of the second Lord North, and other monuments of the North family. There are a Baptist chapel, a parochial school, six alms-houses, and charities £6.

KIRTLINGTON, a village and a parish in Bicester district, Oxford. The village stands near the river Cherwell and the Oxford canal, 1¼ mile E of the Oxford and Birmingham railway, and 4 NE by E of Woodstock; was known to the Saxons as Kynntington; was the meeting-place, in 977, of a synod at which King Edward the Martyr and St. Dunstan of Canterbury were present; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Oxford.—The parish comprises 3,495 acres. Real property, £4,878. Pop., 725. Houses, 146. The manor belonged to the Bassetts; passed to Thomas of Woodstock and others; and belongs now to Sir Henry W. Dashwood, Bart. Kirtlington Park, the seat of Sir Henry, is an imposing mansion of last century, amid very extensive grounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £430.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is partly Norman, partly of the 13th century, partly quite recent; consists of nave, aisles, chantry, and chancel, with a tower; underwent extensive repair, and had the tower rebuilt, in 1853; and contains a memorial window and monuments of the Dashwoods. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £12.

KIRTON, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a wapentake in the parts of Holland, Lincoln. The village stands near the Peterborough and Boston railway, 4 miles SSW of Boston; is a large place; was once a market-town; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Boston.—The parish contains also Kirton-Fen, and the township of Brothertoft. Acres, 5,820. Real property, £22,177. Pop., 2,255. Houses, 484. The property is much subdivided. Kirton House is the seat of S. Smeeton, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £304.* Patrons, the Mercers' Company, London. The church was founded, in 1311, by Alexander de Blois; was a superb cruciform structure, in decorated English; became much dilapidated toward the end of last century; was shorn of its transepts, and its Lady chapel in 1809; was, at the same time, partially rebuilt on a smaller scale; has a fine early English W arch, and a later English clerestory of twelve three-light windows on each side; and contains an octagonal font of 1405. The donative of Brothertoft is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents and Methodists, a free grammar school, alms-houses, and some other charities. The grammar school was originally a free school, founded and endowed in 1624 by Sir Thomas Middlecott; and was recently remodelled and rebuilt.—The sub-district includes only 4,920 acres of the parish, but contains two other parishes, parts of three more, and an extra-parochial tract; and is in the district of Boston. Acres, 31,412. Pop., 5,028. Houses, 1,085.—The wapentake comprises sixteen parishes and part of another. Acres, 74,892. Pop. in 1851, 16,770; in 1861, 18,938. Houses, 4,075.

KIRTON, a village and a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk. The village stands nearly midway between the Deben and the Orwell, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Bealings r. station, and 8 SE of Ipswich; and has a post-office under Ipswich.—The parish comprises 1,313 acres of land and .35 of water. Real property, £3,083. Pop., 541. Houses, 121. Much of the property belongs to the Ipswich Charity Trustees. There are two manors, one of which belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, the other to Miss Cartwright. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £500.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English, in rubble, with a stone tower and a new aisle; and contains a very ancient piscina. There are a Wesleyan chapel and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of poor's land. Clara Reeve, who wrote the "Old English Baron," was a native.

KIRTON, Notts. See **KIRKTON**.

KIRTONHOLME, an extra-parochial tract in Boston district, Lincoln; 2 miles NE of Swineshead. Pop., 45.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, a small town and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The town stands on a commanding eminence, adjacent to the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, near Ermine-street, 10 miles NE by E of Gainsborough; is an ancient place; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, three chief inns, a court-house, a county house of correction, a church, three dissenting chapels, a grammar school, an infant school, and charities £122. The court-house is a detached brick building, on Kirton-Green, and is used for manorial courts. The house of correction is a stone structure, of centre and wings; has capacity for 100 male and 22 female prisoners; and includes an apartment which is used both as a meeting-place of quarter sessions, and as a prison-chapel. The church is early English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and was thoroughly restored, and partly rebuilt, in 1861. The grammar-school was founded, in the time of Elizabeth, by Lady Wray; has two fellowships and six scholarships, which have long been unclaimed; and is now conducted on the national system. A corn market is held on Friday; cattle markets are held on five alternate Saturdays after Good Friday, and on five after the first week of October; and large cattle fairs are held on 13 July and 11 December.—The parish comprises 4,210 acres. Real property, £10,490; of which £90 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,058. Houses, 460. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Robert de Mortaigne; passed to Piers Gavestone and the Black Prince; went then to the Duchy of Lancaster; was sold to the late J. J. Angerstein, Esq.; and belongs now to J. W. Pashley, Esq. A tunnel of the railway, 1,300 yards long, goes through a hill called the Cliff. There are corn-mills, a ropery, a brick and tile yard, lime kilns, and an iron ore mine. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

KISLINGBURY, a parish in the district and county of Northampton; on the river Nen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Northampton r. station. Post-town, Northampton. Acres, 2,170. Real property, £4,559. Pop., 723. Houses, 161. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £547.* Patron, the Rev. W. H. Hughes. The church is decorated English, in good condition; and has a spire. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities about £120.

KIS TOR, a rocky eminence in the NE of Dartmoor, Devon; 4 miles W of Moreton-Hampstead. A number of hut circles and lines of stones, vestiges of habitation by the ancient Britons, lie dispersed over a large extent of moor above it; and one of the circles is in a state of remarkably good preservation.

KIT-HILL. See **CANNINGTON** and **HENGESTON-DOWN**.

KITLEY, a seat in the S of Devon; on the river Yealm, 2 miles S of Plympton-Earls. It belonged to the Polleyns; passed to the Bastards; and contains many of Reynold's paintings. A large cavern is near it, of similar

character to the famous fossil cavern of Yealm-Briggs; but it has not been found to contain any bones.

KITNOR. See **CULBONE**.

KITS-COTTY-HOUSE, a large cromlech in Aylesford parish, Kent; on a hill-side, adjacent to the river Medway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Maidstone. It consists of three upright stones and an overlying one; and forms a small chamber, open in front. One of the side stones measures 7½ feet by 7, is 2 feet thick, and weighs about 8½ tons; the other side stone measures 8½ feet by 8, and weighs about 8 tons; and the overlying stone measures 12 feet by 9½, is 2½ feet thick, and weighs about 10½ tons. The cromlech is traditionally said to have been constructed to the memory of Catigern, slain here while fighting against the Saxons under Hengist; but it really is the centre of a group of monuments, which probably indicate a great necropolis of the Belgian settlers in this part of England, and which appears to have been connected, by a stone avenue 7 miles in length, with another group in the parish of Addington. Smaller monuments, of the same description as the cromlech, cover the brow of the hill above it; a group, called the Countess Stones, is in a field immediately below; and a boulder, called the White Horse Stone, and traditionally regarded as the coronation-place of Hengist, was formerly on the top of the hill, but has been destroyed. Very curious excavations, mostly circular shafts opening at the bottom into one or more chambers, and seemingly of sepulchral character, are along the brow of the adjacent chalk hills on both sides of the river. Many ancient British coins, great quantities of broken ancient pottery, traces of a very large Roman villa, and indications of a Roman burial-ground, have been found in the neighbourhood. A country inn is on the Maidstone road near the cromlech.

KITSWALL-WITH-CUFFS, a hamlet in Dunster parish, Somerset; near Dunster.

KITTISFORD, a parish, with a village, in Wellington district, Somerset; on the Western canal and the river Tone, near the boundary with Devon, 4 miles W by N of Wellington r. station. Post-town, Wellington, Somerset. Acres, 952. Real property, £1,410. Pop., 133. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to R. C. T. Pearce, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £320.* Patron, the Rev. J. P. Walsh. The church is old; and consists of nave, aisle, N chantry, and chancel, with porch and tower.

KITTON. See **KEDINGTON**.

KITTS-END, a place in the NE of Middlesex; 1 mile N of Barnet.

KITTS-HALL, a cascade on the river Lyd, in Devon; about a mile from Lidford-Bridge.

KIVERNOLL, a place in the S of Herefordshire; on the Abergavenny railway, and on a branch of the river Monnow, 5½ miles SSW of Hereford.

KIVETON-PARK, a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, near the boundary with Derbyshire, 10½ miles ESE of Sheffield.

KNAB-SCAR. See **NAB-SCAR**.

KNACKERSKNOWLE, a village and a chapelry in St. Budeaux and Egg-Buckland parishes, Devon. The village stands 3 miles NNE of Plymouth; and has a post-office, designated Knackersknowle, Devon.—The chapelry has no defined limits; and the living of it is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of St. Budeaux, in the diocese of Exeter.

KNAITH, a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; adjacent to the river Trent at the boundary with Notts, and near the Lincoln and Gainsborough railway, 3 miles S by E of Gainsborough. Post-town, Gainsborough. Acres, 1,640. Real property, £2,197. Pop., 105. Houses, 19. The manor belonged formerly to the Darcs and the Willoughbys; and belongs now to W. Hatton, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £40. Patron, W. Hatton, Esq. The church belonged to the Cistercian nunnery of Heyniges; is in the decorated English style; and has two windows ornamented with rich tracery.

KNAP-CASTLE, or KNEPP-CASTLE, the seat of Sir P. Burrell, Bart., in Shipley parish, Sussex; near the Crawley and Shoreham railway, 6 miles S of Horsham. It was built, by the late Sir C. M. Burrell, from the ruin of an ancient neighbouring castle; it stands on a gentle eminence, overlooking a fine lake, and commanding a picturesque view; it is a castellated edifice; and it contains a rich collection of historical portraits. The neighbouring ancient castle was a hunting-seat of the Braose family; it had a large establishment of men and dogs in the time of King John; and it is now reduced to a fragment of the keep-tower, which shows Norman character.

KNAPHILL, a village in the W of Surrey; partly in Horsell parish, near the Basingstoke canal, 2½ miles W of Woking r. station. It has a post-office under Woking station, and fairs on the Saturday in Whitsun-week and 10 Nov. A nursery is here, occupying about 120 acres, famous for American plants, specially notable for rhododendrons and azaleas, and open at all times to visitors.

KNAPP, a tything in North Curry parish, Somerset; 6 miles E by N of Taunton. Acres, 1,311. Real property, £2,650. Pop., 392. A chapel formerly was here.

KNAPTHORPE, a hamlet in Caunton parish, Notts; 3½ miles NE of Southwell. Pop., 35.

KNAPTOFT, a township in Lutterworth district, and a parish partly also in Market-Harborough district, Leicestershire. The township lies near the Grand Union canal, the Market-Harborough and Rugby railway, and the boundary with Northampton, 2 miles WNW of Theddingworth r. station, and 7 ENE of Lutterworth. Real property, £1,808. Pop., 54. Houses, 7.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Walton, and the chapelry of Shearsby and Mowsley; the last of which has a post-office under Rugby. Acres, 4,940. Real property, £6,733. Pop., 841. Houses, 204. A mineral spring, of some medicinal repute, but not much resorted to, is at an inn in Shearsby township. Framework-knitting is carried on. There are traces of an ancient camp. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Shearsby and Mowsley, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £700. Patron, John Hood, Esq. The parish church is in ruin; and the church of Shearsby, which has a tower, is in use. Bishop Watson was rector.

KNAPTON, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; near the coast, 2½ miles NE of North Walsham, and 17 NNE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, North Walsham under Norwich. Acres, 1,480. Real property, £2,873. Pop., 310. Houses, 80. The property is subdivided. Knapton House is the seat of Sir Henry Robinson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £475. Patron, alternately Lord Suffield and Peter's College, Cambridge. The church stands on an eminence; is an ancient edifice, with a tower; and has a superb roof, with richly carved corbels. There is a church school.

KNAPTON, a township-chapelry in Wintingham parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, adjacent to the York and Scarborough railway, 6½ miles NE by E of New Malton. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Rillington, under York. Acres, 2,740. Real property, £3,213. Pop., 271. Houses, 47. Knapton Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £48. Patron, J. Tindall, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a bell-turret. There are chapels for Quakers and Wesleyans.

KNAPTON, a township in Acomb and Holy Trinity-Micklegate parishes, E. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles W of York. Acres, 880. Real property, £1,533. Pop., 98.

KNAPWELL, a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; 3½ miles NE of Caxton, and ¼ SSW of Swavesey r. station. Post-town, Elsworth, under St. Ives, Hunts. Acres, 2,000. Real property, £719. Pop., 156. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £150. Patron, the Rev. David Craig. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1865. Charities, £8.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in W. R. Yorkshire. The

town stands on the side of a rocky hill, on the left bank of the river Nidd, about 1½ mile from the junction of the Leeds and Thirsk railway with the railway thence to York, 2½ miles ENE of Harrogate, and 16½ W by N of York. It is a picturesque place, both in itself and in its environs; "it may boldly challenge any town in Yorkshire, except Richmond, to match its river, rocks, wood, castles, and houses piled up the sides of the cliff;" and it commands rich and beautifully diversified views, over a large tract of fine country, to York Minster, the Wolds, Garrowby Hill, the Hambleton Hills, and the Brimham rocks and moors. A tract around it, chiefly westward, and measuring about 20 miles by 8, was anciently covered with wood, and known as Knareborough forest. The ancient Britons probably had a settlement on the town's site; and the Romans certainly had some station or outpost here; for Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found. A rampart and a deep fosse appear to have been around the place from an early period, and are still traceable; and these may have been formed either by the ancient Britons or by the Romans. A crown manor lay connected with it in the Saxon times; and this was severely devastated by the Conqueror in 1070, and afterwards given by him to Serlo de Burgh, Baron of Tonsburgh in Normandy.

A strong and large castle was built by De Burgh, on a commanding eminence near the Nidd, at the SW side of the town; passed, with the manor, to the Estotevilles, Richard Plantagenet, Piers Gavestone, John of Gaunt, and the Duchy of Lancaster; was the retreat, for about a year, of the murderers of Thomas à Becket; was also, for some time, the prison of the dethroned Richard II.; made a stand in the civil war, for Charles I.; was taken by Fairfax in 1644; and was dismantled, by order of parliament, in 1646. It occupied an area of nearly 2½ acres, and was flanked by eleven towers; but it is now reduced to inconsiderable ruins, in several detached portions, many of them mere shapeless masses. The principal tower still stands; appears to have been built, or at least restored, about the time of Edward III.; is supposed, by some antiquaries, to have a Saxon base and some Norman superstructure; consists of a dungeon below ground, and three stories above; contains, in the second story, what was called the King's chamber, probably from being Richard II.'s place of confinement; and had, in that story, a rich tracered window, 15 feet by 10, which was destroyed by lightning in 1806. Remains of a gate-way, in early English, are on the SE side; and some meagre ruins of a chapel, probably Norman, were discovered in 1786.

A priory was founded, about ½ a mile down the river from the castle, in the 13th century, by Robert Flower, a famous monk from Morpeth abbey; was rebuilt and endowed, in the time of Henry III., by Richard Plantagenet; was given, at the dissolution, to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury; and the site of it is now occupied by a modern mansion, called the Abbey House. St. Robert's chapel, southward of the castle, and sculptured out of the solid rock, is ascribed to the same monk who founded the priory; measures 104 feet in length, 9 feet in width, and 7½ feet in height; shows, on one side of the entrance, an uncouth figure of a knight-templar, cut in the rock; and has a roof and an altar neatly adorned with Gothic ornaments. A hermitage, made of petrifications and other curiosities, is above St. Robert's chapel; an ornamental excavation, called Fort Montague, a modern work of two men for sixteen years, is still further up; several ancient excavations in the rock, the principal one of which bears the name of Rock House, are near the chapel; and a hermitage, called St. Robert's cave, said to have been the usual residence of the famous monk, but more memorable as the scene of the murder of Daniel Clarke in 1745 by Eugene Aram, detailed in Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's well-known novel, is about a mile further down the river.

Fine views, both near and distant, with rich variety of foreground and combination, are obtained from the castle, Fort Montague, and numerous other spots on the flanks of the valley. Several walks also are charming,

and possess many features of interest; but most of all the Long Walk, on the right bank of the river. The Dropping Well here is a particular attraction. This is a spring rising from a limestone rock, discharging about 20 gallons per minute, dispersing itself over the rock's top, and sending down thence many little trickling rills. The water is strongly impregnated with lime, and plentifully deposits this, in a petrifying manner, on substances immersed in it or overflowed by it. The rock is finely decked with foliage and flowers; and articles which have been petrified by the water are sold on the spot. Mother Shipton, the Yorkshire sybil, is traditionally said to have been born at the foot of this rock. A spring, called the Knareborough spa, is at Starbeck, about midway between Knareborough and Harrogate; possesses sulphureous and chalybeate properties, materially different from those of the Harrogate spas; and has an establishment with baths, waiting-rooms, and all requisite appliances for the comfort of visitors.

The town is well-built; consists chiefly of stone houses; presents a pleasing appearance; includes a spacious market-place; and recently was much improved by flagging the foot-paths and by drainage. Two bridges, called the High and the Low, span the Nidd; and they were repaired and enlarged, the former in 1773, the latter in 1779. A market-cross formerly stood near the end of High-street, but has been removed. The courthouse, in Castle-gate, was built in 1838; is a large stone structure; and contains apartments for court-business, and four cells for prisoners. The literary institution, in Market-place, dates from 1843, and contains a well-supplied reading-room, and a well-selected library. St. John's church is a spacious building, the most prominent in the town; comprises nave, aisles, transept, chancel, and two mortuary chapels, with central tower and small spire; is mainly later English, but partly early English and decorated; underwent important alterations and improvements in 1861; and contains several ancient and interesting monuments of the Slingsbys. Holy Trinity church was built principally in 1856, but not completed till 1864; is in the decorated English style, with tower and spire; has a memorial window to the late Prince Consort; and contains 800 sittings. The Independent chapel was built in 1865, at a cost of £2,000; is cruciform, in the decorated English style, with tower and slender spire 90 feet high; and contains 420 sittings. There are chapels also for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The grammar school was founded in 1617, and has £20 a-year from endowment. Richardson's free school, for boys and girls, was established in 1765; and has £102 a-year from endowment. The national school, in Castle-yard, for boys, was built in 1814, at a cost of £1,200; and a public school for girls and infants was built in 1837. The dispensary, in Castle-yard, was erected in 1853, as a memorial to the late vicar, the Rev. A. Cheap; and is supported partly by endowment, and partly by subscription.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market, for corn and provisions, is held on Wednesday; a cattle-market is held on every alternate Wednesday; and fairs are held on the Wednesdays after 13 Jan., 12 March, 5 May, 11 Oct., and 10 Dec. A considerable manufacture is carried on in hearth rugs, door mats, and similar articles; and a large manufactory was formerly carried on in linens, chiefly sheetings, towelling, huckaback, and diapers, but has greatly declined. The town is not incorporated, but is governed by a bailiff, and has a local commission for its police and its sanitary regulations; yet it has sent two members to parliament since the year 1553. Its borough-boundaries were very much extended by the reform act; and they now include about seven-tenths of a square mile, containing most of the houses in both the township of Knareborough and that of Scriven-with-Tentergate. Electors in 1863, 265. Amount of property and income tax in 1863, £1,358. Pop. in 1851, 5,536; in 1861, 5,402. Houses, 1,318.

Pop. of the part in K. township, 4,255; of the part in S.-T. township, 1,147.

The township comprises 2,833 acres. Real property, £16,272; of which £150 are in quarries. Pop., 4,348. Houses, 1,062.—The parish contains also the township of Scriven-with-Tentergate, the t. of Brearton, the t. of Bilton-with-Harrogate, and part of the t. of Arkendale. Acres, 12,418. Real property, exclusive of the part of Arkendale, £53,627; of which £290 are in gas-works. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 10,170; in 1861, 11,277. Houses, 2,511. The increase of pop., to the extent of counterbalancing decrease elsewhere, was nearly all in Harrogate. The manor is held, from the duchy of Lancaster, by the Duke of Devonshire. Numerous mansions and villas are in the rural tract; and great embellishment is within Bilton-with-Harrogate. The rocks include magnesian-limestone and a bed of strontian. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £393. * Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The p. curacies of Bilton, High Harrogate, Arkendale, Trinity Church and Brearton, are separate benefices; and there are a chapel of ease and a school in Brearton. John Metcalf, a man of much talent and enterprise, commonly called Blind Jack of Knareborough, who lost his sight when four years old, and died in 1810 at the age of 90, was a native of the town.

The sub-district contains the K., the S.-with-T., and B. townships of Knareborough parish; the Goldsborough and Flaxby townships of Goldsborough parish; the Plompton township of Spofforth parish; the Farnham, Scotton, and Ferensby townships of Farnham parish; and the entire parishes of Nidd, Burton-Leonard, South Stainley-with-Cayton, and Walkingham-Hill-with-Ockanay. Acres, 18,297. Pop., 8,571. Houses, 2,007.—The district, as now constituted, comprehends also the sub-district of Harrogate, containing the K. township of Bilton-with-Harrogate; the Ripley townships of Ripley and Killinghall; the Hampsthwaite townships of Hampsthwaite and Felliscliffe; the Spofforth township of Follifoot; and the entire parishes of Haverah-Park and Pannal. Acres of the district, 39,942. Poor-rates in 1863, £7,284. Pop. in 1851, 15,473; in 1861, 17,176. Houses, 3,739. Marriages in 1863, 143; births, 547,—of which 50 were illegitimate; deaths, 386,—of which 124 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. The workhouse is in Knareborough township; and, at the census of 1861, had 74 inmates.—The district, as formerly constituted, and as repeatedly named by us elsewhere in stating the location of parishes, included in its K. sub-district, the township of Arkendale; excluded, from that sub-district, the townships of Goldsborough and Flaxby, and the parishes of Burton-Leonard and South Stainley-with-Cayton; included, in its Harrogate sub-district, the townships of Clint, Birstwith, and Kirkby-Overblow-with-Swinden; excluded, from that sub-district, the parish of Haverah-Park; and comprehended the sub-district of Boroughbridge, containing the Aldborough townships of Boroughbridge, Aldborough, Roecliffe, Minskip, Ellenthorpe, Lower Dunsforth, and Upper Dunsforth-with-Branton-Green; and the parishes of Staveley, Copgrove, and Martin-cum-Grafton;—the sub-district of Whixley, containing the parishes of Whixley, Great Ouseburn, Little Ouseburn, and Nun-Monkton, and the townships of Kirk-Hammerton, Cattal, and Allerton-Maulverver-with-Hopperton in other parishes;—and the sub-district of Wetherby, containing the parishes of Kirk-Deighton and Cowthorp, the Kirkby-Overblow townships of Sickinghall and Kearby-with-Netherby, the Hunsingore townships of Hunsingore and Great Ribston-with-Walshford, and the Spofforth townships of Wetherby, Linton, Little Ribston, and Spofforth-with-Stockeld. Acres of the old district, 36,717. Pop. in 1851, 27,783. Houses, 6,007. The places of worship, in 1851, were 26 of the Church of England, with 10,444 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,547 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 120 s.; 37 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,110 s.; 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 913 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 300 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 100 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 750 s. The schools were 47

public day schools, with 3,041 scholars; 64 private day schools, with 1,522 s.; 59 Sunday schools, with 3,973 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 43 s.—Large portions of the old district of K., together with some adjoining parishes and townships, have been formed into the new districts of Kirk-Deighton, Great Ouseburn, and Wetherby. The Kirk-Deighton district originally contained Hunsingore parish, Kirk-Deighton township, the Whitley township of Thornville, and the Kirkby-Overblow hamlet of Swinden; but, in 1863, the Swinden hamlet was transferred to the Wetherby district; and the K.-D. district is part of the poor-law union of Barwick-in-Elmet. Acres, 6,941. Poor-rates in 1863, £435. Pop. in 1851, 1,012; in 1861, 987. Houses, 205. Marriages in 1863, 6; births, 28,—all legitimate; deaths, 19,—of which 10 were at ages under 5 years, and none at an age above 85. The Great Ouseburn and Wetherby districts will be noticed in their own alphabetical place.

KNARESDALE, a parish in Haltwhistle district, Northumberland; on the South Tyne river and the Alston railway, 7 miles SSW of Haltwhistle. It contains Slaggyford r. station; includes Slaggyford, Burnstones, Eals, Town-Green, and Williamston hamlets; and extends westward to the boundary with Cumberland. Post-town, Alston, under Carlisle. Acres, 17,144. Real property, £1,984. Pop. in 1851, 917; in 1861, 532. Houses, 104. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the trustees of Lord Wallace. Knaretsdale Hall was the seat of the Pratts, the Swinburnes, and the Wallaces; and is now a farm-house. A streamlet, called the Knare, descending to the South Tyne, gives to the parish its name of Knaretsdale. An extensive forest anciently spread around, and was well replenished with red deer. Most of the land is moor and mountain. A medicinal spring, called Snope well, is on the side of a fell. A lead mine is supposed to have been worked within the parish by the Romans. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £150. * Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1835. A Wesleyan chapel is at Slaggyford; and a national school is at Town-Green.

KNAVESTONE, a dangerous rock at the N of the Staple islands, in Northumberland. It is submerged at high water, becomes visible at 2 hours' ebb, and is 11 feet high at low water.

KNAYTON, a township and a sub-district, in Thirsk district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 4 miles NNE of Thirsk; is in Leake parish; and bears the name of Knayton-with-Brawith. Acres, 1,390. Real property, £2,939. Pop., 368. Houses, 85. There is a Wesleyan chapel.—The sub-district contains two entire parishes and seven townships of other parishes. Acres, 17,477. Pop., 1,753. Houses, 378.

KNEBWORTH, a village and a parish in Hitchin district, Herts. The village stands 3 miles S of Stevenage r. station, and 8½ NW of Hertford; and has a post-office under Stevenage.—The parish contains also part of the hamlet of Broadwater. Acres, 2,696. Real property, £2,927. Pop., 250. Houses, 51. The manor belonged to the Hoos and the Hotofts, from whom it passed to the Lyttons; and belongs now to Lord Lytton. Knebworth Place is his Lordship's seat, and stands on a commanding eminence, amid a finely wooded park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500. * Patron, Lord Lytton. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and porch, with tower and low spire; and contains some handsome monuments of the Lyttons. There are a national school and an almshouse.

KNEDLINGTON, a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 1 mile WSW of Howden. It contains the hamlet of Booth. Acres, 668. Real property, £1,605. Pop., 138. Houses, 30. The manor belongs to Thomas Clarke, Esq.

KNEESAL, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Southwell district, Notts. The village stands 4 miles SE by E of Ollerton, and 6 W of Carlton r. station; and has a post-office under Newark.—The township includes the village. Real property, £2,348. Pop., 360. Houses, 77.—The parish contains also the townships of Kersall and Ompton. Acres, 3,360. Real prop-

erty, £4,009. Pop., 553. Houses, 123. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Kneesal belongs to Earl Manvers; and that of Kersall is held by the Duke of Newcastle under the duchy of Lancaster. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; and, prior to the latter part of 1866, was united with the p. curacy of Boughton. Value, £130. * Patrons, the Chapter of Southwell Collegiate Church. The church is old but good; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-district contains also seventeen other parishes, parts of two others, and a liberty. Acres, 65,623. Pop., 11,370. Houses, 2,498.

KNEESET (GREAT), a broad-based lofty eminence in Dartmoor, Devon; 9 miles NE of Tavistock. Its summit is approached through boggy broken ground; has vestiges of an ancient vallum, formed of turf and loose stones; and commands a wide view over the desolate central region of Dartmoor.

KNEESWORTH, a hamlet in Bassingbourne parish, Cambridge; 2 miles NNW of Royston r. station. Acres, 948. Real property, £2,250; of which £120 are in gas-works. Pop., 230. Houses, 47. Kneesworth House is the seat of B. H. Wortham, Esq.

KNEETON, or **KNEVETON**, a parish in Bingham district, Notts; on the river Trent, adjacent to the Fosse way, 2½ miles SSE of Thurgarton r. station, and 5 N of Bingham. Post-town, Hoveringham, under Nottingham. Acres, 924. Real property, £1,915. Pop., 116. Houses, 26. The property is divided between two. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £58. Patron, the Dowager Countess of Carnarvon. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower.

KNEETON, a hamlet in Middleton-Tyas parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles NE of Richmond.

KNELLER HALL, a quadrang mansion in Whithon chapelry, Twickenham parish, Middlesex; near Twickenham. It was the seat of Kneller; passed to the Calverts; was built in 1711, and rebuilt by Mair; became the training school for Union schoolmasters; and is now a military music college.

KNELSTON, or **KNOLLSTON**, a parish in Swansea district, Glamorgan; near the coast, in the Gower peninsula, 14 miles WSW of Swansea r. station. Post-town, Swansea. Acres, 537. Real property, £502. Pop., 113. Houses, 23. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, not reported. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Davids. The church is in ruins.

KNEPP CASTLE. See **KNAP CASTLE**.

KNETTISHALL, a parish in the district of Thetford and county of Suffolk; on the Little Ouse river, at the boundary with Norfolk, near the Peddar way, 5½ miles S of Harling-Road r. station, and 7 ESE of Thetford. Post-town, East Harling, under Thetford. Acres, 1,024. Real property, £1,198. Pop., 84. Houses, 16. The manor belongs to T. Thornhill, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £184. Patron, D. Thornhill, Esq. The church is good.

KNEVETON. See **KNEETON**.

KNIGHTCOTE. See **BANWELL**.

KNIGHTCOTE, a hamlet in Burton-Dasset parish, Warwick; 3 miles NE of Kington. Pop., 180.

KNIGHTLEY, a quarter in Gnosall parish, Stafford; 4 miles S by W of Eccleshall. It forms a chapelry, united with Gnosall p. curacy, in the diocese of Lichfield.

KNIGHTLOW, a hundred in Warwickshire; crossed by Watling-street, the Fosse way, and the river Avon; and cut into the divisions of Kenilworth, Kirby, Rugby, and Southam. Acres, 181,916. Pop. in 1851, 80,104; in 1861, 83,858. Houses, 17,794.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet in Compton-Bauchamp parish, Berks; on the Port way, 7½ miles W of Wantage. Pop., 124.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet in Henock parish, Devon; near the river Teign, 4 miles N by W of Newton-Abbot. It has a post-office under Newton-Abbot; and it forms a curacy with Henock. Pop., 234.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet in Wembury parish, Devon; 4½ miles SE of Plymouth. Pop., 149.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet in Beer-Hackett parish, Dorset; 3½ miles SW of Sherborne.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet in Canford-Magna parish, Dorset; 2 miles NW of Wimborne-Minster.

KNIGHTON, a tything in Durweston parish, Dorset; 2 miles NW of Blandford-Forum.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet in Winfrith parish, Dorset; 7½ miles WSW of Wareham.

KNIGHTON, a chapelry in St. Margaret parish, Leicestershire; adjacent to the Midland railway, 2 miles S by E of Leicester. Post-town, Leicester. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £6,356. Pop. in 1851, 494; in 1861, 641. Houses, 122. The manor belongs to Sir William E. C. Hartopp, Bart. Many of the houses are villas, with large gardens, and inhabited by the manufacturers of Leicester. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. Margaret, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is a neat edifice, with tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

KNIGHTON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Radnor. The town stands on Offa's dyke, the river Teme, and the Central Wales railway, at the boundary with Salop, 10 miles NNE of Radnor; was anciently called Tref-y-Clawdd, signifying "the town on the dyke;" had anciently a castle, which has disappeared; contains an old mansion, once occupied by the Brydges family, and another old mansion of the time of James I.; stands on a rising ground, on the right side of the Teme; comprises two good streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and sloping downward each way; presents a well-built, neat, and clean appearance; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a railway station, a banking-office, a hotel, a church, a public school, alms-houses, a work-house, and charities £5. A weekly market is held on Thursday; fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter Sunday, 17 May, 2 October, the last Thursday of October, and the Thursday before 12 November; and some manufacture is carried on in woollens.—The town is governed by a bailiff, burgesses, and constables; and it unites with New Radnor, Cefnlllys, Knucklas, Presteigne, and Rhayader, in sending a member to parliament. The area is about a square mile, and all within K. parish. Pop. in 1351, 1,383; in 1861, 1,655. Houses, 293. A chain of ancient defences appears to have been on the line of Offa's dyke, for miles above and below the town; and very interesting vestiges are at Caer-Caradoc, about 3 miles to the N, and at Coxwall Knoll, about 5 miles to the E.—The parish comprises 2,461 acres. Real property, £3,955; of which £30 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,566; in 1861, 1,853. Houses, 326. The increase of pop. was due to temporary work in the forming of the railway. The manor belongs to the Crown. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £155. Patron, the Earl of Powis.

The sub-district contains also the lordship of Stanage, part of the township of Heyop, and part of the parish of Llanfihangel-Beguldy, electorally in Radnor,—the parishes of Bedstone, Stowe, Bettws, and Llanvair-Waterdine, and the township of Bucknell, electorally in Salop,—and the parish of Brampton-Bryan, two townships of Leintwardine parish, and the township of Buckton and Corall, electorally in Hereford. Pop., 6,009. Houses, 1,102.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Llanbister, containing the parishes of Llanbister, Llananno, Llanbadarn-Fynydd, Llandewy-Ystradenny, Llanfihangel-Rhydithon, Blethvagh, most of Llan-gunilo, and part of Llanfihangel-Beguldy, all electorally in Radnor. Acres of the district, 97,492. Poor-rates in 1863, £6,112. Pop. in 1851, 9,480; in 1861, 10,379. Houses, 1,835. Marriages in 1863, 73; births, 414,—of which 53 were illegitimate; deaths, 211,—of which 75 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 613; births, 3,225; deaths, 1,621. The places of worship, in 1851, were 15 of the Church of England, with 3,724 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 70 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 270 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 369 s.; and 9 of Primitive Methodists, with 150 s. The schools were 9 public day

schools, with 599 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 81 s.; and 5 Sunday schools, with 312 s. The work-house, at the census of 1861, had 67 inmates.—The hundred contains six parishes, and parts of four others. Acres, 61,841. Pop. in 1851, 5,921; in 1861, 8,038. Houses, 1,054.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet in Stogursey parish, Somerset; 7½ miles NW of Bridgewater. Pop., 37.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet in Adbaston parish, Stafford; on the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, 5½ miles WSW of Eccleshall. Pop., 137.

KNIGHTON, a hamlet in Broad-Chalk parish, Wilts; 5½ miles SSW of Wilton.

KNIGHTON, or KNEIGHTON, a township in Muckleston parish, Stafford; 7½ miles NW of Eccleshall. Pop., 164.

KNIGHTON, or NIDEN, an extra-parochial tract in Langport district, Somerset; 3 miles NW of South Petherton. Pop., 41. Houses, 10.

KNIGHTON-ON-TEME, a chapelry in Lindridge parish, Worcester; on the river Teme, the Leominster canal, and the Tenbury railway, adjacent to Salop, 3 miles NE by E of Tenbury. Post-town, Tenbury. Rated property, £3,858. Pop., 570. Houses, 123. The property is subdivided. Newnham Curacy is the seat of Mrs. V. Wheeler. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Lindridge. The church is tolerable.

KNIGHTON-SUTTON, a township, conjoined with Knowle, in Chew-Magna parish, Somerset; 6½ miles S of Bristol.

KNIGHTON (West), a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; near the Southwestern railway, 4 miles SE of Dorchester. It includes the hamlets of Fryer-Mayne, Little Mayne, and Lewell; and its post-town is Dorchester. Acres, 2,339. Real property, £1,357. Pop., 268. Houses, 58. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Broadmayne, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £332.* Patron, the Rev. W. Urquhart. The church was recently repaired. Charities, £10.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a quondam hamlet, now a metropolitan suburb, and three chapelries, in the parishes of St. George-Hanover-square, St. Margaret-Westminster, Kensington, and Chelsea, Middlesex. The suburb lies along the S side of Hyde Park, 3 miles WSW of St. Paul's; extends from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington-Gore; includes one main street on the line of the Great Western road, with streets, squares, and places to the S; and has post-offices under London SW. It was known as Knyghtbrigg or Knightbrigg, as early as the time of Edward III.; is thought to have got that name from the manor of Neyte or Neate, and from a bridge variously called Kinges-bridge and Stone-bridge; figured, in the time of Edward III., as a "town at the W limit of the bounds within which oxen, hogs, and other animals were to be slaughtered for the uses of the city;" and was noted, toward the close of the 16th century, and down to a comparatively recent period, as dangerous for travellers. A valiant knight is recorded to have slain a robber who assaulted him at its bridge before the end of the 16th century; and two men were executed at Tyburn, in 1774, for "robbing the Knightsbridge stage-coach." The town seems long to have been little else than one street, of humble character, along the Great Western road; but now it is one of the most fashionable portions of the west end of the metropolis; it contains Lowndes-square, Trevor-square, Wilton-crescent, with a number of fine streets, and joins into Belgravia; and it recently was much improved by the removal of a large portion of wall which formerly separated it from Hyde Park, by the substitution of this with iron palisades, and by the erection of Rutland-gate, on the site of Rutland House. Extensive cavalry barracks are on its N side, contiguous to Hyde Park; and, at the census of 1861, had 461 inmates. A lazaret-house or hospital, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, stood on a spot eastward of Albert-gate, as early as 1595. A chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stood connected with the hospital; was

rebuilt in 1699, and repaired in 1789; and has been displaced by Holy Trinity church, an edifice in the early decorated English style, erected in 1861. The first stage of this edifice is pierced with the chief entrance, consisting of a very boldly moulded archway, with traceried and carved head; the second stage has an arcading of twelve pointed arches, with enriched capitals on their supporting shafts; the third stage has a large four-light window, with circular tracery in its head; and the terminal stage is an irregular gable, flanked on the right by an octagonal turret with a spirelet. St. Paul's church stands in Wilton-place; was erected in 1840, at a cost of about £15,000; and has a rich, open, embattled parapet, with crocketed pinnacles, and a lofty tower. All Saints church was built in 1849. St. George's hospital stands at the top of Grosvenor-place; was built on the site of Lanesborough House, the seat of Lord Lanesborough; is an infirmary for sick and lame persons, containing twenty-seven wards, with accommodation for 330 patients, and supported by voluntary contributions; gives medical treatment to about 14,000 persons in the year; and was the death-place, in 1793, of the physician John Hunter. There are a Baptist chapel, national and charity schools, the archaeological association, and an extensive brewery. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Bishop Seth Ward and W. Penn were residents.—The three chapelries are Holy Trinity, St. Paul, and All Saints. The first was constituted in 1865; the second was constituted in 1845, and had a pop. of 14,501 in 1861; the third was constituted in 1849, and had a pop. of 7,041 in 1861. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of London; and that of St. Paul was united with the chapelry of St. Barnabas-Pimlico; but the latter was made a separate charge in 1866. Value of H. T., not reported; of St. Paul-with-St. B., £1,000;* of A. S., not reported. Patrons, of the first, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; of the second, the Bishop of London; of the third, the Rector of St. Margaret-Westminster.

KNIGHTS-ENHAM. See ENHAM (KNIGHTS).

KNIGHTSFORD-BRIDGE, a place in Knightwick parish, Worcester; on the river Teme, at the boundary with Hereford, 5½ miles E of Bromyard. It has a post-office under Worcester, and a good inn.

KNIGHTS-HILL, a hamlet in Streatham parish, Surrey; near Dulwich. The seat of Lord Chancellor Thurlow was here.

KNIGHTS-HOLE, a limestone cavern in the E of Durham; near Thornley hill, 4 miles SW of Easington. It seems partly natural, partly enlarged by art; it communicates with an ancient chapel, about 60 feet to the N; and it is said to have afforded escape to two priests in the time of Elizabeth.

KNIGHT-STAINFORTH, a hamlet in Stainforth township, Giggleswick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Settle.

KNIGHTSTON, a place in the SE of Pembroke; 1 mile NNW of Tenby.

KNIGHT-THORPE, a township in Loughborough parish, Leicester; near Loughborough. Real property, £1,533. Pop., 53. Houses, 12.

KNIGHTWICK, a parish in Martley district, Worcester; on the river Teme, at the boundary with Hereford, 4 miles SW by W of Martley, and 4½ WNW of Bransford-Road r. station. It contains Knightsford-Bridge, which has a post-office under Worcester. Acres, 853. Real property, £1,635. Pop., 166. Houses, 32. The manor belongs to John Williams, Esq. The scenery is beautiful. There are brick and tile works. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Dodderham, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The old church is now used only for burial services; and the new one stands at Knightsford-Bridge, was built in 1856; and is in the decorated English style. Charities, £6.

KNILL, a parish in the district of Presteigne and county of Hereford; on the river Lug, at the boundary with Wales, and on Offa's dyke, 3½ miles SW by S of Presteigne, and 4 NNW of Kington r. station. Post-

town, Kington. Acres, 798. Real property, £789. Pop., 84. Houses, 19. The manor, with Knill Court, belongs to Sir J. J. Walsham, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £90. Patron, Sir J. J. Walsham, Bart. The church stands in the beautiful grounds of Knill Court; is ancient, and ivy-clad; and has a tower, with a wooden spire. Sir Samuel Romilly was buried here.

KNIFE, a hamlet in Bampton parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lowther, 4 miles NW of Shap. It was the birthplace of Bishop Gibson the antiquary, and of Gibson the son-in-law of Richard Cromwell. Tale occurs at Knife-Scar.

KNIPTON, a parish, with a pleasant village, in the district of Grantham and county of Leicester; on the river Devon, 5½ miles SSW of Sedgebrook r. station, and 7 SW of Grantham. Post-town, Branton, under Grantham. Acres, 1,430. Real property, £2,233. Pop., 369. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The reservoir of the Grantham canal, covering 90 acres, is here; and kennels for 60 couples of fox hounds also are here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £295.* Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is ancient, has a pinnacled tower, and was repaired in 1846. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £25.

KNITSLEY, a hamlet in Conside-cum-Knitsley township, Lanchester parish, Durham; on the Lanchester Valley railway, near Watling-street, 3 miles WNW of Lanchester. It has a station on the railway.

KNIVETON, a parish, with a village, in Ashborne district, Derby; 3 miles NE of Ashborne r. station. Post-town, Ashborne. Acres, 2,240. Real property, £3,633. Pop., 315. Houses, 73. Most of the land is rich pasture. Here are a cotton-mill and lime-works. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £64. Patron, John Harrison, Esq. The church is ancient; and has a good Norman door, and a low tower and spire. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a free school, and charities £11.

KNOCK, a township in Long Marton parish, Westmoreland; 5 miles N of Appleby. Pop., 197. The manor belonged to the Boyvilles, the Rookbys, and others; and passed to the Tuftons. An ancient cross was here, and is the subject of a local saying, "As old as Knock Cross."

KNOCKERSEKNOWLE. See KNACKERSEKNOWLE.

KNOCKHOLT, or NOCKHOLT, a village and a parish in Bromley district, Kent. The village stands on high ground, 4 miles SW by W of Shoreham r. station, and 5 NW of Sevenoaks; is a straggling but pleasant place; and has a post-office under Sevenoaks. The parish comprises 1,683 acres. Real property, £2,377. Pop., 617. Houses, 133. The property is much subdivided. Knockholt House is the seat of G. S. Stainman, Esq.; and Burlings, the Grange, and Scotts Lodge, are other chief residences. A clump of very old trees, called the Knockholt beeches, is on a lofty hill, and is visible at long distances around. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £140.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is an ancient structure of brick and flint, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, with £50 a-year, and other charities £50.

KNOCKIN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Oswestry district, Salop. The village stands on or near an affluent of the river Severn, 4½ miles SSW of Rednall r. station, and 5½ SE by S of Oswestry; was anciently called Cnuikyn; was the scene of a defeat of Welsh insurgents, under Madoc, in the time of Henry III.; was once a market-town; and has now a post-office under Oswestry. The parish, with the small extra-parochial tract of Heath-Farm, comprises 1,561 acres. Real property, £6,439. Pop., 289. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the family of L'Estrange, had a strong castle of theirs, and belongs now to the Earl of Bradford. Knockin Hall is now the chief residence. The living is

a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £330. Patron, the Earl of Bradford. The church is ancient and very neat.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 19,422. Pop., 4,423. Houses, 887.

KNOCK (INNER and OUTER), a shoal in the Wash, Lincolnshire; along the Boston shore of Boston deeps.

KNODDISHALL, a village and a parish in Blything district, Suffolk. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Leiston r. station, and 3 ESE of Saxmundham; and has a post-office under Saxmundham. The parish contains also the village of Coldfair-Green, and the quondam parish of Buxlow; and is sometimes called Knodishall-cum-Buxlow. Acres 1,143. Real property, £3,173. Pop., 442. Houses, 100. The property is divided among a few. There are clay and sand pits. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Buxlow, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £486. Patron, T. Ayton, Esq. The church is Norman, has a flint tower, was recently repaired, and stands on a hill.

KNOLE, a noble mansion in Sevenoaks parish, Kent; in a park about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, adjacent to the E and SE of Sevenoaks town. It belonged, in the 13th century, to Lord Say and Sele; was purchased from him, in 1456, by Archbishop Bouchier; was rebuilt by that prelate, and left by him to the see of Canterbury; was enlarged by Cardinal Morton, and visited in his time by Henry VII.; gave entertainment, at two periods, in the time of Archbishop Warham, to Henry VIII.; was resigned by Crammer to the Crown; was visited, in 1573, by Elizabeth; passed through a succession of royal favourites to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset; went back, for a short time, in the reign of Charles II., to the Crown; returned to the Sackville family; and belongs now to the Dowager Countess Amherst, the co-heiress of the last Sackville, Duke of Dorset. It covers, with its out-buildings, about three acres of ground; it was completely re-fitted in 1805-7, so as to take the impression of that period on both the architecture and its furniture; it exhibits, as to general effect, the English collegiate character; it presents, on its principal front, a central gate-house, and a long range of gables and un-relieved wall; it includes a great hall, 75 feet long and 27 feet high, with a flat roof and a dais; and it contains a large collection of historical portraits and other interesting objects.

KNOLL, a hamlet in Braunton parish, Devon; 5 miles WNW of Barnstaple.

KNOLL, Warwick, &c. See **KNOWLE**.

KNOLLHOUSE, or the **KNOLL**, an extra-parochial tract in Blaby district, Leicester; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Hinckley. Pop., with Bassett-House, 14. Houses, 3.

KNOLL (LONG), an eminence near the mutual boundary of Wilts and Somerset; immediately NE of Stourhead Park, 4 miles NNW of Mere. It has an altitude of 973 feet above sea-level; and it forms the extreme W point of the chalk-rock of Salisbury plain.

KNOLLSTON. See **KNELSTON**.

KNOLTON, a township in Overton parish, Flint; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Chirk. Real property, £1,765. Knolton Hall is the seat of the Kynaston family.

KNOOK, a parish, with a village, in Warminster district, Wilts; on the river Wiley, the Old Ditch way, and the Somerset and Weymouth railway, 1 mile SE of Heytesbury r. station. Post-town, Heytesbury, under Bath. Acres, 1,440. Real property, £1,342. Pop., 208. Houses, 43. The property belongs chiefly to Lord Heytesbury. Knook Castle is an ancient single-ditched entrenchment, of about 2 acres; is supposed to have been originally a British village, and afterwards a Roman summer camp; and has yielded Roman coins. Traces of another ancient British village are to the N. "The site of these villages," says Sir R. C. Hoare, "is decidedly marked by great cavities and a black soil; and the attentive eye may easily trace out the lines of houses and the streets, or rather the hollow ways, conducting to them. Numerous tumuli and barrows are in the neighbourhood." The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Heytesbury, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church, in Aug., 1866, was about to be repaired.

KNOSSINGTON, a parish, with a village, in the district of Oakham and county of Leicester; on the river Gwash, adjacent to Rutland, 4 miles W by S of Oakham r. station. Post-town, Oakham. Acres, 1,443. Real property, £2,686. Pop., 251. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to T. Frewen, Esq. The parish is a meet for the Cottismore hounds. An inhabitant possesses a cheffonier which belonged to the mother of Henry VIII., and was found near her ancient residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £324. Patron, T. Frewen, Esq. The church is old but good, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and an hospital for four clergymen's widows, with £160 a-year from endowment.

KNOSTROP, a village in the township and parish of Leeds, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Leeds. Knostrop Hall, an ancient mansion, is the seat of E. J. Maude, Esq. Market gardens and coal mines are in the neighbourhood.

KNOTTING, or **NORTING**, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Bedford; adjacent to Northamptonshire, 2 miles NNE of Sharnbrook r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Higham-Ferrers. Post-town, Sharnbrook, under Bedford. Acres, 1,724. Real property, £1,887. Pop., 185. Houses, 31. The property belongs to the Duke of Bedford. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Souldrop, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £230.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church has Saxon and Norman portions; consists of nave, S chapel, and chancel, with wooden porch and square tower; and, in 1866, was about to be restored and partially rebuilt.

KNOTTINGLEY, a small town, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Aire, at the junction with it of the Knottingley and Goole canal, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, at the junction of the line to Goole and to Doncaster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Pontefract; is a seat of trade and commerce, in connexion with facilities of conveyance, with four ship-building yards, and with mills, malt-works, breweries, bone mills, chemical works, potteries, roperies, brick yards, lime kilns, and extensive lime quarries; has a railway station with telegraph, a post-office; under Normanton, and a good hotel; and publishes a weekly newspaper.—The chapelry is in Pontefract parish; originally comprised 1,344 acres; and was divided, in 1846, into two chapelries, K. and East K. Real property, £12,148; of which £501 are in quarries, £135 in railways, and £150 in gas-works. Pop. in 1861, 4,379. Houses, 1,043. Pop. of the East K. section, 2,181. Houses, 544. The rights of the manor are divided among several. The two livings are p. curacies in the diocese of York. Value of K., £129; of East K., £150.* Patron of K., the Vicar of Pontefract; of East K., alternately the Crown and the Archbishop. K. church is ancient, and has a bell-turret. East K. church is modern and neat. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, United Free Methodists and Primitive Methodists, a national school, a British school, an endowed school for 30 girls, and a neat cemetery opened in 1858.—The sub-district contains also three entire parishes and six townships of other parishes. Acres, 21,118. Pop., 10,058. Houses, 2,300.

KNOTT-LANES, a division of Ashton-under-Lyne parish, and contiguously a sub-district in Ashton-under-Lyne district, Lancashire; in the N of the parish, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Oldham. It contains the hamlets of Knott-Lanes, Woodpark, Lees, Crossbank, and Ald-Edge; the villages of Lees, Taunton, Waterloo, Bardsley, and Hey, and parts of Rhodes-Hill, Lanehead, Highknowles, Alt-Hill, Mill-Bottom, and Birks; and includes the chapelries of Bardsley, Leesfield, and Lees or Hey. Acres, 2,417. Real property, £38,578; of which £19,000 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 6,044; in 1861, 7,312. Houses, 1,448. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of collieries, and the establishment of cotton-mills and machine-shops. The villages of Lees and Bardsley, the former now a small market-

town, may be regarded as the chief seats of trade and population. An oak, adjoining Bardsley House, is 16½ feet in girth at 2 feet from the ground.

KNOTT-MILL, a railway station, with telegraph, in Manchester; on the South Junction railway, at the forking of the lines toward Altrincham and toward Liverpool, adjacent to the Bridgewater viaduct, in the W part of the city.

KNOTTS-GREEN, a quondam hamlet in Low Leyton parish, Essex; now continuous with Leytonstone, 5½ miles NE of London. It has a post-office under Leytonstone, London NE.

KNOTTY-ASH, a chapelry in Walton-on-the-Hill parish, Lancashire; ¼ mile N of Broad-Green r. station, and 4 E of Liverpool. It has a post-office under Liverpool, and a police station. Pop. in 1861, about 1,800. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Salisbury. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, not reported.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is modern, in the later English style; and contains 900 sittings. There are national schools.

KNOWBURY, a village in Cainham parish, and a chapelry partly also in Bitterley parish, Salop. The village stands 4 miles E of Ludlow r. station, and has a post-office under Ludlow.—The chapelry was constituted in 1840. Pop. in 1861, 655. Houses, 142. Pop. of the Cainham portion, 387. Houses, 82. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is modern.

KNOWES-GATE, a railway station in Northumberland; on the Wansbeck railway, 7 miles ENE of Bellingham.

KNOWLE, a tything in Crediton parish, Devon; 3 miles WNW of Crediton. Pop., 392.

KNOWLE, a tything in Buckland-Newton parish, Dorset; 3½ miles NE of Cerne-Abbas. Pop., 123.

KNOWLE, a tything in Bedminster parish, Somerset; 2 miles SW of Bristol. It has a post-office under Bristol. Pop., 190.

KNOWLE, a tything in Chew-Magna parish, Somerset; 6½ miles S of Bristol. Real property, £2,441. Pop., 360.

KNOWLE, a tything in Long Sutton parish, Somerset; 3½ miles NW of Ilchester. Pop., 155.

KNOWLE, a hamlet in Selworthy parish, Somerset; 3 miles W of Minehead. Pop., 37.

KNOWLE, a place in Bawdrip parish, Somerset; 3 miles NE of Bridgewater. It has an independent chapel. Knowle Hall here is the seat of B. C. Greenhill, Esq.

KNOWLE, a hamlet in Shepton-Montague parish, Somerset; 3½ miles NW of Wincanton. Pop., 54.

KNOWLE, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Solihull district, Warwick. The village stands on a hill, adjacent to the Birmingham and Warwick canal, 1½ mile NE of the Oxford and Birmingham railway, and 9½ miles SE of Birmingham; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under Birmingham, and a fair on the Monday after St. Ann's day. The chapelry is in Hampton-in-Arden parish, and was made ecclesiastically parochial in 1859. Real property, £3,525. Pop. in 1851, 1,155; in 1861, 1,200. Houses, 265. The property is much subdivided. Springfield Hall, with much of the land, belongs to H. T. Boulbee, Esq. Highfield, the Laurels, and the Lodge also are chief residences. Roman coins have been found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £112.* Patron, George Unett, Esq. The church is chiefly later English, of interesting character; had a chantry chapel, founded in the time of Richard II.; and contains a splendid carved oak screen, a number of grotesquely carved oak stalls, and several sedilia. There are an endowed free school for boys and girls, and a reading-room and library.—The sub-district contains also Balsall hamlet, and two entire parishes. Acres, 11,461. Pop., 2,819. Houses, 660.

KNOWLE, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Keighley.

KNOWLE, Surrey. See **KNOLE**.

KNOWLE-CHURCH. See **CHURCH-KNOWLE**.

KNOWLE-COTTAGE. See **SIDMOUTH**.

KNOWL-END, a township in Audley parish, Stafford;

4 miles NW of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It contains the hamlet of Shaley-Brook. Real property, £1,843. Pop., 255. Houses, 46. There are remains of Heley Castle, once the seat of Lords Audley. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

KNOWLE (GREAT and LITTLE), two hamlets in East Budleigh parish, Devon; 4 miles SW of Sidmouth.

KNOWLE-ST. GILES, a parish in Chard district, Somerset; on the Chard canal, 2 miles NE by N of Chard r. station. Post-town, Chard. Acres, 540. Real property, with Chaffcombe, £2,396. Rated property of K. alone, £733. Pop., 104. Houses, 22. The manor and most of the property belong to Earl Poulett. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £72. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is plain and good, and has a bell-turret.

KNOWL-HILL, a village in Hurley parish, and a chapelry partly also in Wargrave parish, Berks. The village stands 3 miles NE of Twyford r. station, and 4½ WSW of Maidenhead; and has a post-office under Reading.—The chapelry was constituted in 1842. Pop. in 1861, 850. Houses, 176. Pop. of the Hurley portion, 575. Houses, 115. Bear Place is the seat of Sir Henry Leak; and Bear Hill, Bear Ash, Linden Hill, Scarletts, Castlemons, and Ashton Villa, also are chief residences. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £90.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was built in 1840, and has a tower and spire. There is a national school.

KNOWL-HILL, a place in Mid Surrey; 5½ miles E by N of Guildford.

KNOWLS, a hamlet in Fixby township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Huddersfield.

KNOWLTON, a hamlet and a hundred in Wimborne division, Dorset. The hamlet lies 3 miles SW of Cranborne. The hundred comprises the parishes of Gussage-All Saints, Long Critchell, and Woodlands. Acres, 7,337. Pop. in 1861, 1,136. Houses, 221.

KNOWLTON, a parish in Eastry district, Kent; 2 miles SW of Eastry, and 3½ E by S of Adisham r. station. Post-town, Wingham, under Sandwich. Acres, 428. Real property, £1,438. Pop., 31. Houses, 2. Knowlton Court, a fine old mansion, is the seat of Admiral H. D'Aeth; belonged to his ancestor Narborough, who was lost with Shovell, in 1707, on the Scilly Islands; and stands in a richly-wooded park of upwards of 300 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £150.* Patron, Admiral H. D'Aeth.

KNOWSLEY, a township-chapelry in Huyton parish, Lancashire; 2½ miles N by W of Huyton r. station, and 3 NW by W of Prescott. Post-town, Prescott. Acres, 4,750. Real property, £12,549; of which £1,367 are in mines, and £330 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,486; in 1861, 1,349. Houses, 243. The property all belongs to the Earl of Derby. Knowsley Hall is the Earl's seat; has been enlarged from time to time; includes portions of the period of Henry VII.; was fully restored, by the tenth earl, before 1735; presents imposing fronts, surmounted by round towers; contains portraits of all the Stanleys, and a large and valuable collection of paintings by the old masters; and was visited, in November 1865, by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The grounds around it comprise upwards of 2,000 acres; are enclosed by a stone wall upwards of 8 feet high, pierced by thirteen entrances; and contain tasteful gardens, many ancient oaks, and ornamental waters nearly a mile long. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Earl of Derby. The church is recent, cruciform, and handsome; and has a W broach spire. There are national schools.

KNOWSTONE, a village and a parish in South Molton district, Devon. The village stands on an affluent of the river Mole, 3 miles from the boundary with Somerset, 8 miles E by S of South Molton, and 11½ NW of Tiverton r. station.—The parish contains also the hamlets of East Knowstone and Roachill; and its post-town is S. Molton, under Tiverton. Acres, 4,989. Real property, £3,239. Pop., 511. Houses, 101. The manor belongs to Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. Large portions of the pro-

erty belong to the Earl of Ilchester, J. F. Bellew, Esq., and J. Handford, Esq. Shapcott-Barton, a very ancient mansion, belongs to Mr Handford; and Wadhams was once the seat of the Courtenays. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Molland, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported.* Patron, Sir R. Throckmorton, Bart. The church is ancient; was recently repaired; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments of the Culme and Shapcott families. Charities, £5. Sir J. Berry, the mariner, was a native.

KNOWSTONE (EAST), a hamlet in Knowstone parish, Devon; about a mile from K. church.

KNOYLE, a tything in East Knoyle parish, Wilts; on the SW border of the county, 2½ miles SW by S of Hindon.

KNOYLE (EAST), a village and a parish in Mere district, Wilts. The village stands 2½ miles N by W of Semley r. station, and 2½ SW by S of Hindon; and has a post-office under Salisbury.—The parish comprises the tythings of Knoyle, Milton, and Upton. Acres, 5,558. Real property with Pertwood, £7,541. Rated property of E. K. alone, £6,381. Pop., 1,034. Houses, 240. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Winchester. Knoyle House is the seat of H. D. Seymour, Esq.; and contains an interesting collection of pictures. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £351.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is ancient, cruciform, and good; and has a modern nave, and an embattled tower. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £76. Sir Christopher Wren was a native, and his father was rector.

KNOYLE (WEST) a parish in Mere district, Wilts; 3 miles E of Mere, and 4½ NNW of Semley r. station. Post-town, Mere, under Bath. Acres, 1,913. Real property with Chaddenwick, £2,591. Rated property of W. K. alone, £1,750. Pop., 187. Houses, 50. The property all belongs to Sir H. Hoare, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Prebendary of West Knowle. The church is tolerable, and has a pinnacled tower. There are a national school, and charities £16.

KNUCK, a township in Mainstone parish, Salop; adjacent to Wales, 5½ miles WSW of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 26.

KNUCKLAS, or **CNWCLAS**, a decayed ancient town in Heyop and Llanfihangel-Begulid parishes, Radnor; on the river Teme, under Fynnon-Menyn, amid a barren hilly country, near Offa's dyke, 2 miles NW of Knighton r. station. It had formerly a castle of the Mortimers, built in 1242; it unites with Knighton, New Radnor, Cefnlllys, Presteigne, and Rhayader, in sending a member to parliament; and it is governed by a bailiff, burgesses, and other officers; but it is now a mere village. Pop., 377. Houses, 66. Pop. of the Heyop portion, 208. Houses, 34. Vavasour Powell, the nonconformist, was a native. Dol-y-Felin, an old seat of the Richardses, is in the neighbourhood.

KNUSTON, a hamlet in Irchester parish, Northampton; on the Peterborough railway, 2 miles SW of Higham-Ferrars. Pop., 42. The manor belongs to A. J. Garlston, Esq. Knuston Hall, a large mansion on an elevated site, commanding an extensive view, is the residence of W. W. Manton, Esq.

KNUSTFORD, a town, two townships, a parish, and a sub-district in Altrincham district, Cheshire. The town stands on high ground, adjacent to the Northwich and Altrincham railway, adjacent also to Tatton Park, amid a charming country, near the river Birken, 1½ miles SW by S of Manchester; dates from a remote period; is said to have been called Canute's-ford, corruptedly Knutsford, from the passing of King Canute and his army over a neighbouring ford; contains several old quaint houses, of brick and timber; consists chiefly of two main streets, both of them narrow, but with some good houses and shops; is a seat of quarter sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a railway station, a banking-office, two chief inns, a house of correction,

a sessions' house, two churches, four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a free grammar school, several other public schools, a literary institute and working men's library, a horticultural society, a freemasons' lodge, a workhouse, and charities £170. The house of correction stands on the Toft road; is a very large and well constructed edifice, surrounded by a lofty wall; and has capacity for 308 male and 112 female prisoners. The sessions' house stands in front of the house of correction, and is a handsome stone structure. The parish church, or church of St. John Baptist, stands above King-street; is a neat brick building of 1744; consists of nave and aisles, with embattled tower; and has a fine stained window of 1861, in honour of the then vicar, the Rev. R. Clowes, and a beautiful octagonal font of 1865, in memory of James and Hannah Roscoe. The church of St. Cross stands at Cross-town; is a neat modern brick edifice, with tower and spire; and contains a font formed out of an ancient stone cross, found in the old churchyard. The Independent chapel was built in 1865, in lieu of an old previous one in Swinton-square. The Wesleyan chapel, in Princess-street, was built in 1864-5; and is in the early English style. The grammar school is in King-street, and dates prior to the Reformation. The workhouse stands in Love-lane, serves for Altrincham district, and has accommodation for about 300 inmates. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on Whit-Tuesday, 23 April, 10 July, and 8 Nov. Races take place in July, on a flat course of about a mile; and a grand stand was erected in 1865. There are gas-works at Heath-side, and water-works at Booths-mill. Pop. of the town, in 1861, 3,127; in 1861, 3,575. Houses, 660.

The townships are K.-Inferior and K.-Superior; they jointly include all the town, and extend beyond it; and they are divided by a streamlet, which runs to the Birken. Acres of K.-L., 758. Real property, £3,448. Pop., 3,435. Houses, 633. Acres of K.-S., 942. Real property, £1,669. Pop., 204. Houses, 49.—The parish contains also the townships of Ollerton, Toft, and Bexton, and comprises 4,332 acres. Real property, £15,465. Pop., 4,194. Houses, 785. The parish was disjoined from Rostherne in 1741. The manor of Knutsford belonged once to Nigel of Tatton; passed to the Tableys and the Ellesmeres; and belongs now to Lord Egerton of Tatton. The parochial living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £350. Patron, alternately Lord Egerton, Lord De Tabley, R. O. Leycester, Esq., and John P. Leigh, Esq. The p. curacies of Cross-town and Toft are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains also six townships of Rostherne, and four of Great Budworth. Acres, 22,174. Pop., 7,377. Houses, 1,403.

KNUSTON, a village and a township in Wolstanton parish, Stafford. The village stands 1 mile NW of Newcastle-under-Lyne; and is a scattered rapidly-increasing place. The township includes also the greater part of Silverdale village, and a tract, called Knuston-Heath, which abounds with ironstone, and lately was a common. Real property, £23,885; of which £10,134 are in mines, and £4,333 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,918; in 1861, 4,464. Houses, 935. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the establishment of new iron-works. Coal is extensively mined. The Newcastle race-course is on the skirts of Knuston-Heath. There are a schoolroom licensed for Church of England service under Silverdale, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a United Free Methodist chapel; and the last was built in 1863.

KNYERSLEY, a hamlet and a chapelry in Bidulph parish, Stafford; 5 miles W of Leek. See BIDULPH.

KOMMERIDGE. See KIMERIDGE.

KRION-METOPON, a headland mentioned by Ptolemy, as in the S of England; and identified by some writers with Ram-Head, by others with Bolt Head, both in Devon.

KRONOS, a headland mentioned by Ptolemy as in the E. of England; and generally identified with Canvey Point, at the Thames mouth, in Essex.

KUNETINS, the Roman name for the river Kennet.

KYFFIG. See CYFFIG.

KYLOE, a township and a parish in Berwick district, Northumberland. The township lies near the coast, opposite Holy Island, 2½ miles SW of Beal r. station, and 6 NW by N of Belford. The parish contains also the townships of Buckton, Fenwick, Berrington, and Beal-with-Lowlin; the last of which has a post-office designated Beal, Northumberland. Acres, 8,285; of which 535 are water. Real property, £10,924. Pop., 1,004. Houses, 181. The property is divided among a few. Kyloe House is a chief residence. The surface includes cliffs, hills, and much moor; and the hills are notable for their plants. Coal and limestone abound. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £138.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church stands on an eminence, with an extensive view; was rebuilt in 1792; and is a plain structure, with an embattled tower.

KYLYRUCK, a township in Llanfair-Caereinion parish, Montgomery; near Llanfair. Pop., 35.

KYM (THE), a river of Northampton, Beds, and Huntingdon. It rises in Northampton, about 3¼ miles SSE of Higham-Ferrers; and runs about 16 miles, north-eastward and south-eastward, chiefly through the N of Beds and the SW of Huntingdon, past Yelden, Tilbrook, Kimbolton, and Great Staughton, to the Ouse, in the neighbourhood of St. Neots.

KYME (NORTH), a township in South Kyme parish, Lincoln; on Car-Dyke, 4 miles SW by W of Dogdyke r. station, and 7½ NE of Sleaford. Acres, 3,490. Real property, £6,373. Pop., 455. Houses, 108. Much of the surface, of a fenny character, was drained in terms of an act of 1840. Traces exist of a Roman camp. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

KYME (SOUTH), a township and a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln. The township lies on Car-Dyke, 5 miles SW of Dogdyke r. station, and 7 ENE of Sleaford. Acres, 4,868. Real property, £7,678. Pop., 549. Houses, 103. The parish contains also the township of North Kyme; and its post-town is Sleaford. The property of both townships belongs to the Hon. Charles H. Cust. The manor house is occupied by B. Chambers, Esq. A black priory was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Philip de Kyme; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Earl of Rutland and Robert Tirwhit. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £99.* Patron, the Hon. C. H. Cust. The church

was restored in 1860. There are a church-school, and charities £35.

KYMIN (THE), a lofty wooded hill on the E border of Monmouthshire; adjacent to the river Wye, 1¼ mile E by S of Monmouth. Walks lead up it, through its woods; a small temple is on its summit, erected in 1800 to commemorate the naval victories of the English over the Americans, and decorated on the frieze with medallions of British admirals; a pleasant pavilion also is there, for the accommodation of visitors; and a very splendid panoramic view is obtained thence over parts of about nine counties.

KYNANCE-COVE. See KINANCE-COVE.

KYNASTONE, a township in Kinnerley parish, Salop; 7½ miles SE of Oswestry. Pop., 135.

KYNASTONE, a township in Hentland parish, Hereford; near the river Wye, 4¼ miles NW of Ross.

KYNEBURGCEASTRE. See CASTOR, Northampton.

KYNNERSLEY. See KINNNERSLEY.

KYNOR, a place in Sidlesham parish, Sussex; on Pagham harbour, 5 miles S of Chichester. It is thought to be the Cymenes-ora, where the Saxon Ella and his three sons landed in 477.

KYNTINGTON. See KIRTLINGTON.

KYO, a township, with a village, in Lanchester parish, Durhamshire; on the Stanhope railway, 9 miles NW by N of Durham. Acres, 1,230. Real property, £5,712; of which £2,740 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,401; in 1861, 1,679. Houses, 334.

KYPIER. See KEPPER.

KYRE (GREAT), or KYRE-WYARD, a parish in Tenbury district, Worcester; adjacent to Herefordshire, 4 miles SE of Tenbury r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Kyre, under Tenbury. Acres, 1,520. Real property, 1,459. Pop., 154. Houses, 36. The property is divided between two. Kyre House belonged formerly to the Pytts and the Childes, and belongs now to T. Oxley, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £115. Patron, W. L. Childe, Esq. The church is good.

KYRE (LITTLE), a hamlet in Stoke-Bliss parish, Worcester; contiguous to Great Kyre. Acres, 930. Real property, £1,049. Pop., 123. Houses, 29.

KYREWOOD, a hamlet in Tenbury parish, Worcester; on the river Teme, in Tenbury Foreign, near Tenbury. Pop., 27.

KYTES-HARDWICK, a hamlet in Leamington-Hastings parish, Warwick; on the river Leam, 5¼ miles SSW of Rugby. Pop., 118.

L

LABOURN, a tything in Godalming parish, Surrey; near Godalming. Real property, £998.

LACEBY, a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands 3 miles SSW of Great Coates r. station, and 4 SW by W of Great Grimsby; and has a post-office; under Grimsby. The parish comprises 2,037 acres. Real property, £4,766. Pop., 1,021. Houses, 238. The property is subdivided. An ancient earthwork is near the village; and a remarkable spring, called Wellbeck, dry in winter, but copious in summer, is in the neighbourhood. There are a steam-printing establishment and a flour mill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £580.* Patron, R. Haynes, Esq. The church is good, and has a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a free school for Lacey, Bradley, and Barnoldby, and several charities.

LACERTON, or LAZARTON, a hamlet in Stourpaine parish, Dorset; 2¼ miles NW of Blandford-Forum. It appears to have been anciently a parish.

LACH-DENNIS, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; 3 miles ESE of Northwich. Acres, 406. Real property, £631. Pop., 28. Houses, 5.

LACHE (THE), an outlying part of St. Mary-on-the-Hill parish, Cheshire; outside Chester city, to the SW.

LACHE-WITH-SALTNEY, a chapelry in St. Mary-on-the-Hill parish, Cheshire, and in Hawardine parish, Flintshire; near the river Dee and the Chester and Holyhead railway, 3 miles SW of Chester. It was constituted in 1855; and its post-town is Chester. Pop. in 1861, 2,194. Houses, 450. Pop. of the Hawarden portion, 1,313. Houses, 266. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of

Chester. Value, £55. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church was repaired in 1859.

LACHFORD. See LATCHFORD.

LACHINGDON. See LATCHINGDON.

LACKENBY, a hamlet in Kirk-Leatham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles NW of Goisbrough.

LACKFORD, a hundred in the NW of Suffolk, contiguous to Norfolk and to Cambridgeshire; and containing Brandon parish, sixteen other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 77,025. Pop. in 1851, 16,321; in 1861, 15,077. Houses, 3,216.

LACKFORD, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; near Icknield-street and the river Lark, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Saxham r. station, and $\frac{5}{4}$ NW of Bury-St. Edmunds. Post-town, Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 2,243. Real property, £1,720. Pop., 197. Houses, 37. The land all belongs to the Rev. James Holden. There are rabbit warrens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £320.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Sir C. E. Kent, Bart. The church is a thatched building, with a tower.

LACKHAM, a seat in the NW of Wilts; near the Wilts and Berks canal, 2 miles S of Chippenham. It belonged, at the Conquest, to William de Ewe; passed to the Baynards; and belongs now to G. Montague, Esq., the ornithologist.

LACKINGDON. See LATCHINGDON.

LACKINGTON (WHITE), a village and a parish in Chard district, Somerset. The village stands near the Chard and Taunton railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Ilminster. The parish contains also the hamlets of Atherstone, Silvinch, Hurecote, and Clangers-Hermitage. Post-town, Ilminster. Acres, 1,465. Real property, £2,931. Pop., 260. Houses, 54. The manor belongs to John L. Lee, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is early English, and has a tower.

LACOCK. See LAYCOCK.

LACON, a township in Wem parish, Salop; 2 miles NE of Wem. Pop., 34.

LACTODORUM. See TOWCESTER.

LACTON. See LATTON.

LACY-GREEN, a chapelry in Princes-Risborough parish, Bucks; $\frac{2}{4}$ miles SE of Princes-Risborough r. station. It was constituted in 1857. Post-town, Princes-Risborough, under Tring. Pop., 952. Houses, 191. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £110.* Patron, the Incumbent of Princes-Risborough.

LADBROOKE, a parish, with a village, in Southam district, Warwick; near the river Itchen, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ESE of Harbury r. station, and 2 S by W of Southam. Post-town, Southam, under Rugby. Acres, with Lower Hodnel and Upper Hodnel extra-parochial places, 3,951. Real property, £3,317. Pop., 274. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Palmer family, and belongs now to C. R. P. Morewood, Esq. Ladbroke Gorse is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £441.* Patron, the Rev. T. A. Vincent. The church is ancient and very good; has a fine tower and spire; and contains a rich silver-gilt communion service, and several monuments of the Palmers. Charities, £42.

LADDER-CHIME, a chasm on the SW coast of the Isle of Wight; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Brixton. It descends from a bold-shaped hollow to a mere fissure; is flanked by cliffs about 160 feet high; and took its name from the fact that a ladder was formerly the only means of going down from it to the beach and fishermen's huts below.

LADE POT, a mountainous eminence in the NW of Westmoreland; the highest part of the ridge which separates Ulls-water from the vale of Lowther. A foot-path leads over it, and commands magnificent views.

LADHILL-GATE, a hamlet in Bilsdale-West-Side and Hawnby townships, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{5}{4}$ miles NW of Helmsley.

LADHOUSE, a mountain on the E side of Crummock-water, in Cumberland.

LADLE HILL. See HIGHCLERE.

LADOCK (THE), a river of Cornwall; rising near St. Enoder; and flowing about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward to the Fal. The last 3 miles of it are tidal.

LADOCK, or LASSICK, a parish, containing the village of Besock, in Truro district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Ladock, in a fine valley, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles W by S of Grampound-Road r. station, and 7 NE of Truro; and has a post-office, of the name of Ladock, under Grampound-Road, and a cattle-fair on 13 May. The parish comprises 5,691 acres. Real property, £4,320. Pop. in 1851, 811; in 1861, 742. Houses, 169. The decrease of pop. arose partly from the closing of a large lead mine. The manor belonged formerly to the Pitts. Nansauigh is a chief residence. Large quantities of tin were long ago produced; iron ore, of superior quality, is sent hence to Swansea; and some comparatively large pieces of gold have been found. The parish is a meet for the Four Burrow hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £767.* Patron, Dr. Wise. The church stands on an eminence above Besock village; was recently restored, at a cost of £2,000; and has a fine E stained window, and a beautifully proportioned tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a slightly endowed national school.

LADRAM BAY, a small bay on the S coast of Devon; $\frac{2}{4}$ miles SW of Sidmouth. Red sandstone cliffs flank it; and they are much caverned by sea action. A natural archway also stands detached from the shore, and is traversed by the billows. A path leads hence to the neighbouring fine summit of High Peak.

LADY LIFT, an eminence in Foxley park, Hereford. It commands a very fine view.

LADY PLACE. See HURLEY, Berks.

LADY-ST. MARY. See WAREHAM.

LADYWELL, a railway station on the W border of Kent; on the London and Beckenham railway, adjacent to Lewisham, 7 miles SE of Charing Cross, London. It has a telegraph office.

LADYWOOD. See BIRMINGHAM.

LAGNESS, a hamlet in Pagham parish, Sussex; $\frac{4}{4}$ miles S of Chichester. Pop., 103.

LAINDON, a village and a parish in Billericay district, Essex. The village stands near the source of the river Crouch, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Pitsea r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ S by E of Billericay; and has a post-office under Ingatestone. The parish includes Basildon chapelry; and, in the part around Laindon village, is sometimes called Langdon-Clay. Acres of that part, 2,372; of the whole, 3,999. Real property of Langdon-Clay, £3,337; of the whole, £5,264. Pop. of L.-C., 406; of the whole, 536. Houses of L.-C., 81; of the whole, 106. The property is divided among a few. A moated house is near Basildon church. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Basildon, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £779.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The parish church stands on a rising ground, and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire. The church of Basildon also stands on a rising ground, and has a tower. There are a free school with £20 a-year, and other charities £34.

LAINDON-HILLS. See LANGDON-HILLS.

LAINSTON, an extra-parochial tract in Winchester district, Hants; 3 miles NW of Winchester r. station. It formerly was in all respects a parish, and still is so ecclesiastically. Post-town, Winchester. Acres, 110. Real property, £212. Pop., 33. Houses, 4. One of the houses is a private lunatic asylum, within grounds of about 40 acres; was built in the time of Charles II.; and was once the seat of Lord Baying. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £34. Patron, Sir F. H. Bathurst, Bart. The church is in ruins; and it was the place where Walpole's "Elia Lælia Chudleigh" married Captain Harpole, afterwards Earl of Bristol.

LAIRA, the estuary of the river Plym, and an extra-

parochial tract, in Devon; contiguous to Egg-Buckland parish, in the north-eastern vicinity of Plymouth. Laira bridge here is a five-arched cast-iron erection of 1827; is 500 feet long; was constructed at the expense of the Earl of Morley, after designs by Rendal; and was, for a time, the largest structure of its kind in England excepting that of Southwark.

LAISTER-DYKE, a chapelry in Bowling township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Bradford and Leeds railway, at the junction of the line south-eastward thence, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by S of Bradford. It was constituted in 1881; and it has a station with telegraph at the railway junction, and a post-office under Bradford, Yorkshire. Pop. about 5,000. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £93.* Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The church was built in 1861, at a cost of £2,600; is in the early decorated English style; and has a tower.

LAITH-KIRK, a chapelry in Romald-Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, at the boundary with Durham, 1 mile SE of Middleton-in-Teesdale, and 9 NW of Barnard-Castle r. station. It was constituted in 1844; and its post-town is Middleton-in-Teesdale, under Darlington. Pop., 1,330. Houses, 229. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £103.* Patron, the Rector of Romald-Kirk.

LAITHS (New), a hamlet in Hartwith-cum-Winsley chapelry, Kirby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Nidd, 4 miles W of Ripley.

LAKE, a hamlet in Sourton parish, Devon; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Okehampton.

LAKE, a hamlet in Tawstock parish, Devon; 3 miles S of Barnstaple.

LAKE, a small village on the E coast of the Isle of Wight; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Sandown.

LAKE, a township in Westbury parish, Salop; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 55.

LAKE, a tything in Kingsbury-Episcopi parish, Somerset; 2 miles N of Petherton. Pop., 30.

LAKE, a tything in Wilsford parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, 2 miles SW of Amesbury. Pop., 74. Lake House is the seat of the Rev. E. Duke; was built in the time of James I.; forms an excellent specimen of the architecture of that period; and contains some valuable curiosities collected by the late Mr. Duke, the antiquary, author of the "Druidical Temples of Wilts," the "Halle of John Halle, &c."

LAKE-LOCK, a hamlet in Stanley-with-Wrenthorpe township, Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Wakefield.

LAKENHAM, a parish in Norwich district, and within Norwich borough, Norfolk; on the river Yare and on two lines of the Great Eastern railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by E of the centre of Norwich. Post-town, Norwich. Real property, £15,745. Pop. in 1851, 4,776; in 1861, 4,866. Houses, 1,154. The parish is cut ecclesiastically into two sections, Old Lakenham and Lakenham-St. Mark; and the latter was made ecclesiastically parochial in 1845. Pop. of L.-St. M. in 1861, 3,808. Houses, 913. The property of Old L. is much subdivided; but that of L.-St. M. is not much divided. The living of Old L. is a vicarage annexed to the vicarage of Trowse; and that of L.-St. M. is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Norwich. Value of L.-St. M., £150.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The churches of both sections are good. See NORWICH.

LAKENHEATH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Mildenhall district, Suffolk. The village stands on a gentle eminence, amid a great extent of rabbit warren, 2 miles S of the Ely and Brandon railway, and of the Little Ouse river at the boundary with Norfolk, and $\frac{5}{4}$ SW of Brandon; commands an extensive view of the surrounding country; was formerly a market-town; and has a post-office, under Brandon, a station on the railway, about 3 miles distant, a good inn, and a fair on the Thursday after Midsummer day.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Undley. Acres, 10,550. Real property, £10,514. Pop. in 1851, 1,864; in 1861, 1,797. Houses, 394. The chief landowners are the executors of

W. G. Eagle, Esq. Nearly 3,000 acres, chiefly in the E, are open rabbit warren; and a large tract in the W is fen. There are sand pits and clay pits. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £136. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church is ancient; has Norman features; was partly repaired in 1363; and comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with massive tower about 80 feet high. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans; two free-schools for boys, with £40 and £16 a-year; and charities £95.—The sub-district contains also four other parishes, and considerable part of Mildenhall parish. Pop., 5,890. Houses, 1,248.

LALEHAM, a village and a parish in Staines district, Middlesex. The village stands on the Thames, at the boundary with Surrey, 2 miles SSE of Staines r. station; was anciently known as Leleham; and has a post-office under Chertsey.—The parish comprises 1,214 acres. Real property, £3,674. Pop., 613. Houses, 128. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Earl of Mortaigne. Laleham House is the seat of the Earl of Lucan, and has extensive gardens and shrubberies. The neighbourhood is picturesque, and draws many visitors. Remains of a Roman camp are at Greenfield. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £130. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very ancient, shows some Norman traces, and has a tower. Charities, £14. Donna Maria, the second queen of Portugal, resided here in her childhood.

LALESTON, a village and a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan. The village stands near the South Wales railway, 2 miles W of Bridgend; and has a post-office under Bridgend.—The parish consists of the sections or hamlets of Higher L. and Lower L., and comprises 1,631 acres. Real property of H.-L., £640; of L.-L., £1,210. Pop., 536. Houses, 120. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, by Richard de Granville, to Lallys, chief architect to Henry I., and builder of Neath Abbey. Laleston House is a chief residence. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in collieries and ironworks. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Newcastle, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is good, and has an ancient tower, built by Lallys.

LAMARSH, a parish, with a village, in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex; adjacent to the river Stour at the boundary with Suffolk, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles NW of Bures r. station, and 4 SSE of Sudbury. Post-town, Bures, under Colchester. Acres, 1,245. Real property, £2,447. Pop., 329. Houses, 75. The property is subdivided. Lamarsh Lodge is the seat of W. J. Parmenter, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £379.* Patron, C. Teesdale, Esq., and another. The church has a round tower, and is tolerable.

LAMAS. See LAMMAS.

LAMB-ABBAY, or LAMORBEY, a chapelry in Dartford district, Kent; on the Lewisham and Dartford railway, near the river Cray, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles WSW of Bexley. Post-town, Bexley, under Bexley Heath, London SE. Pop. not separately returned. The manor belonged to the Lamenbys and the Sparrows. Lamb-Abbey House, rebuilt in 1744, is the seat of J. Malcolm, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £100. Patron, J. Malcolm, Esq.

LAMBARTS-CASTLE, a Roman camp in the W of Dorset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE by N of Lyme-Regis. It occupies about 12 acres, has a D-shaped outline, and is triple-trenched.

LAMBCOTE, a hamlet in Easington parish, Warwick; $\frac{5}{4}$ miles SW of Kingston.

LAMBCROFT, a hamlet in Kelstern parish, Lincoln; 2 miles N of Kelstern village. Pop., 62. Houses, 10. The property formerly belonged to North Ormsby abbey.

LAMBERHURST, a village and a parish in the district of Ticehurst, and counties of Kent and Sussex. The village stands on an affluent of the river Medway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Frant r. station and $\frac{6}{4}$ ESE of Tunbridge Wells; is a large place; and has a post-office under Hurst Green, a good inn, and fairs on 6 April and 21 May.—The parish includes Scotney manor, and comprises 3,590

acres in Kent, and 1,700 in Sussex. Real property, £8,008. Pop. of the K. portion in 1851, 560; in 1861, 554. Houses, 115. Pop. of the S. portion in 1851, 1,174; in 1861, 1,051. Houses, 207. The property is much subdivided. Court Lodge stands on an eminence, within a park; commands pleasant views of the surrounding country; and is the seat of W. C. Morland, Esq. Scotney Castle was the seat of Archbishop Chicheley, in the early part of the 15th century; went to his collateral descendants, the Darrells; was rebuilt by Inigo Jones; and has given place to a modern mansion, the seat of Edward Hussey, Esq. Extensive iron-smelting furnaces were formerly in the parish; and they furnished the massive iron balustrades around St. Paul's in London. Brewing and brick-making are now carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £401.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is old but good, and has a conspicuous steeple. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £39.

LAMBERTON. See LAMERTON.

LAMBETH, a metropolitan suburb, a parish, a district, and a borough, in Surrey. The suburb lies on the Thames, opposite Westminster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW by S of St. Paul's; stands compact with Southwark, Newington, and Kennington; communicates with Westminster by Waterloo, Hangerford, Westminster, Lambeth, and Vauxhall bridges; contains the Waterloo-Road terminus and the Vauxhall-Bridge station of the Southwestern railway; is traversed throughout by that railway, and across the NE by the connecting line with Charing Cross and London Bridge; has abundant facilities of pier and wharf for sharing in the upper traffic of the river; is within the jurisdiction of the central criminal court, and of the metropolitan police; and contains a court-house, a police-station, the head post-office† of London S, and numerous receiving-houses‡ and pillar-boxes under that office.

The place on which the suburb stands was known to the Saxons as Lambhrythe or Lambeth; and is thought to have got that name from the words "lam" and "hythe," signifying dirt and a haven; but it figures at Domesday as Lamchei. Some writers suppose it to have been the scene of Hardicanute's death and Harold's coronation; but other writers, with higher probability, assigned these events to Kennington. Lambeth, like Kennington, may have belonged to the Saxon kings; but, at Domesday, it was held by the Earl of Mortaigne and the Princess Goda, the sister of the Conqueror. The Princess gave it to the Bishop of Rochester; and one of these bishops exchanged it for other lands, in 1137, with the Archbishops of Canterbury. A palace appears to have been built on it by the first bishop of Rochester who held it; and this was the scene of the council in 1100 respecting the proposed marriage of the Princess Maud with the king of Scotland, and the scene also of several other important councils. A better palace, on the same site, was built, about the beginning of the 13th century, by Archbishop Hubert; and this was rebuilt, restored, improved, or enlarged, at various times, by his successors. A great synod was held here in 1232, attended by all the bishops of England, to discuss complaints which had been made at Rome respecting the government of the English dioceses; and several other great synods were held here prior to the great Reformation. The palace was sacked, and most of its furniture and records burned, by the insurgents under Wat Tyler, in 1381. It was visited by Henry VII., by Catherine of Arragon, by Queen Mary, and frequently by Queen Elizabeth. It was re-furnished by Mary for the reception of Cardinal Pole; and a tower of it was used by Elizabeth for the incarceration of bishops Tunstall and Thirby, Lord Henry Howard, the Earl of Southampton, the Earl of Essex, and some other persons. The palace was fortified in 1641, by Archbishop Laud, in anticipation of an attack by the multitude with whom he had made himself unpopular; and after the fall of that primate, it was stripped of its ecclesiastical character, and converted into a prison for "malignants." It was subsequently sold to Thomas Scott, one of the regicides, and to Matthew

Hardy; but after the restoration, it reverted to the archbishops; and it has ever since remained in their possession. Nothing more than a small village seems to have been at Lambeth when the original palace was built; but this rapidly improved under the bishops and the archbishops, and became a market-town. A college for secular canons was founded near the palace, about 1191, by Archbishop Baldwin; but it encountered great opposition by the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, who eventually obtained a papal bull for its suppression; and, just when finished in 1199, it was partially taken down; but ruins of it, under the name of Carlisle House, continued till recently to exist. A canal was formed here for the temporary diversion of the Thames during the erection of London bridge; and a vestige of this, which not long ago disappeared, was mistaken by Maitland, in his history of London, for the vestige of trenches formed by Canute, in 1026, on his invasion of London. Lambeth-marsh, now a thoroughly edificated tract in the NE, was not covered with houses much before 1810; and Inigo Jones is said to have buried his money in it during the civil war. A mineral well, once noted for medicinal qualities, was at Lambeth-walk. Banks the sculptor was a native; and Forman the astrologer, Francis Moore the physician, and Ducarel, who wrote a "History of Lambeth Palace," were residents.

Lambeth palace stands close to the Thames, immediately below Lambeth bridge, nearly opposite the new palace of Westminster; presents a massive but time-worn appearance, in strong contrast to that new palace; and shows gradations of architecture, from early English to late perpendicular. The chapel is the oldest portion, all early English; was built, by Archbishop Boniface, between 1245 and 1270; measures 72 feet by 25; stands over a crypt, 36 feet by 24; has a modern roof, modern stained glass windows, and an oak screen erected by Archbishop Laud, and bearing his arms; contains, in front of the altar, the grave of Archbishop Parker; and is the place where all the archbishops of Canterbury, since the time of Boniface, have been consecrated. The hall was built, in 1663, by Archbishop Juxon, who attended Charles I. to the scaffold; shows, over the inside of the door, that archbishop's arms; is in a debased pointed style; measures 93 feet by 33; has a roof of oak, with a lantern in the centre; and contains, in a bay window, a portrait of Archbishop Chicheley, the arms of Philip II. of Spain, and the arms of Archbishops Bancroft, Laud, and Juxon. The library is now in the hall; was formerly in four galleries over the cloisters; was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, enriched by Archbishop Abbot, and enlarged by Archbishops Tenison and Secker; was seized by parliament in the civil wars, given to Sion college, transferred to Cambridge university, brought back to Lambeth after the Restoration; and contains, at present, about 25,000 printed volumes, and about 1,200 manuscripts. The Lollards' tower, at the W end of the chapel, is a massive square structure of weather-worn brick; was erected, about the year 1440, by Archbishop Chicheley; took its name from an incorrect tradition that Lollards were imprisoned in it; was the part of the palace which Queen Elizabeth used for confining offenders; and has, at the top, a gloomy oak-lined room 13 feet by 12, and about 8 feet high, with rude inscriptions cut in the wainscot, and with eight large iron rings in the walls, and traditionally regarded as the prison. The post-room is within the Lollards' tower, and forms the vestibule to the chapel; and it has a flat ceiling, ornamented with sculptures. The gate-house was rebuilt about 1490, by Archbishop Morton; is of red brick, with stone dressings; and has a beautifully groined roof. The inhabited parts of the palace stand eastward of the chapel and the hall; were entirely rebuilt by Archbishop Howley, after designs by Blome, at a cost of £55,000; and front a large paddock planted with trees, and enclosed by lofty brick walls.

Lambeth-proper forms a band of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, extending along the river, from Waterloo road to Vauxhall; and great part of

this consists of narrow streets and disagreeable thoroughfares, with mean houses or malodorous factories. But Lambeth parish contains also South Lambeth, to the S of Vauxhall,—Kennington, immediately E of Lambeth-proper,—and Brixton, southward from Kennington toward Streatham; and these parts contain a vast aggregate of fine new thoroughfares and places, with a character in striking contrast to that of Lambeth-proper. South Lambeth, including Stockwell, was held of King Harold and of King Edward the Confessor, by the monks of Waltham. A building here, afterwards known as Turret-house, was the residence of John Tradescant, who introduced many valuable plants and fruits from the East, acted for some time as gardener to Charles I., made a large collection of curiosities, was about the first person who ever made such a collection in England, and left his collection to Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, who eventually removed it to Oxford, where it is still preserved in the Ashmolean museum. Many of the public buildings, and other objects of interest, will be found noticed in our articles KENNINGTON, NEWINGTON, BRIXTON, WALWORTH, NORWOD, VAUXHALL, and others; so that chiefly those within Lambeth proper occur to be noticed in the present article.

Lambeth bridge connects Church-street in Lambeth with Horseferry-road in Westminster; was erected in 1862, at a cost of about £40,000; is a light iron suspension structure, after designs by P. W. Barlow; measures 1,040 feet in entire length, or 828 feet between the shore abutments; makes three equal spans of 280 feet each, of wire cable, bearing platforms of wrought iron; has a road-way of about 20 feet in width, with side footways each 5 feet wide; differs little from ordinary suspension bridges, except in having under each side a longitudinal tubular girder 2½ inches deep and 1½ inch wide; and, though deficient in spaciousness and beauty, is capable both of being widened to 54 feet, and of taking on ornamental features. The Southwestern railway, both in its course through all the suburb and in its stations, is a prominent object; and the line from it toward Charing Cross has occasioned the removal of the Hungerford suspension bridge, and the substitution of that by a structure combining the properties of foot-bridge and railway viaduct. The new county court-house, the sessions' house, the police station, and the head post-office are important buildings. The Victoria theatre, in Waterloo-bridge-road, was originally called the Coburg; took its present name soon after the accession of William IV.; is a huge ill-shaped brick building; has capacity for nearly 2,000 spectators; and is notable for a fearful crush on its staircase in 1858, when many lives were lost. Astley's amphitheatre, in Westminster-bridge-road, was erected in 1842, after three previous structures on the same spot had been destroyed by fire; is both a theatre and a circus; and has capacity for about 4,000 spectators. The first structure here was erected in 1774, by Philip Astley, a light-horseman in the 15th regiment; was at first a temporary erection of deal boards, with open area; was made a covered amphitheatre, with pit, boxes, and gallery in 1780; was refitted, and called the Royal Grove, in 1786; was designated the Royal Saloon or Astley's Amphitheatre, in 1792; and was destroyed by fire in 1794. The successor of it was burnt in 1803; and the successor of that in 1841. The Lambeth baths were opened in 1853; contain remarkably large swimming baths; and have such capacity that upwards of 8,000 persons can bathe in them in a day. The water-works are supplied from Thames-Ditton, 10 miles distant; and have reservoirs at Brixton and Streatham.

The parish church adjoins the old gate-house of the palace; is an ancient structure, so altered from time to time as to have lost much of its aspect of antiquity; has a tower, rebuilt or restored from one of the time of Edward IV.; and contains the tombs of Archbishops Bancroft, Tenison, and Secker, the tombs of Bishop Tunstall of Durham and Bishop Thirlby of Westminster, and the grave-stone of the antiquary Ashmole. The churchyard contains an altar-tomb, restored in 1853, of John Tradescant. The queen of James II., after fleeing with her in-

fant son from Whitehall, took shelter beneath the walls of the church, from inclement weather, on a December night of 1688; and was conveyed hence in a common coach, obtained at a neighbouring inn, to her embarkment from the kingdom at Gravesend. St. Philip's church, in Kennington-road, was built in 1863, at a cost of about £6,000; is in the early English style, of Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings; and has a tall spire, and some good carving. Other churches of interesting character, are noticed in other articles. The Roman Catholic cathedral, at the angle of St. Georges-road and Westminster-road, was built in 1840–8, at a cost of upwards of £40,000; is cruciform, in the decorated English style, 280 feet long; includes two chantry chapels; was designed to have a steeple 330 feet high; contains very ornate high altar, pulpit, and font; and has attached to it an extensive range of monastic buildings for clerical residence, schools, and other uses.

The schools within the parish, in 1851, were 45 public day schools, with 10,141 scholars; 252 private day schools, with 6,214 s.; 38 Sunday schools, with 6,579 a.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 134 s. Three of the public schools were endowed ones, with 482 scholars; 10 were national, with 2,775 s.; 7 were schools of the Church of England, with 1,202 s.; 3 were British schools, with 1,733 s.; 2 belonged to Independents, with 228 s.; 2 belonged to Wesleyans, with 759 s.; 2 belonged to Roman Catholics, with 226 s.; 3 were ragged schools, with 1,067 s.; 1 was an orphan school, with 153 s.; 3 were institution schools with 682 s.; two were subscription schools, with 247 s.; and 2 were workhouse schools, with 587 s. Archbishop Tenison's school for girls was rebuilt in 1817, and has an endowed income of £369; Lawrence's school has an endowed income of £105; the female orphan asylum, in Westminster-road, was rebuilt in 1804; and Beaufoy's ragged school was built at a cost of £5,000.—There are an industrial home for outcast boys, an industrial home for girls, a female philanthropic society, a working men's institute, an Athenaeum, and a school of art. There are also a refuge for the destitute, an infirmary for children, a lying-in-hospital, and other institutions. The Bethlehem hospital, vulgarly Bedlam, in St. George's field, was built in 1814, and much enlarged in 1838; succeeded a building in Moorfields, erected about 1675; covers an area of about 14 acres, part of which was previously occupied by a notorious tavern, called the Dog and Duck; presents a frontage of about 700 feet, consisting of centre and wings; has a cupola, recently added, after a design by Sidney Smirke; possesses all appliances for the treatment of lunatics; receives those of the criminal class; has accommodation for about 364; and is conducted at an annual expense of about £20,000. A new St. Thomas' hospital, for sick and diseased poor persons, was planned in 1865, to confront the Thames from a point near Lambeth palace to a point near Westminster bridge; to present a frontage of 1,700 feet, comprising 151 feet for administrative offices, 942 feet for the hospital-proper, and 607 feet for a museum; to consist, in its hospital-proper section, of a series of pavilions; and to extend backward with a variable width, only 190 feet near the palace, and not more than 220 feet near Westminster bridge, but 257 feet at the centre. Walcott's charity for the poor yields £639 a year; and other charities yield £781.

The manufacturing establishments are very numerous and very various; and they employ the greater portion of the inhabitants of Lambeth-proper. There are a patent shot factory, with a tower 140 feet high; a steam-engine factory, employing about 1,000 hands; manufactories for axle-trees, carriages, patent buoys, and almost every kind of machinery; works for pottery, plate-glass, artificial stone, cements, soap, candle, and chemicals; extensive vinegar works at South Lambeth, on the site of Cuper's quondam public gardens: vitriol works, distilleries, breweries, boat-building yards; and establishments for the making of baskets, brushes, chairs, combs, corks, and other articles. There are likewise wharves for lime, coal, and timber, and piers for the accommodation of river-steamers.

The parish is cut ecclesiastically into nineteen sections, and contains also five chapels or chapelries without territorial limits. Acres, 4,015. Real property in 1860, £1,668,347; of which £470,331 were in railways, and £57,619 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 139,325; in 1861, 162,044. Houses, 22,910. The ecclesiastical sections, with their respective pop., are Lambeth-proper, or St. Mary, 20,080; St. Mary-the-Less, 9,805; St. Philip, 6,000; St. Peter-with-St. Paul, 3,000; Holy Trinity, 7,079; St. John-Waterloo, 10,262; All Saints, 5,452; St. Thomas, 9,660; St. Andrew, 8,407; St. Mark-Kennington, 26,345; Christchurch-Brixton-Road, 3,776; St. Michael-Stockwell, 3,765; St. Barnabas-South Kennington, 9,772; St. Matthew-Denmark-Hill, 5,249; St. Stephen-South Lambeth, 3,500; St. Matthew-Brixton, 10,305; St. John-North Brixton, 4,967; St. Luke-Lower Norwood, 7,098; and Tulse-Hill, 2,334. The five chapels or chapelries, without territorial limits, are Verulam, Stockwell, South Lambeth, Kennington-Road, and Gipsy-Hill. The living of St. Mary is a rectory, and all the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of Winchester. Value of St. Mary, £1,500;* of St. Mary-the-Less, St. Thomas, and St. Andrew, each £300;* of St. Philip, £200;* of St. Peter-with-St. Paul, £166;* of Holy Trinity and of St. John-Waterloo, each £300; of All Saints, £201. Patron of St. Mary and St. John, the Archbishop of Canterbury; of St. Mary-the-Less and Holy Trinity, the Rector of Lambeth; of St. Philip, St. Peter-with-St. Paul, St. Thomas, and St. Andrew, Trustees; of All Saints, the Incumbent of St. John. The values and the patrons of the other livings are noticed in other articles. The places of worship within the parish, in 1851, were 20 of the Church of England, with 22,589 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 4,450 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 2,296 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 300 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,279 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 460 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 256 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 160 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 125 s.; 2 undefined, with 270 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 8* attendants. The Roman Catholic cathedral, though noticed by us in connexion with Lambeth, only adjoins this parish, and is within St. George-Southwark.

Lambeth poor-law district is a parochial poor-law union under the poor-law amendment act; and is therefore conterminous with the parish. It is divided into the sub-districts of Waterloo-Road-First, —acres, 91, pop., 15,269; Waterloo-Road-Second, —acres, 142, pop., 18,640; Lambeth-Church-First, —acres, 206, pop., 19,339; Lambeth-Church-Second, —acres, 136, pop., 29,542; Kennington-First, —acres, 459, pop., 30,785; Kennington-Second, —acres, 510, pop., 20,440; Brixton, —acres, 1,445, pop., 20,067; and Norwood, —acres, 976, pop., 7,462. The first, second, third, and fifth sub-districts adjoin the Thames, and include respectively 23, 43, 52, and 7 acres of water. Poor-rates of the district in 1863, £83,273. Marriages—in 1863, 2,354; births, 6,472,—of which 338 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,756,—of which 1,745 were at ages under 5 years, and 59 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 21,204; births, 53,122; deaths, 33,237. The workhouse is in Lambeth-Church-Second sub-district; and, at the census of 1861, had 879 inmates. The workhouse industrial schools are in Norwood sub-district; and, at the census of 1861, had 442 inmates.

Lambeth borough was created by the reform act, and sends two members to parliament. It comprises most of Lambeth parish, excluding only a portion in the S,—all Camberwell parish, except Dulwich manor,—and all Newington parish. Acres, 5,708. Electors in 1863, 23,944. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £111,496. Pop. in 1851, 251,345; in 1861, 294,883. Houses, 44,529. Pop. in 1861 of the Lambeth parish portion, 142,898; of the Camberwell parish portion, 69,765.

LAMBLEY, a village and a parish in Basford district, Notts. The village stands 2 miles NNW of Burton Joyce r. station, and 5 NE of Nottingham; and is irregularly built. The parish comprises 2,170 acres. Post-

town, Nottingham. Real property, £4,333. Pop. in 1851, 951; in 1861, 836. Houses, 195. The decrease of pop. was caused by depression in the framework-knitting trade. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Lambley House, belongs to the Misses Matthews. There is a barrow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £600.* Patron, the Rev. A. R. D. Flamsteed. The church is early English, and has been partially repaired. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

LAMBLEY, a small village and a parish in Haltwhistle district, Northumberland. The village stands on the river South Tyne, adjacent to the Alston railway, 2½ miles from the boundary with Cumberland, and 4¼ SSW of Haltwhistle; and has a station on the railway. The parish contains also the hamlet of Asholme; and its post-town is Haltwhistle, under Carlisle. Acres, 2,698. Real property, £1,555. Pop., 357. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to R. L. Allgood, Esq. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here by King John, or by Adam de Tindale; was destroyed by the Scots under Wallace, in 1296; was afterwards rebuilt; was given, at the dissolution, to the Dudleys and the Featherstonehaughs; and has completely disappeared. An ancient fortress stood on Castle-hill; and vestiges of a deep moat exist there. Some ancient oak coffins, as black as ebony, have been found near the river. The living is a donative in the diocese of Durham. Value, not reported. Patron, R. L. Allgood, Esq. The church is ancient and good.

LAMBOURN (THE), a river of Berks; rising on the SW border of the county, near the Ridge way; and running about 16 miles south-eastward, past Lambourn, Shefford, Welford, Boxford, and Shaw, to the Kennet 1½ mile below Newbury.

LAMBOURN, a small town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Hungerford district, Berks. The town stands on the river Lambourn, 2½ miles from the boundary with Wilts, and 7 N by W of Hungerford r. station; is sometimes called Chipping-Lambourn; dates from an ancient period; contains an ancient market cross, and many neat modern houses; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office; under Hungerford, a police station, a church, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, national schools, almshouses, and charities £46. The church is cruciform and large, variously Norman, early English, and perpendicular; has a massive square embattled tower, surmounted by four octagonal turrets; was extensively repaired in 1861; and contains memorial windows by Willment, a fine marble monument of John D. Estbury, and ornamented brasses of the Estburys and the Garrards. Almshouses for ten poor men are on the N. side of the church, and have an endowed income of £223. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on 12 May, the Friday after 12 Oct., and 4 Dec.—The township includes the town, and also is sometimes called Chipping-Lambourn. Real property, £5,576. Pop., 1,214. Houses, 284.—The parish contains also the tythings of Upper Lambourn, Blagrove, Hadley, and Eastbury and Bockhampton. Acres, 14,830. Real property, £16,478. Pop., 2,529. Houses, 571. The manor was given by Alfred to his nephew Alfrith; passed to the families of Fitzwarren and De Essex; and, with Lambourn Place, belongs now to H. Hippisley, Esq. A large proportion of the surface consists of chalk downs; many barrows are here; the Ridge way passes along the N; and the remarkable antiquities called the White Horse and the Blowing Stone, are in the vicinity of that way. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Eastbury, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £204.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. A chapel of ease, of recent erection, is at Eastbury; and a free school also is there. The p. curacy of Woodlands is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes in Berks, and two in Wilts. Acres, 33,964. Pop., 5,654. Houses, 1,270.—The hundred comprises only the parishes of Lambourn and East Garston. Acres, 19,172. Pop., 3,118. Houses, 711.

LAMBOURNE, a village and a parish in Ongar district, Essex. The village stands near Hainault forest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the river Roding, $3\frac{1}{2}$ E. by S of Loughton r. station, and 5 NNW of Romford; is an ancient place, mentioned in Domesday book; and has a post-office under Romford. The parish contains also the village of Abridge. Acres, 2,440. Real property, £5,320. Pop., 390. Houses, 175. The property is divided among a few. Bishops Hall was the residence of Bishop Spencer of Norwich, who suppressed Keat's rebellion; and is now the seat of Col. W. M. Wood. Patch Park is the seat of E. E. Eliot, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the chapelry of Abridge, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £610.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, and has a Norman door. There are a chapel of ease at Abridge, an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £20.

LAMBOURN (UPPER), a tything in Lambourn parish, Berks; on the Lambourn river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Lambourn. Real property, £4,166. Pop., 409. Houses, 89. A chapel was once here.

LAMBRIIG, a township in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; at the source of the river Mint, 5 miles ENE of Kendal. Real property, £1,177. Pop., 165. Houses, 28. The manor belonged to the Burnesheads; passed to the Bellinghams and the Duchetts; and belongs now to the Lowthers. Part of the surface is a long lofty fell, called Lambriigg Park. Copper ore was formerly worked.

LAMBROOK (EAST), a chapelry in Kingsbury-Episcopi parish, Somerset; on the river Parrett, 2 miles W of Martock r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Ilminster. Post-town, Ilminster. Pop., 312. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £175.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is ancient; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret.

LAMBROOK (MIDDLE), a tything in Kingsbury-Episcopi parish, Somerset; contiguous to East Lambrook. Pop., 62. There is an Independent chapel.

LAMBROOK (WEST), a tything in Kingsbury-Episcopi parish, Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Martock r. station. Pop., 192.

LAMBSTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; near St. Bride's bar, 3 miles W by N of Haverfordwest r. station. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,761. Real property, £1,321. Pop., 216. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £164. Patron, Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is good.

LAMBTON, a township in Chester-le-Street parish, Durhamshire; on the river Wear, near the Darlington and Stanhope railways, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Durham. Acres, 652. Pop., 130. Houses, 27. The manor belonged formerly to the D'Arcys and the Hedworths; belongs now to the Earl of Durham; and gives him the title of Viscount Lambton Castle, the Earl of Durham's seat, occupies the site of Harraton Hall, an old mansion of the D'Arcys; stands on a height, sloping to the Wear, amid beautiful scenery; sustained great damage in 1854, by the subsiding of a coal mine under it, which had long previously been worked and forgotten; was partly restored, partly rebuilt, in 1862, after designs by Bonomi; exhibits a mixture of the Gothic and the Tudor styles; and contains some interesting pictures. The mine beneath it was bricked up, very laboriously, in the years 1857-1865, with an expenditure of about 10,000,000 bricks. Worm Hill, a conical mound resembling an ancient barrow, a little NE of Lambton Castle park, is the scene of a curious allegorical tradition, that a terrible worm or serpent there was heroically destroyed by a member of the Lambton family, armed in a coat of mail, studded with razored blades. The Worm well, in the vicinity of the Worm hill, was formerly in high repute as "a wishing well," but has disappeared. There are brine springs.

LAMER PARK, a place in Ayot-St. Lawrence parish, Herts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Welwyn. It belonged to the Garrards, and passed to the Drakes.

LAMERSIDE-CASTLE, a peel-tower in the E of

Westmoreland; on the river Eden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Kirkby-Stephen. It was formerly called Dolorous Tower.

LAMERTON, a village and a parish in Tavistock district, Devon. The village stands 3 miles NW by N of Tavistock r. station; is a scattered place; and has a post-office, under Tavistock.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Chaddlehanger, Hilltown, North Bren-Tor, and Ottery. Acres, 7,232. Real property, £9,504; of which £800 are in mines. Pop., 1,517. Houses, 239. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Tavistock Abbey. Collacombe-Barton was long the seat of the Tremayne family; has a Tudor character, with a large transom window in one of the rooms; and is now a farm-house. Venn House is the seat of the Rev. W. Gill. The northern part of the parish, around Brent-Tor, and on the border of Dartmoor, contains romantic scenery, and includes the Lidford waterfall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £344.* Patron, J. H. Tremayne, Esq. The church is large; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and S porch, with embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Tremaynes. There are a chapel of ease at Brent-Tor, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £80.

LAMESLEY, a parochial chapelry in Chester-le-Street district, Durham; on Urpeth burn and the river Team, 4 miles S of Gateshead r. station. Post-town, Gateshead. Real property, £13,075; of which £6,373 are in mines, £112 in quarries, and £1,000 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 1,914; in 1861, 2,233. Houses, 366. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Ravensworth. There are extensive collieries, beds of ironstone, and quarries for grindstones. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £138.* Patron, Lord Ravensworth. The church was rebuilt in 1759; has a tower of 1821; and contains a carved pulpit. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, national schools, and charities £40.

LAMMAS, a parish, with a village, in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 5 miles SE of Aylsham, and 9 NNE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Hovingham, under Norwich. Acres, 500. Real property, with Little Hautbois, £1,860. Pop., 291. Houses, 60. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. W. H. Marsh. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Little Hautbois, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £250.* Patron, the Rev. W. H. Marsh. The church consists of nave and chancel, with S porch and low embattled tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

LAMMERTON. See **LAMERTON** and **LAMBTON**.

LAMONBY, a township in Skelton parish, Cumberland; 8 miles NW by W of Penrith. Real property, £1,838; of which £30 are in quarries. Pop., 253. Houses, 49.

LAMORBEY. See **LAMBABEY**.

LAMORNA, a valley in the Penzance peninsula of Cornwall; descending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the sea, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Penzance. Lamorna Cove, at its mouth, was formerly a very romantic spot, but has been greatly defaced by the quarrying of granite. A fantastically-shaped crag rises above the quarry; and caverns, with raised beaches, are in the western vicinity. An oblong recess, partly cave, partly artificial masonry, pierces the crown of an eminence a little way up the valley; bears the name of Foog Hole; and is said to have been the hiding-place of a party of royalists from the troopers of Fairfax. Remains of an ancient entrenchment are within the valley, on the farm of Trewoof.

LAMORRAN, a parish in Truro district, Cornwall; on a creek of its own name, in the upper part of the Falmouth estuary, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Truro r. station. Post-town, Tregony, under Grampond, Cornwall. Acres, 1,234. Real property, £1,041. Pop., 92. Houses, 14. The manor belonged to the Halesps; and passed through the Molesworths and others, to the Boscauens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £193.* Patron, Viscount Falmouth. The church is ancient; has an ivied tower, still more ancient; was re-

stored in 1854; and has a painted window of 1858. An ancient granite cross is near it. Charities £5.

LAMPETER, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Cardiganshire. The town stands on the river Teifi, and on the Manchester and Milford railway, at the boundary with Carmarthenshire, in a beautiful valley, engirt by wooded hills, 26 miles E by N of Cardigan. It dates from remote times; shows evidence of having formerly been a larger and more important place than now; and had anciently a castle, which has disappeared. The Sarn Helen way ran adjacent; a Roman camp was on that way near Olwen; another Roman camp was at Alltgoch; and remains of a Druidical circle are near. Archbishop Baldwin, accompanied by the historian Giraldus, preached the crusade here in 1188; leaden coffins have been exhumed on a spot which is supposed to have been the cemetery of an ancient and quite extinct church; an ancient priory also is conjectured to have stood here; a bridge across the Teifi, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the S, is said to have been originally erected by King Stephen; and the town itself is properly called Llanbedr, and took that name from the dedication of its church to St. Peter. The men of Lampeter, or Gwyr Llanbedr, are occasionally mentioned, with epithets of distinction, in the Welsh chronicles. The town consists chiefly of one long street; has, of late years, been greatly improved; and presents a clean and pleasant appearance. It has a post-office; under Carmarthen, a railway station, a good inn, a town-hall, a drinking-fountain, a clerical college, a church, three dissenting chapels, and a public school; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; unites with Cardigan, Adpar, and Aberystwith in sending a member to parliament; and is nominally governed, under charter, by a portreeve and other officers. The drinking fountain was erected in 1862, by gift of J. S. Harford, Esq.; has a height of about 25 feet; and is built of Forest of Dean stone. The clerical college was built in 1822-7, after designs by Cockerell, at a cost of £30,000; occupies the site of the ancient castle; is a handsome quadrangular edifice; affords training to 70 students, chiefly for Welsh benefices; was incorporated by a charter of George IV.; acquired other charters in 1852 and 1865, for conferring degrees of B.D. and B.A.; had originally an income of £900, of which £400 was a Treasury grant; and got an additional endowment of £1,500 a-year by an order in council in 1863. The church is a modern structure, on an eminence; superseded an ancient one; and contains monuments of the Lloyds of Milfield and an old font. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on 11 January, Whit-Wednesday, 10 July, 27 August, 26 September, and 13 October. Pop. of the borough, in 1851, 907; in 1861, 989. Houses, 233.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Tref-y-coed, and bears the name of Lampeter-Pont-Stephen. Acres, 6,204. Real property, £4,149. Pop., 1,542. Houses, 339. The manor belongs to J. S. Harford, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £240. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Bettws-Bledrws, Llangyby, Trefilan, and Silian. Acres, 14,612. Pop., 2,710. Houses, 675.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Llanwenog, containing the parishes of Llanwenog and Llanwnen; the sub-district of Pencarreg, containing the parishes of Cellan, Llanfair-Clydogau, Pencarreg, and Llanycrwys,—the two last in Carmarthenshire; and the sub-district of Llanbythter, containing the parishes of Llanbythter, Llanllwy, and Llanthangel-Rhosycorn,—all in Carmarthenshire. Acres, 75,710. Poor-rates in 1863, £5,074. Pop. in 1851, 9,874; in 1861, 9,994. Houses, 2,196. Marriages in 1863, 66; births, 269,—of which 41 were illegitimate; deaths, 166,—of which 38 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 652; births, 2,615; deaths, 1,776. The places of worship, in 1851, were 15 of the Church of England, with 1,992 sittings; 13 of Independents, with 3,697 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,010 s.; 3 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 730 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Me-

thodists, with 270 s.; 5 of Unitarians, with 1,175 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 30 attendants. The schools were 7 public day schools, with 358 scholars; 10 private day schools, with 355 s.; and 29 Sunday schools, with 1,798 s.

LAMPETER-ROAD, a railway station in Carmarthenshire; on the Llanelli and Vale of Towry railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Llanvory.

LAMPETER-VELFREY, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; 3 miles E of Narberth, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Whitland r. station. It has a post-office under Narberth. Acres, 5,667. Real property, £5,535; of which £20 are in quarries. Pop., 951. Houses, 193. The property is subdivided. The grange of an hospital, which belonged to Whitland abbey, is at Blaengwyddno farm. Many fossils of the Silurian strata have been found in a quarry at Robeston. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £409.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerably good, and contains monuments of the Philippses of Lampeter House.

LAMPHA, a hamlet in St. Bride-Major parish, Glamorgan; on the river Ewenny, near the Julian way, 2 miles SSE of Bridgend. Pop., 135. Houses, 27.

LAMPHEY, a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; on the Pembroke and Tenby railway, 2 miles ESE of Pembroke. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Pembroke. Acres, 1,976. Real property, £1,248. Pop., 365. Houses, 67. The manor belonged formerly to the Owens; and, with Lamphey Court, a modern mansion, belongs now to C. Matthias, Esq. The ruins of Llan-Fydd, once the palace of the Bishops of St. Davids, stand within the garden of Lamphey Court, in the bottom of a valley, sheltered from the sea-wind; and comprise a long vaulted great hall, with an outside stair-case, and part of a chapel, with a fine later English E window. The palace was partly built by Bishop Gower, in 1335; was alienated to the Crown, in the time of Henry VIII.; was given, by that monarch, to Devereux, Viscount Hereford; and was inhabited, for many years of his youth, by the Viscount's famous son, the Earl of Essex. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £97. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids.

LAMPLUGH, a township and a parish in Whitehaven district, Cumberland. The township lies on the SE of the Cleator and Egremont railway, on the Marron junction, near Rowrah and Wright-Green stations, 9 miles ENE of Whitehaven; and has a post-office under Cocker-mouth.—The parish contains also the townships of Kelton, Murton, and Winder; and extends to Lowes-water. Acres, 6,354. Real property, £6,129; of which £710 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 616; in 1861, 808. Houses, 153. The Lamplugh estate belonged, in the time of Henry II., and long afterwards, to the Lamplugh family, who made a considerable figure in military achievements; and belongs now to J. L. Lamplugh-Raper, Esq. Lamplugh Hall, the seat of the Lamplughs, was recently replaced by a modern farm-house; but a gateway which led to it, inscribed with the year 1595, still stands. Iron ore is mined; limestone and freestone are quarried; and there is a mineral spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £306.* Patron, J. L. Lamplugh-Raper, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a bell-turret. Charities, £12.

LAMPFORT, a hamlet in Stowe parish, Bucks; 2 miles NNW of Buckingham. Pop., 76.

LAMPFORT, a village and a parish in Brixworth district, Northamptonshire. The village stands near the Northampton and Market-Harborough railway, 9 miles N of Northampton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Northampton. The parish contains also the hamlet of Hanging-Houghton. Acres, 1,440. Real property, £4,704. Pop., 291. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to Sir Charles Isham, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £1,000.* Patron, Sir C. Isham, Bart. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. There are

a free school with £56 a-year, other charities with £72, and almshouses.

LAMPION, a village in Heston parish, Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of Hounslow r. station. It has a post-office under Hounslow, London W.

LAMYATT, a parish, with a village, in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; 2 miles N of Bruton r. station, and 1 SE of Evercreech station. Post-town, Evercreech, under Bath. Acres, 1,000. Real property, £2,612. Pop., 290. Houses, 49. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to E. B. Napier, Esq. Creach Hill consists of oolite, and was a Saxon stronghold. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £266. * Patrons, Trustees. The church is later English; was internally restored in 1853; and consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower. There is a national school. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1865-6.

LANARTH. See LLANARTH.

LANCANT. See LANCAUT.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime and northern county; bounded on the N, by Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the E, by Yorkshire; on the S, by Cheshire; on the W, by the Irish sea. A portion of it in the NW, forming Furness, is detached from the main body by Morecambe bay and a tongue of Westmoreland. The Duddon estuary, for 8 miles, forms the boundary with Cumberland; the water-shed of the back-bone of England, throughout a large aggregate, forms the boundary with Yorkshire; and the river Mersey, throughout its whole extent, forms the boundary with Cheshire. The shape of the county is exceedingly irregular. The S part is not far from being a four-sided figure of about 44 miles by 40; but the N part consists chiefly of two irregular oblongs,—the one continuous with the S part, over a connecting distance of 10 miles, and measuring about 20 miles by 12,—the other the detached section of Furness, measuring, with islands belonging to it, about 28 miles by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. The total greatest length, from NW by N to SE by S, is about 87 miles; the greatest breadth is about 45 miles; the circuit, not including minor sinuosities, is about 295 miles; and the area is 1,219,221 acres. About 100 miles of the circuit-line are low coast, marshy or sandy; and 69,190 acres of the area are foreshore. The only islands are those at the SW of Furness, the largest of which is Walney. The surface of Furness is partly low seaboard, partly a series of fertile vales; but, for the most part, rises into the bold hills, the rugged mountains, and the romantic breaks and upland gorges of the Lake country; and culminates in the Old Man of Conistone, 2,577 feet high. The surface of the other N oblong also rises from low sea-board to high interior; but has heights much less lofty, and much less rugged; and is crossed, nearly through the centre, by the valley of the Lune, one of the most charmingly beautiful valleys in England. The W part, or nearly one-half of the rest of the county, is low and flat, chiefly fertile plain, showing indications of comparatively recent submersion by the sea, and interspersed with marsh land and mosses. The E part exhibits diversity of contour, includes much undulated landscape, rises into moor and mountain toward the boundary with Yorkshire, and contains, at or near that boundary, a number of summits, ranging from 1,545 to 1,803 feet in altitude. All the E border is more or less upland; and it rises to greater heights about the middle than in the N and in the S.

The chief rivers are the Duddon, the Leven, the Lune, the Wyre, the Ribble, the Douglas, the Alt, the Calder, the Irwell, and the Mersey. The chief sea-indentation is Morecambe bay, which occupies a very large area, and consists very greatly of foreshore. The chief estuaries are those of the Ribble and the Mersey, both very considerable, and the latter of vast value to navigation. The Lune is navigable to Lancaster; the Ribble, to Preston; and the Douglas, to Wigan. Much of the foreshore in the Ribble estuary was recently reclaimed; and a plan was, not long ago, formed for reclaiming most of that in Morecambe bay, but resulted in the reclaiming of only a small portion. All the long and beautiful lake of Windermere lies on the E boundary of the Furness

section; and the lakes of Conistone and Esthwaite, together with some tarns, are in the interior of that section. Rocks of the upper Silurian formation constitute most of the Furness section. Rocks of the lower carboniferous formation, limestone and shale, constitute portions of that section toward the S, and a considerable portion of the tract between Morecambe bay and the Lune. Rocks of the upper carboniferous formation, Yordale or upper limestone shale, constitute part of the country along the Lune, and a broad tract of country on both sides of the Ribble from the E boundary to within a few miles of Preston. Rocks of the same formation, chiefly millstone grit, constitute a great tract from Morecambe bay around Morecambe, to the E boundary, intermediate between the two tracts of Yordale rocks; and constitute also a considerable tract on the E border, SE of Accrington and E of Shuttleworth. Rocks of the coal measures constitute a very large tract, beneath and around the chief seats of manufacture, E of Ormskirk, north-eastward thence to the boundary around Burnley, eastward from Ormskirk to the boundary E of Rochdale, southward thence along the border, and past Manchester to the boundary with Cheshire, and southward on the W to the neighbourhood of Childwall. Rocks of the Trias formation, chiefly new red or Bunter sandstone, constitute the S extremity of the Furness section; constitute also a considerable tract southward from the neighbourhood of Garstang, past Preston and Ormskirk, to the Mersey around Liverpool; and constitute further a broad tract, continuous with that, eastward along all the S border to the neighbourhood of Manchester. Alluvial formations constitute all the country between the new red sandstone formation and the sea, southward from the neighbourhood of Cockerham to the mouth of the Mersey. The coal-field may be divided into three portions, lower, middle, and higher. The lower portion contains three seams of coal, averaging about 4 feet in thickness; the middle portion contains two seams, averaging three feet in thickness; the higher portion contains about seventy seams, aggregately upwards of 100 feet in thickness. The number of collieries, within the field, in 1859, was 381; and the output of coal was 10,130,000 tons. The number of iron-works within the county, in 1859, was 4; the number of iron-furnaces, 9; and the produce of iron ore, 26,491 tons. Hematite iron ore, lead, silver, copper, and slate are produced in Furness; lead and barytes, at Anglezarke and elsewhere; limestone at Silverdale, Clitheroe, Halewood, Leigh, and other places; whetstones, at Rainford; and good building stone throughout great part of the county.

The soil of the low parts of the Furness section is various, and generally good; but that of the high parts is chiefly peaty or moorish, and unfit for cultivation. The soil of the section E of Morecambe bay, from the N boundary southward to the Ribble, includes clays, marls, and peat earth, but is chiefly a strong loam; and the low-lying portions of it form the richest corn-lands in the county, while nearly two-thirds are disposed in dairy pasture. The soil of most of the large section from the Ribble to the Mersey is prevalently a sandy loam, of considerable fertility; but only a small proportion of it is in tillage, and the greater part is laid out in grass. A limestone soil exists in scattered portions, over much of the county, especially in the N; and possesses the properties usually found in limestone land. About 369,200 acres are computed to be waste. The climate is wet, having a rain-fall of from 30 to 40 inches; and draining has not been practised to as great an extent as might have been expected. Peat mosses form a considerable aggregate in the SW and the S, the chief of them being those of Chat, Risley, Kirkby, Halsall, and Pilling; and they are found, when drained, to rest on beds of rich marl. Farms, for the most part, are under 100 acres, and in small irregular fields; and are usually held at 7 or 14 years' lease. Rents, near Manchester and Liverpool, range from 40s. to 80s. per acre; elsewhere, from 20s. to 40s. Farm buildings are chiefly of middle-rate character; and fences are chiefly of stone. Agricultural practice, in general, is not in an advanced

state. A four-year course of two white and two green crops is common on the best lands; and, about Ormskirk, two crops of potatoes a-year are sometimes raised. The average yield of wheat is from 24 to 28 bushels; of beans, from 36 to 40 bushels; of swedes, about 40 tons. Oats, barley, carrots, hemp, and other crops receive attention. Cheese, similar to that of Cheshire, is made in some parts, principally around Leigh, at the rate of about 360 lbs. per cow in the season. The Holderness, the improved Derbyshire, the red Yorkshire, and the poll Suffolk cows are in most repute for the dairy. A wide-horned breed of cattle native to the county, an improved breed raised about Garstang, and the small Scotch breed, are preferred for feeding. About 310,000 sheep, chiefly black-faced and Cheviot, but including Southdowns, New Leicesters, and others, and yielding about 5,300 packs of wool, are pastured on the moors and mountains. The horses are of a breed which Mr. Bakewell used as the basis of his improvements; and they generally serve well for both the team and the saddle; but they have not received much local attention toward the developing of improved qualities.

The manufactures of Lancashire are so vast and varied as to make it famous for them, not only throughout England, but throughout the world. The factories are estimated at 1,500 cotton, 50 woollen and worsted, 30 silk, and 15 flax, with 15,000,000 spindles, and 200,000 power-looms, moved by an amount of steam and water-power equivalent to that of 55,000 horses. The persons employed in the principal manufactures, at the census of 1861, were 153,490 males and 202,701 females in cotton manufacture; 2,132 m. and 2,607 f. in fustian manufacture; 124 m. and 30 f. in muslin manufacture; 8,019 m. and 982 f. in calico printing; 3,869 m. and 14 f. in calico dyeing; 854 m. and 2,147 f. in linen manufacture; 39 m. and 106 f. in thread manufacture; 56 m. and 319 f. in lace manufacture; 4,375 m. and 235 f. in manufactures akin to those of cotton and linen; 135 m. in wool-stapling; 185 f. in worsted-knitting; 7,031 m. and 5,034 f. in woollen cloth manufacture; 561 m. in fulling; 121 m. in wool or woollen dyeing; 774 m. and 976 f. in worsted manufacture; 9 m. and 10 f. in stuff manufacture; 126 m. and 29 f. in flannel manufacture; 185 m. and 82 f. in carpet-rug manufacture; 373 m. and 47 f. in other kinds of woollen manufacture; 8,827 m. and 16,594 f. in silk manufacture; 46 m. and 29 f. in ribbon manufacture; 486 m. in silk dyeing and printing; 449 m. and 36 f. in other kinds of silk working; 290 m. and 1,432 f. in undefined kinds of weaving; 1,200 m. and 4,063 f. in bleaching, braid-working, or miscellaneous employments connected with factories; 3,029 m. and 923 f. in hat manufacture; 2 m. and 20 f. in straw-plait manufacture; 29 m. and 293 f. in straw-hat or straw-bonnet making; 747 f. in bonnet-making; 1,180 f. in cap-making; 15 m. and 1 f. in shawl manufacture; 94 m. and 46 f. in furrier-work; 51 m. and 46 f. in button-making; 31 m. and 61 f. in hose manufacture; 17,391 m. and 2,265 f. in boot and shoe-making; 2,878 m. in patten and clog-making; 396 m. and 446 f. in umbrella-making; 98 m. and 59 f. in mat-making; 3,614 m. and 143 f. in rope and cord making; 79 m. and 48 f. in canvas-making; 15 m. and 9 f. in sail-cloth manufacture; 356 m. and 241 f. in other kinds of hemp working; 227 m. and 18 f. in musical instrument-making; 261 f. in artificial flower-making; 131 m. and 121 f. in toy-making; 403 m. in pattern-designing; 3,708 m. and 60 f. in watch and clock-making; 104 m. in weight or measure-making; 23 m. and 5 f. in surgical instrument-making; 157 m. and 3 f. in gun or arms-making; 12,627 m. in engine and machine-making; 1,998 m. in spindle-making; 9 m. and 5 f. in needle-manufacture; 7 m. and 2 f. in scissors-making; 425 m. in tool-making; 1,062 m. and 16 f. in file-making; 84 m. in saw-making; 195 m. and 3 f. in cutlery-work; 3,996 m. and 1,218 f. in the making of miscellaneous departments of work akin to tool-making; 1,911 m. and 9 f. in coach-making; 1,098 m. and 15 f. in saddlery and harness-making; 83 m. and 6 f. in whip-making; 4,143 m. and 8 f. in ship or boat-building; 410 m. in block, oar, or mast-making; 857 m. in sail-making;

ing; 956 m. in other work connected with ship-building; 4,102 m. and 875 f. in cabinet-making; 693 m. and 37 f. in chair-making; 1,969 m. and 80 f. in dyeing and calendering; 243 m. in dye and colour-making; 2,361 m. in the manufactory of chemicals; 590 m. and 174 f. in employments akin to dyeing; 187 m. in malting; 2,132 m. and 23 f. in the making and managing of malt liquors; 53 m. in distilling or rectifying spirits; 636 m. in sugar-refining; 387 m. and 349 f. in tobacco and sugar manufacture; 340 m. in soap-making; 419 m. and 16 f. in tallow-candle-making; 71 m. and 7 f. in coat-making; 2,162 m. and 103 f. in leather-making; 34 m. and 43 f. in hair and bristle-manufacture; 1,106 m. and 143 f. in brush and broom-making; 1,129 m. and 105 f. in basket-making; 1,114 m. and 460 f. in paper-making; 290 m. and 57 f. in paper-staining; 37 f. in envelope-making; 86 f. in paper-box-making; 605 m. and 89 f. in other working in paper; 4,380 m. and 37 f. in brick-making; 501 m. and 96 f. in earthenware manufacture; 367 m. and 67 f. in tobacco-pipe making; 2,823 m. and 583 f. in glass-manufacture; 41 m. and 7 f. in working in glass; 217 m. and 5 f. in salt-manufacture and in employments connected with it; 359 m. in copper-manufacture; 358 m. and 14 f. in working in copper; 51 m. and 12 f. in tin-manufacture; 2,444 m. and 19 f. in working in tin; 20 m. in zinc manufacture; 57 m. in lead manufacture; 20 m. in type-founding; 1,569 m. in brass-founding; 634 m. in wire-making; 426 m. in wire-working or wire-weaving; 23,479 m. and 32 f. in iron-manufacture; 1,414 m. and 160 f. in nail-manufacture; 148 m. and 1 f. in anchor and chain-making; 2,953 m. in boiler-making; 111 m. in steel-manufacture; and 1,316 m. in bolt and hinge-making.

The commerce of Lancashire is necessarily very great, in connexion with its manufactures; and it possesses additional magnitude in connexion with the imports and exports of a very large circle of the NW of England, particularly much of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, and most of Staffordshire and Warwickshire. Liverpool is the grand emporium; but Fleetwood, Preston, Lancaster, Ulverston, and other ports bear a share.—Both canals and railways afford immense aid to traffic; and both have been developed here on a scale of great magnitude. The canal from St. Helens to Liverpool, formed under an act of 1755, has usually, but erroneously, been regarded as the first canal with locks ever constructed in Great Britain. The Sankey canal, from St. Helens to Warrington and Runcorn Gap, begun about the year 1750, really had precedence; though it began merely by the deepening of the Sankey brook, and was afterwards, and very soon, changed into a proper canal. Yet, long previous to the making of this, the rivers Irwell, Mersey, Douglas, and others had been made artificially navigable; and the Irwell, in particular, under an act of 1720, had been improved, by means of cuts, locks, and weirs, as far as Manchester. The Bridgewater canal, from Manchester to Runcorn Gap, with a branch to Leigh, was formed in 1758–65; and other canals, of such large aggregate as to traverse most parts of the county, and to form a great system of inland navigation between the Irish sea and the German ocean, were soon afterwards formed. The chief of these were the Ashton canal, 11 miles long, joining one to Stockport and to Peak Forest; the Bury canal, 10 miles long, with a branch to Bolton; the Manchester and Leeds canal, 18 miles long with connexions; the Liverpool and Leeds canal, 70 miles long, with branches to the river Douglas, to Preston, and to other places; and the Preston and Lancaster canal, 26 miles long, with continuation toward Kendal.—The Liverpool and Manchester railway, opened in 1830, was the first locomotive one of any note in the world. It was preceded, indeed, by great experimental short lines elsewhere; it was preceded also by several of the old kinds of railroads within Lancashire itself; but it formed the first grand successful instance of railway with locomotives; it was both the type and the stimulus of all the other locomotive railways, which have so marvellously changed the communications of the civilized world; and it has been followed, within

Lancashire, by such a vast net-work of these railways as cannot be adequately understood without the aid of a map. The chief are a line, near the Mersey, from Garston to Warrington; a line, continuous with this, and mainly within Cheshire, from Warrington to Manchester; lines in the SE, from Manchester to Stockport, toward Sheffield, to Stalybridge, and to other places; a line north-eastward from Manchester toward Leeds, with branches to Oldham, Burnley, and other places; a line northward from Manchester, past Bury, Accrington, and Burnley, toward Skipton; a line north-westward from Manchester, past Bolton and Blackburn, with forks toward Preston and toward Settle; a line from the Liverpool and Manchester, past Leigh, to Bolton; lines from Warrington to Newton, from Newton to Wigan, and from Wigan to Preston; lines from Runcorn Gap to St. Helens, and from St. Helens to Ormskirk; a line east-north-eastward from Liverpool, past Wigan and Bolton, to Bury; a line north-eastward from Liverpool, past Ormskirk, to Preston and Blackburn; a line along the coast from Liverpool to Southport; a line east-south-eastward from Southport to Wigan and toward Manchester; a line northward from Preston, past Lancaster, toward Carlisle; a line north-westward, from Preston to Fleetwood, with branches to Lytham and Blackpool; a line north-eastward, from Preston to Longridge; a line east-north-eastward, from Lancaster, up the valley of the Lune, into Yorkshire; a line, of short extent, from Lancaster to Morecambe; and a line round the coast, from Carnforth, past Cartmel and Ulverston, to Broughton-in-Furness, with a branch to Barrow, and with continuation toward Whitehaven. Other lines also connect some of these; still others form continuations of some of them; and still others were in course of formation in 1866.—The aggregate of roads within the county is about 4,150 miles.

Lancashire contains 69 entire parishes, divided into about 446 townships; and contains also parts of 4 other parishes, and 9 extra-parochial places. The townships here, in a general view, are more considerable than parishes in most other counties; and they have separate rates for their poor and for highways. The county is divided into the city of Manchester, the boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Liverpool, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, and Wigan, with parts of the boroughs of Stalybridge, Stockport, and Warrington, and into the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Lonsdale, Salford, and West Derby; and is cut, for parliamentary representation, into the sections of North and South, the former comprising the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, and Lonsdale, the latter comprising the hundreds of Salford and West Derby. The registration county gives off part of Manchester parish to Cheshire, part of Rochdale parish to W. R. Yorkshire, and Dalton township to Westmoreland; takes in Grappenhall and Mottram parishes, and parts of Runcorn and Stockport parishes from Cheshire, and Bolton-by-Bowland and Slaidburn parishes, Sawley extra-parochial tract, and parts of Gisburn, Mitton, and Whalley parishes from W. R. Yorkshire; comprises 1,319,391 acres; had, in 1861, a pop. of 2,465,366; and is divided into the districts of Liverpool, West Derby, Prescott, Ormskirk, Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Burton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, Clitheroe, Blackburn, Chorley, Preston, Fylde, Garstang, Lancaster, and Ulverston. The boroughs of Blackburn, Bolton, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, and Wigan send each two members to parliament; the boroughs of Ashton, Bury, Clitheroe, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington send each one member; the North section of the county sends two; and the South section sends three. Electors of the North section in 1865, 13,006; of whom 6,569 were freeholders, 838 were copyholders, and 3,961 were occupying tenants. Electors of the South section, in 1865, 21,555; of whom 12,603 were freeholders, 330 were copyholders, and 4,076 were occupying tenants. The towns, additional to the boroughs, having each upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, and ranging thence up-

wards of 18,000, are Accrington, Atherton, Bacup, Blackpool, Chorley, Church, Colne, Dalton, Droylsden, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Heywood, Hindley, Kirkham, Leigh, Lytham, Middleton, Much Woolton, Newchurch, Newton-in-Mackerfield, Ormskirk, Over Darwen, Padiham, Prescott, St. Helens, Southport, Todmorden, Tyldesley, Ulverston, and Widnes. There are nearly 900 smaller towns, villages, and hamlets.

The chief seats in the county are Knowsley Park, Heaton Park, Holker Hall, Croxteth Park, Worsley Hall, Latham House, Haigh Hall, Atherton, Kenyon-Peel Hall, Knowle, Ashton Hall, Middleton, New Hall, Old Hall, Bold, Rossall Hall, Trafford Hall, Gawthorpe Hall, Garswood Hall, West Hey House, Feniscowles Hall, Hazles, Abbots-Wood, Acres House, Adlington Hall, Aldcliffe Hall, Alder Grange, Alkincoates, Alkrington, Aldingham Hall, Allerton Tower, Alston, Apsley House, Arden House, Ashworth Hall, Astley Hall, Bank Hall, Bank House, Bankfield House, Bardsale Hall, Barton Lodge, Baxenden House, Beaconsfield, Beechley, Belfield Hall, Bellevue, Bellevue House, Bellingham Lodge, Bigland, Birch House, Bispham Hall, Bleasdale Tower, Blythe, Braythay Hall, Bradshaw, Brandlesome, Brindle Lodge, Broad Clough, Broad Oak, Brook House, Brooklands, Broughton House, Broughton Tower, Brynbell, Burrow Hall, Butt Hill, Calderstone, Capernway Hall, Carr House, Carter Place Hall, Castlehead, Castleton Hall, Centre Vale, Catterall House, Chadwell, Chaigley Manor, Chattertonhay, Childwall Hall, Claremont Hall, Cloughton Hall, Clayton Hall, Clifton Hall, Clifton Hill, Clitheroe Castle, Conishead Priory, Conyngar Hurst, Cooper Hill, Crabtree House, Croft House, Croftlands, Crosby Hall, Crosslands, Croston Hall, Cuerden Hall, the Dales, Daltongate House, Dalton Hall, Darcy-Lever Hall, Darwen Bank, Ditton Hall, Downham Hall, Dunkenhall Park, Dutton House, Dykelands, Duxbury, Elton Bank, Eccleston Hall, Elmfield Hall, Ellet Grange, Ellet Hall, Escowbeck Hall, Esthwaite Lodge, Euxton Hall, Ewbarrow, Fair Oak House, Farrington House, Fern Hill, Fernyhalgh, Fishwick Hall, Flax How, Flaxmoss House, Ford House, Formby Hall, Foxhill Hall, Foxholes, Galligraives Hall, Gillibrand Hall, Golborne Hall, Golden Hill House, Grassyard, Grimsargh Hall, Greaves House, Grizedale Hall, Graythwaite, Groby Lodge, Hale Hall, Halton Hall, Hamer Hall, Handel House, Harrook Hall, Harthill, Haycarr House, Headlands, Healey Hall, Heath Hill, Helmsmore House, Heysham Lodge, Heysham Tower, Highfield House, Highwood, Halshead, Hilltop House, Hindley Hall, Holland Grove, Hollin Bank, Hollowford, Hollymount, Hopwood Hall, Hornby Castle, Hornby Hall, Horncliffe House, Howick Hall, Hulton Park, Huntroyde Hall, Hurst Grange, Hutton Hall, Hyndburn House, Hynning Hall, Ince Hall, Ince Blundell Hall, Kirklands, Lakefield, the Larches, the Laund, Leagram Hall, Leck Hall, Leighton Hall, Lightbourne House, Lovely Hall, Lund Hall, Luncliffe, Lytham Hall, Millwood, Mitton Hall, Monk-Coniston House, Moreton Hall, Mossfield House, Mowbreck Hall, Myerscough Hall, Newfield House, New Hall-Hey House, Newland House, Newsham, North Hall, Oak Hill, Oakenshaw House, the Oaks, Owl Hall, Ollerton Hall, Ormerod House, Oubas-Hill House, Outwood Lodge, Ouzehed House, Paddock House, Parbold Hall, Parkfield, Park Hall, Park Hill, Park Bridge, Parrox Hall, Peel Hall, Pendlebury House, Pennybridge Hall, Penwortham Hall, Penwortham House, Pleasington Hall, Portsmouth House, Prestwich Lodge, Prospect Hill, Pullwyke, Quernmore Park, Read Hall, Red Scar, the Rhyddings, Ribblesden Hall, Ribby Hall, Ridgefoot, Rusland Hall, Richmond Hill, St. Mary's Mount, Scaitcliffe, Scarisbrick Hall, Shawe Hall, Sparth House, Speke Hall, Springhill, Springfield, Stamford House, Stand, Stand Hill, Standen Hall, Standish Hall, Stansfield Hall, Stockbridge, Stone House, Storr's Hall, Stott Park, Stubby Lee, Summerhill, Summerfield, Sunnyside, Swallow House, Swarthdale, Swinshaw House, Symonstone Hall, Sholly, Singleton, Slyne, Smithills, Thistlemount, Thurland Castle, Thurstonville, Thwaite-

moss, Toimorden Hall, Towneley Hall, Troy Hall, Tulkeith Hall, Turton Tower, Undercroft, Vale House, Walton Lodge, Welbeck House, Wellfield House, Wellwood, Wennington Hall, Westbank, Westbourne, Westview, Westwood House, Whinfield, the Whitefriars, Whitehall, Whitestock Hall, Whittingham House, Whittington Hall, Wicken Hall, Winstanley Hall, Winwick Hall, Withnellfold, Witton Hall, Woodhill, Woodlands, Woolton Hall, Warden Hall, Wray Castle, Wrightington Hall, Wyreside, Wykefield, and Yew Tree.

Lancashire is governed by a lord lieutenant, a high sheriff, and about 350 magistrates; and is in the northern judiciary circuit, and in the N military district. The assizes, for the N section, are held at Lancaster; those for the S section are held at Liverpool and Manchester; quarter sessions are held at Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool, and Manchester; courts of bankruptcy are held at Liverpool and Manchester; and county courts are held in all the large towns. County-jails are at Lancaster, Preston, and Kirkdale; a county-house of correction, at Salford; a city-jail, at Manchester; and a borough-jail, at Liverpool. The police-force, in 1864, comprised 23 men at Ashton, at an annual cost of £1,654; 38 at Blackburn, £2,435; 39 at Bolton, £2,826; 13 at Lancaster, £1,045; 1,030 at Liverpool, £73,606; 669 at Manchester, £43,713; 52 at Oldham, £3,783; 82 at Preston, £6,974; 38 at Rochdale, £1,928; 108 at Salford, £7,568; 25 at Stalybridge, £1,525; 16 at Warrington, £1,177; 37 at Wigan, £2,460; and 763 in the rest of the county, £61,062. The crimes committed, in 1864, were 64 at Ashton, 258 at Blackburn, 360 at Bolton, 32 at Lancaster, 4,326 at Liverpool, 6,623 at Manchester, 174 at Oldham, 262 at Preston, 118 at Rochdale, 911 at Salford, 20 at Stalybridge, 65 at Warrington, 69 at Wigan, and 2,001 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended were 43 at Ashton, 117 at Blackburn, 193 at Bolton, 25 at Lancaster, 2,125 at Liverpool, 1,407 at Manchester, 105 at Oldham, 170 at Preston, 66 at Rochdale, 200 at Salford, 22 at Stalybridge, 50 at Warrington, 71 at Wigan, and 1,225 in the rest of the county; the depredators and suspected persons at large were 78 at Ashton, 681 at Blackburn, 725 at Bolton, 125 at Lancaster, 3,169 at Liverpool, 3,106 at Manchester, 272 at Oldham, 702 at Preston, 249 at Rochdale, 411 at Salford, 20 at Stalybridge, 296 at Warrington, 291 at Wigan, and 3,595 in the rest of the county; and the houses of bad character were 10 at Ashton, 190 at Blackburn, 103 at Bolton, 32 at Lancaster, 1,518 at Liverpool, 1,111 at Manchester, 64 at Oldham, 182 at Preston, 174 at Rochdale, 132 at Salford, 3 at Stalybridge, 120 at Warrington, 60 at Wigan, and 636 in the rest of the county. The deanery of Furness and Carmel is in the diocese of Carlisle; the deanery of Warrington, excepting the parish of Leigh, is in the diocese of Chester; and the deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Manchester, and Tunstall, and the parish of Leigh, constitute the diocese of Manchester. County lunatic asylums are at Lancaster-moor, Rainhill, and Prestwich. The poor-rates, in the registration county, in 1863, amounted to £1,101,950; and the receipts in aid of poor-rates amounted to £50,386. Marriages in 1863, 23,919,—of which 6,242 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 95,216,—of which 6,253 were illegitimate; deaths, 67,202,—of which 32,408 were at ages under 5 years, and 602 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 221,212; births, 845,962; deaths, 591,784. The places of worship, in the electoral county, in 1851, were 529 of the Church of England, with 383,466 sittings; 5 of the Church of Scotland, with 4,510 s.; 12 of the Presbyterian church in England, with 9,010 s.; 5 of the United Presbyterian church, with 3,115 s.; 1 of Reformed Irish Presbyterians, with 120 s.; 170 of Independents, with 30,072 s.; 100 of Baptists, with 34,068 s.; 27 of Quakers, with 8,264 s.; 11 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 4,998 s.; 8 of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with 5,141 s.; 2 of Moravians, with 1,084 s.; 35 of Unitarians, with 12,384 s.; 200 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 107,983 s.; 27 of New Connexion Methodists, with 11,569 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 450 s.; 1 of Independent Metho-

distas, with 30 att.; 31 of the Wesleyan Association, with 25,555 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 900 s.; 1 of Sandemanians, with 39 att.; 21 of the New Church, with 3,544 s.; 5 of Brethren, with 970 s.; 36 of isolated congregations, with 7,466 s.; 114 of Roman Catholics, with 55,610 s.; 1 of the Greek Church, with 86 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 100 s.; 15 of Latter Day Saints, with 1,379 s.; and 7 of Jews, with 1,138 s. The schools were 1,036 public day schools, with 150,938 scholars; 1,978 private day schools, with 65,509 s.; 1,524 Sunday schools, with 323,173 s.; and 314 evening schools for adults, with 9,687 s. Real property in 1815, £3,139,043; in 1843, £7,756,228; in 1860, £11,453,851,—of which £633,420 were in mines, £34,667 in quarries, £5,068 in iron-works, £426 in fisheries, £197,499 in canals, £1,564,366 in railways, and £191,460 in gas-works. Pop. in 1801, 673,486; in 1821, 1,052,948; in 1841, 1,667,054; in 1861, 2,429,440. Inhabited houses, 438,508; uninhabited, 19,061; building, 3,592.

The territory now forming Lancashire was inhabited by the Brigantes and the Volantii; was included, by the Romans, in their province of Maxima Caesariensis; and, in the 6th century, was the scene of various conflicts between the Britons and the Saxons. The northern part of it long lay included in the kingdom of Cumbria; the southern part became included in the kingdom of Northumbria; and the whole was not regularly occupied by the English till about 921, in the time of Edward the Elder. It was made an honour, of the superior class of seigniories; and, as such, was given at the Conquest to Roger de Poitou. It soon passed, by forfeiture, into the hands of Stephen, afterwards king of England; was given by him to his son William; passed, till the time of Henry III., through several eminent hands; was given, with the title of Earl, by Henry III., to his second son, Edmund Crouchback; passed to a descendant of Crouchback, with the title of Duke; went, with the title, by marriage with the first Duke's heiress, to John of Gaunt; was raised to a palatine in favour of that possessor; passed, through Henry of Bolingbroke, to the Crown; was held by him as Henry IV., by Henry V., and by Henry VI.; went into abeyance in connexion with the last of these kings; and, by act of parliament in the time of Edward IV., was annexed permanently to the Crown. The Duchy of Lancashire was enriched, at the Reformation, with many estates of dissolved monasteries; and, besides much property in connexion with the county palatine, has property also in twenty-one other counties; but the revenue is curtailed by leases granted by successive monarchs. A court of chancery for the county palatine sits twice a-year at Lancaster, and twice at Preston; and courts of chancery for the duchy are held at Westminster, in which appeals from the other court may be heard. The local court of chancery is now, as far as concerns the county, its chief actual distinction as a palatinate.

Some local names in Lancashire, though not nearly so many proportionally as in the southern counties, indicate the fact of occupation by the Romans. Ancient British names also occur, yet with comparative scarceness, as memorials of the ancient British people both before and after the Roman occupation. Saxon names likewise occur; but they too are comparatively scarce. Scandinavian names occur in only a very few instances. The local names, in the aggregate, afford much less distinctness of historical indication than in most other parts of England. The races of the present natives are evidently very mixed. A proportion is Celtic, but exists nearly apart, or intermarries very little with the other inhabitants; and a proportion is Irish, by modern immigration, which went on rapidly increasing for some years, but has recently received a check. The number of the inhabitants returned, at the census of 1861, as born in the county, was 475,694 males under 20 years of age, 390,844 males above 20 years of age, 483,003 females under 20 years of age, and 439,055 females above 20 years of age; and the number returned as born in Ireland was 20,183 males under 20 years of age, 79,876 males above 20 years of age, 20,439 female.

under 20 years of age, and 96,822 females above 20 years of age.

In 1323 the Scots, under Robert Bruce, ravaged Lancashire from the north as far as to Preston, and burnt that town. In the time of Henry VIII., Lancashire was, in some measure, agitated by the insurrection known as the Pilgrimage of Grace. In the civil wars of Charles I., many of the inhabitants took part with the king; many military operations, and some conflicts, took place within the county; Manchester was repeatedly contested by the belligerents, and eventually became the head-quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax; and Lancaster was alternately in the hands of the royalists and the parliamentarians. On 17 July 1648, the Scots, under the Duke of Hamilton, and the parliamentarians, under Cromwell, fought a sanguinary battle at Preston, when the former were routed with great slaughter; and three days afterwards, the same armies met again at Winwick, with the same result. In 1651, the forces of the Earl of Derby were routed, at Wigan, by Colonel Lilburne; and soon afterwards, the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Bolton. In 1716, the troops of the Pretender took up their quarters at Preston; but, being too few to stand their ground, they soon laid down their arms. In 1745, the army of the young Pretender traversed the county, both on their advance to Derby and on their retreat.

Roman stations were at Mancunium or Manchester, Coccium or Ribchester, Ad Alannum or Lancaster, Bremetonacæ or Burrow, and Ad Alpes Peninos or Broughton. Roman camps occur at Westwick, Worston, and Twist. A Roman road went from Manchester to Ribchester, with a branch to Broughton, and to Lancaster and Burrow; and other Roman roads went toward Ilkley, Slack, Little Chester, and Chester. Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found at the Roman stations, at Burnley, and at other places. Old castles are at Lancaster, Dalton, Gleaston, Fouldry, Thurland, Hornby, Greenhaugh, Hoghton, Turton, and Belfield. Old abbeys are at Furness, Cockersand, and Whalley; old priories, at Burscough and Up-Holland; and old churches, at Manchester, Winwick, Cartmel, Middleton, and Whalley.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY, a railway of many parts and branches in Lancashire and Yorkshire. It is an amalgamation of the Manchester and Leeds, the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, the Liverpool and Bury, the Huddersfield and Sheffield, the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole, the West Riding Union, and the East Lancashire. It acquired its present title in 1847, but was not all amalgamated till 1859; and it has a productive aggregate extent of 395½ miles. The Manchester and Leeds was incorporated in 1836, for a line from Manchester to Normanton junction; was subsequently extended into connexion with the Northwestern and the Sheffield lines at Ardwick station; was opened throughout to Normanton in 1844; and was conjoined with the Ashton and Stalybridge in the same year. The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury sprang from a canal project in 1791; took the form of a railway, 11 miles long, in 1831; and was amalgamated with the Manchester and Leeds in 1845. The Liverpool and Bury was incorporated in 1845, for a line 31½ miles long; and was amalgamated with the Manchester and Leeds in 1846. The Huddersfield and Sheffield was incorporated in 1845, for a line 14½ miles long; was amalgamated with the Manchester and Leeds in 1846; and was opened in 1850. The Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole was incorporated in 1845, for a length of 28½ miles; and acquired powers for a further extent of 15½ miles, and for a jetty at Goole. The West Riding Union was incorporated in 1846, for a series of lines, aggregately 45½ miles long; and was amalgamated with the Manchester and Leeds near the end of the same year. The East Lancashire was originally incorporated in 1844, as the Manchester, Bury, and Rossendale, 14 miles long; became amalgamated in 1846 with the Blackburn and Preston, authorized in 1844 for a length of 9½ miles; was extended in the same year by the incorporation of the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston, 36½ miles long; has also had other extensions; and

was amalgamated, in 1859, with the Lancashire and Yorkshire. Other railways and two canals also are conjoined, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, with the Lancashire and Yorkshire. The railways are the Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Goole, the North Union, the Preston and Wyre, the Blackburn, and the Liverpool, Crosby, and Southford; and the two canals are the Leeds and Liverpool, and the Rochdale.

LANCASTER, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Lancashire. The town stands on the river Lune, the Lancaster canal, and the Northwestern railway, 6 miles NW of the influx of the Lune to Lancaster bay, and 52 NW by N of Manchester; and is connected by the Northwestern railway with all places to the N and the S, by a railway up the valley of the Lune with Yorkshire, and by a short branch railway westward with Poulton.

History.—The town occupies the site of a Roman station, and has yielded a great number of Roman relics. The station is thought by some to have been Longovicium, mentioned by Antoninus; but it much more probably was Ad Alannum, mentioned by Richard of Cirencester. The name Ad Alannum seems to allude to the river Lune, which the Romans probably called Alannus. The town was known soon after the Norman conquest as *Loncastre*; and that name may have been derived immediately from the word *Lon* or *Lune*, applied to the river, and the Saxon word *Ceastre*, signifying “a castle” or “a fort;” but it appears manifestly to have come remotely from the Latin word *Castrum*, signifying “a station” or “a camp,” and the word *Alannum*, applied to the river; so that the name was originally *Castrum-Alannum*, and was changed in course of time into *Alann-caster*, *Loncastre*, *Lancaster*, and *Lancaster*. The town seems to have grown out of the Roman station, or to have been in fact a Roman town; and it is traditionally said to have had a Roman fort, either built by Adrian in 124, or built by the father of Constantine in 305. It appears certainly to have had a fort of the Saxons, probably restored from the Roman one; and it was, for some time, the Saxon capital of the southern part of Cumbria, and was desolated by the Picts and Scots. It declined greatly before the Conquest; is not mentioned as a town in the Domesday survey; and was then a part of Halton crown manor. It was given by the Conqueror to Roger de Poitou; it became the residence of that magnate; and it began to revive, and to become again important, under his auspices. A grand castle, about the year 1094, was either re-constructed by Roger out of the old fort, or more probably was entirely rebuilt by him on that fort's site; and this seems to have flourished, without any considerable change, till 1322; but in that year, and also in 1389, it was desolated, and the town at the same time burned, by the Scots. The castle was restored, enlarged, and beautified, by John of Gaunt, so as to possess much more than its original strength and splendour; and was also protected by a moat, with drawbridge and portcullis. It was renovated again, in the time of Elizabeth; and was then first used as a fortress against the threatened invasion by Philip of Spain, and next converted into a county prison and a seat of justice. It was further enlarged in 1788, under the act for improving prisons; and it was still further enlarged at subsequent periods. The alterations and additions, from the time of its ceasing to be a baronial residence, were all done in the castellated style, on a similar model to the buildings of Chester Castle, and are computed to have cost upwards of £140,000. Its capacities, as a seat of justice, afford ample accommodation to the courts; and its capacities as a prison, can admit 234 male and 173 female prisoners. The entrance gateway is about 66 feet high, overhung by a triple row of machicolations, flanked by two octagonal towers, and surmounted by watch turrets. Over the gateway, in a niche, is a statue of John of Gaunt, cut by a native sculptor in 1822; and probably had been originally an effigy of the same person. The Great keep, of the 11th century, is crowned by a turret, called John of Gaunt's chair, rising to the height of 88 feet;

has thick walls and round windows; and contains apartments 63 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 30 high. Another tower, called Adrian's, is a remnant of the original castle of Roger de Poitou; and possibly includes, in its walls, some Roman masonry. The town was much depopulated in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster: was a scene of contest in the wars between Charles I. and the parliament; suffered extensive damage by an accidental fire in 1698; and shared in the agitations of the rebellion of 1745. Dr. Taylor, author of the Hebrew Concordance, the first Sir Robert Peel, Professor Owen, and Professor Whewell, were natives of the town; and the Queen takes from it the title of Duchess of Lancaster.

Site and Streets.—The town consists of Lancaster Proper on the left bank of the river, and the suburb of Skerton on the right bank. Lancaster Proper occupies a considerable eminence, of bold outline, crowned toward the W by the castle and the parish church. The views from it range southward over the great plain of Lancashire, westward to a distant horizon on the sea, eastward up the valley of the Lune to the hills of Lonsdale, and northward over a fine expanse of low country to the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland. The streets, for the most part, are narrow and dingy; but the newer ones are spacious and neat; the market-place is large and pleasing; the houses generally are built of free-stone and roofed with slate; and the outskirts contain many handsome villas. New roads, of an ornamental kind, were formed in the vicinity, and waterworks were constructed at Skerton and Morecambe, partly by way of giving employment to the distressed operatives during the cotton famine; and one of the new roads was named in honour of Shakespear, and opened at the Tercentenary Shakespear celebration in April 1864.

Public Buildings.—The castle has been already noticed. Parts of that structure, comprising two splendid courts, constructed at a cost of £40,000, are entirely modern. Raised terraces also extend beneath its walls, on the N and the S; and form a pleasant promenade, commanding extensive views. The town-hall, in Market-place, was built in 1783, at a cost of £13,000; is an imposing structure, in questionable taste; and has a pillared portico, surmounted by a small clock-tower. The custom-house, on St. George's-quay, is a neat stone edifice, with tetrastyle Ionic portico. The new market, extending from Market-street to Common Garden-street, is well-constructed and commodious. The barracks, at the top of Penny-street, are a modern stone structure. The assembly-rooms are in King-street. The music-hall for concerts, lectures, and exhibitions, is in St. Leonard-gate. The mechanics' institution and school of art, containing news-rooms, class-rooms, and an extensive library, is at the top of Market-street. The merchants' subscription news-room is in Market-street. The Amicable society's library, instituted 1769, is on Castle Hill. The Odd Fellows' hall, erected in 1844, is in Mary-street. The public baths and wash-houses, in Cable-street, were built in 1863, at a cost of about £5,500, by gift of Samuel Gregson, Esq.; and contain 10 private baths for males, 5 private baths for females, a public swimming bath 40 feet by 25, and wash-house accommodation for 12 washers. An ancient bridge over the Lune, near the present quay, was ascribed variously to the Romans and the Scandinavians; had a recess, overhung by corbelled projections, and said to have been used by the Saxons as a court of justice; and remained in ruin till not many years ago, an interesting piece of antiquity; but has now completely disappeared. The new bridge, a little higher up, was erected in 1738, at a cost of £14,000; has five elliptical arches, and ornamental piers and parapets; and is regarded as one of the handsomest bridges of its size in Europe. The viaduct of the Northwestern railway is a light and elegant structure, with seven arches, of such high elevation as to figure prominently and beautifully in views from the upper parts of the town; but was replaced in 1866 by an iron structure. The viaduct of the Poulton railway is an iron bridge, about 590 feet long. The aqueduct of the Lancaster canal over the Lune, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile NE of the town, was constructed

at a cost of £48,000; has five arches, each 70 feet in span, rising 39 feet above the ordinary surface of the river; and is a splendid fabric, after designs by Rennie. The railway up the valley of the Lune passes under one of the aqueduct's arches.

Churches.—The parish church, or St. Mary's, stands adjacent to the N side of the castle, harmonizes well with that structure, appears in some distant views to group with it, and occupies the site of a Norman church, built by Roger de Poitou. That church was attached to a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Sees in Normandy, and transferred by Henry V. to the abbey of St. on in Middlesex; but it was entirely destroyed. The present church was mainly built in the 15th century; was invested, by Henry VIII., with the privilege of sanctuary; has a lofty well-proportioned tower, rebuilt in 1759; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; measures 143 feet by 58; has undergone extensive alterations, of a modernizing kind; and contains fine screen-work and oak-carvings, said to have been brought from Cockersand abbey, a carved oak pulpit, a beautifully carved stone font, three rich stained-glass windows, a marble monument to Dr. Stratford by Ronbillac, a finely-carved marble monument to Sir Samuel Eyre, a number of other monuments, and several brasses. The churchyard once contained an ancient Runic cross. St. John's church, in Chapel-street, was built in 1775, and has a spire added in 1784. St. Anne's church, in Moor-lane, was built in 1796; and is a plain edifice, with an open turret. St. Thomas' church, in Penny-street, is a modern structure, in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with handsome tower and spire. Christ church, on Lancaster moor, was built in 1857; is in the early decorated English style; and has two small W'spires. The Roman Catholic church, in East-street, was built in 1859; cost, with priests' house attached to it, above £15,000; is in the geometric pointed style; and comprises nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and lady chapel, with tower and spire 240 feet high. There are places of worship also for Independents, Quakers, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, United Free Methodists, and Unitarians. A convent of sisters of mercy, and a cemetery, are contiguous to the Roman Catholic church. The general cemetery, on Lancaster-moor, was opened in 1855; comprises 21 acres; and contains three chapels for respectively Churchmen, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics. A black friary was founded, in the time of Henry III., by Sir H. Harrington; and a lepers' hospital was founded by King John; but both have completely disappeared.

Schools and Institutions.—The grammar school stands at the top of East-road; dates from at least the year 1482; was rebuilt in 1853, at a cost, together with the head-master's house, of about £4,000; is a neat edifice, in the Tudor style; and has an endowed income of £29, and an allowance of £100 a-year from the corporation funds. The girls' charity school stands in Middle-street; dates from 1772; was rebuilt in 1849; and gives free education and clothing to 60 girls. The boys' blue coat or national school stands in St. Leonard-gate; dates from 1817; was rebuilt in 1850; and gives free education and clothing to 30 boys. Ripley's hospital, for educating and maintaining 150 boys and 150 girls, stands on the Cockerham-road; was built in 1856-64, on a fund of £100,000, given by Mrs. Ripley, in memorial of her husband; consists of a centre and advanced wings, 195 feet in frontage; is in the collegiate pointed style, with a clock-tower 110 feet high; and cost, in the construction, about £30,000. A national school for girls and infants, built in 1820, is in High-street; a national school, for boys, girls, and infants, is in Marton-street; a British school, for boys and girls, is in Aldcliffe-street; a large school for infants, built in 1853, is in Edward-street; a Quakers' school for boys is in Meetinghouse-lane; and a Roman Catholic school, for boys, girls, and infants, is contiguous to the Roman Catholic church. Penny's alms-houses, for twelve poor persons, were founded in 1715, and have an endowed income of £336. Gillison's alms-houses, or hospital, for eight poor unmarried women, were founded in 1781, and have an endowed

income of £42. Gardyner's alms-houses, for four aged women, were originally a chantry, founded in 1485. The dispensary and house of recovery, in Thurnham-street, date from 1781. The county lunatic asylum, on Lancaster-moor, was established in 1816; is a handsome stone edifice, on a plot of about 5 acres; and, at the census of 1861, had 794 inmates. The workhouse, also on Lancaster-moor, is a large building; but, at the census of 1861, had only 81 inmates.

Trade, &c.—Lancaster has a head post-office, two railway-stations, with telegraph, a banking office, and three chief inns; and publishes four newspapers, one of them twice a-week, two weekly, the other monthly. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on 1 May, 5 July, and 10 Oct. The manufacture of cabinet-work and upholstery, chiefly for exportation, has long been carried on; the manufacture of oil-cloth table covers, in fancy-imitations, is carried on in two establishments; the spinning of silk, and the spinning and manufacturing of cotton, are carried on in several mills; ship-building and railway-wagon-making are carried on by two limited companies; and there are extensive marble works, and iron foundries. The town is a head-port; but, in consequence of shifting sands in the channel of the Lune, it is itself reached chiefly by lighters, and has its main quay or dock at Glasson, 5 miles down the river. The vessels which belonged to it, at the beginning of 1864, were 35 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,220 tons; 113 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 14,751 tons; 4 small steam-vessels, of aggregate 109 tons; and 6 large steam-vessels, of aggregate 1,213 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1863, were 20 British sailing vessels, of aggregate 6,445 tons, from British colonies; 2 foreign sailing vessels, of jointly 422 tons, from British colonies; 25 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 2,886 tons, from foreign countries; 33 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 5,950 tons, from foreign countries; 1,162 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 66,143 tons, coastwise; and 450 steam-vessels, of aggregate 101,081 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared in that year were 10 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 4,263 tons, to British colonies; 12 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,491 tons, to foreign countries; 14 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 2,403 tons, to foreign countries; 1,333 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 90,447 tons, coastwise; and 437 steam-vessels, of aggregate 99,463 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs in 1862 was £15,613. A steamer sails twice a-week to Liverpool.

The Borough.—Lancaster was first chartered by King John; sent members to parliament from the 23d year of Edward I. till the first year of Edward II.; sent none from that year till the time of Edward VI.; has regularly sent two from that time till now; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The municipal borough consists of the township of Lancaster, and the extra-parochial place of Lancaster Castle; but the parliamentary borough comprises also parts of the townships of Skerton and Bulk. The town is the seat of petty sessions twice a-week for the borough, petty sessions weekly for the southern division of Lonsdale hundred, a monthly county-court, a court of pleas for the borough, a court of pleas for the county, the quarter-sessions for the northern division of the county, and the assizes for that division; and it also is a polling-place, and the place of election for the northern division of the county. Corporation income, in 1855, £4,803. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £5,601. Electors, in 1863, 1,359. Pop. of the m. borough in 1851, 14,604; in 1861, 14,487. Houses, 2,681. Pop. of the p. borough, in 1851, 16,168; in 1861, 16,005. Houses, 2,992. Pop. of the Skerton portion, 1,467; of the Bulk portion, 51.

The Parish.—The township comprises 1,240 acres. Real property, with Lancaster Castle, £296,303; of which £52 are in quarries, £20,072 in canals, £232,691 in railways, and £1,376 in gas-works. Pop., 14,324. Houses, 2,680. The parish contains also the extra-parochial place of Lancaster Castle, the townships of Skerton, Bulk, Aldcliffe, Scotforth, Ashton-with-Stodday, Middle-

ton, Poulton, Overton-with-Sunderland, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, Over-Wyresdale, Myerscough, Pressall-with-Hackinsall, Stalmine-with-Stainall, Fulwood, Quernmore, Gressingham, Caton-with-Littledale, and part of Thurnham, and the chapelry of Bleasdale. Real property, with the rest of Thurnham, and with Bare and Torrisholme, £373,695; of which £46 are in quarries, and £140 in fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 26,232; in 1861, 27,430. Houses, 4,937. The special features and the special objects in the several parts are noticed in the articles on the townships. Lancaster bay indents the coast; extends, on the S side, beyond the parish; receives the river Lune on the NE side, and the river Wyre on the SSW side; measures 9 miles across the entrance, or rather along an imaginary junction line with the sea, from Red Nose to Rossall-point, and 64 miles from that line to its innermost reach; consists mainly of foreshore, or of alternate shallows and sands; has a depth of from 6 to 12 fathoms outside the sands; and was called by the Romans *Setantiorum Portus*. The parish is cut ecclesiastically into the sections of St. Mary, St. John, St. Anne, St. Thomas, Christ Church, Bleasdale, Caton, Fulwood, Glasson, Gressingham, Littledale, Overton, Poulton-le-Sands, Quernmore, Skerton, Stalmine, and Wyresdale. The living of St. Mary is a vicarage, and the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. Mary, £1,709; * of St. John, £203; * of St. Anne, £202; * of St. Thomas, £180; * of Christ Church, £202. Patron of St. Mary, George Marton, Esq.; of St. John and St. Anne, the Vicar of St. Mary; of St. Thomas, the Rev. C. Campbell; of Christ Church, Mrs. Murray. The others are noticed in their respective alphabetical places.

The District.—The sub-district contains, of Lancaster parish, only the townships of Lancaster, Skerton, Bulk, Aldcliffe, Scotforth, and Ashton-with-Stodday, and the extra-parochial place of Lancaster Castle; but contains also the parish of Halton and the Bolton-le-Sands township of Slyne-with-Hest. Acres, 13,280. Pop., 18,347. Houses, 3,452. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Caton, containing the townships of Quernmore and Caton-with-Littledale, and the parish of Claughton; the sub-district of Heaton, containing the townships of Poulton, Middleton, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, and Overton-with-Sunderland, and the parish of Heyham; the sub-district of Ellel, containing the townships of Over-Wyresdale and Thurnham, the parish of Cockerham, and the extra-parochial tract of Cockersand Abbey; the sub-district of Arkholme, containing the township of Gressingham, the parish of Whittington, and the Melling township of Arkholme-with-Cawood; the sub-district of Wray, containing the parish of Tatham, and the Melling townships of Farleton, Hornby, Roeburndale, Wennington, Wray-with-Botton, and Melling-with-Wrayton; the sub-district of Tunstall, containing the parish of Tunstall, and the Thornton township of Ireby; and the sub-district of Warton, containing the parish of Warton, and the Bolton-le-Sands townships of Bolton-le-Sands, Over-Kellet, and Nether-Kellet. Acres, 138,746. Poor-rates in 1863, £13,765. Pop. in 1851, 34,660; in 1861, 35,297. Houses, 6,699. Marriages in 1863, 306; births, 1,152,—of which 73 were illegitimate; deaths, 702,—of which 194 were at ages under 5 years, and 23 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,814; births, 11,638; deaths, 7,976. The places of worship, in 1851, were 37 of the Church of England, with 14,385 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,550 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 100 s.; 4 of Quakers, with 1,306 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 180 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,730 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 290 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 102 attendants; 1 undefined, with 20 at.; and 4 of Roman Catholics, with 374 s. The schools were 51 public day schools, with 3,493 scholars; 59 private day schools, with 1,507 s.; 58 Sunday schools, with 5,644 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 69 s. The district is cut for administration into three parts, Lancaster, Caton, and Arkholme,—the second of which is an incorporation under Gilbert's Act; and there are two workhouses, respectively in Lancaster and in Caton.

LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; from Lancaster to Carlisle. It has a length of 70 miles; and is continuous, at the S end, with the Lancaster and Preston,—at the N end, with the Caledonian. It was authorized in 1844 for a single line; but was made double at the authorizing of the Caledonian. It became connected, in 1847, with the Kendal and Windermere; it acquired authority in 1857, for a connecting line from Tebay to Ingletton; and it was leased in 1859, for 900 years, to the Northwestern.

LANCASTER AND PRESTON RAILWAY, a railway in Lancashire; from Lancaster to Preston. It is 20½ miles long; it was authorized in 1837, and opened in 1840; and it was leased in 1859, for 900 years, to the Northwestern.

LANCASTER CANAL. See **KENDAL AND LANCASTER CANAL**.

LANCASTER CASTLE, an extra-parochial place in Lancaster borough, Lancashire. Pop. in 1851, 226; in 1861, 163. House, 1. See **LANCASTER**.

LANCASTER (DUCHY OF), a hundred in the NW of Gloucester; consisting of detached parts; and containing Bulley parish, four other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 8,768. Pop., 2,717. Houses, 567.

LANCASTER (DUCHY OF), a liberty in Strand district, Middlesex; forming part of the metropolis; and lying partly in the precinct of the Savoy and St. Clement-Danes, but mostly in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand. It includes the site of the palace of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster.

LANCAUT, a chapelry in Tidenham parish, Gloucester; on the river Wye, 2 miles N by E of Chepstow r. station. Post-town, Chepstow. Acres, 183. Real property, £277. Pop., 9. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Woollaston, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is ancient.

LANCHESTER, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district and county of Durham. The village stands on Smallhope burn, and on the Lancashire Valley railway, near a Roman station, 7½ miles WNW of Durham; consists largely of building material taken from the Roman station; was formerly a place of greater importance than at present; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a post-office under Durham, a station on the railway, and a police-station. The Roman station was on an eminence, a little to the W; stood on Watling-street, near the junction with Wreken-dyke; formed a parallelogram, of 183 yards from N to S, and 143 from E to W; was surrounded by a vallum of ashlar-work, from 8 to 12 feet high, in regular courses, with stones 12 feet long and 9 inches thick; had a deep fosse on the W side of the vallum, and slopes on the other sides; appears to have been defended, at the angles, by round towers; is supposed, by some antiquaries, to have been the Eperakon of Ptolemy,—by others, to have been the Longovicum of the Notitia; has yielded a great number of Roman altars, Roman coins, and other Roman relics; was in a remarkably fine state of preservation till 1851, when considerable portions of it were destroyed for sake of the stone; and is still in such extensive preservation as to be one of the most interesting antiquities of its class in England.—The township bears the name of Lanchester and Hamlets, and comprises 4,266 acres. Real property, £5,252; of which £315 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 752; in 1861, 876. Houses, 156.—The parish contains also the townships of Billingdsley, Medomsley, Ebchester, Benfieldside, Healeyfield, Conside-cum-Knitsley, Burnop and Hamstees, Ivestone, Greencroft, Holmside, Langley, Esh, Buttsfield, Corsay, Collierley, and Kyo, and the chapelry of Slatley. Acres, 23,887. Real property, £120,913; of which £19,344 are in mines, £39,324 in iron-works, £46 in quarries, and £360 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 15,814; in 1861, 22,338. Houses, 4,057. The manor belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Greencroft Hall, Ford Hall, Woodlands Hall, and Colpike Hall are chief residences. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

The church was originally Norman; retains some Norman portions; is chiefly early English, with insertions or additions of later date; includes in its masonry, stones taken from the Roman station; has a tower, whose lowest stage is a good specimen of decorated English; was made collegiate, by Bishop Beek, in 1283; and contains oak stalls, hagiological sculptures, a chalice found in 1571 in the Roman station, an effigy of Dean Austell of 1461, and several brasses. The p. curacies of Benfieldside, Castleside, Collierley, Consett, Ebchester, Esh, Holmside, Leadgate, Medomsley, and Slatley, are separate benefices. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school, alms-houses with £240 a-year, other charities with £68, and a workhouse. Baker, the historian of St. John's College, Cambridge, was a native.

—The sub-district contains Muggleswick parish, Hedley-Hope township, and all Lanchester parish, excepting Collierley and Kyo townships. Acres, 45,186. Pop., 20,218. Houses, 3,630.

LANCHESTER VALLEY RAILWAY, a railway in Durham; deflecting from the Northeastern system in the vicinity of Durham city; and going 12 miles westward, past Lanchester, to Consett. It was authorized in 1857, and opened in 1862; and it forms part of the Northeastern system.

LANCING, a village and a parish in Worthing district, Sussex. The village stands near the river Adur, and near the South Coast railway, 2 miles WNW of Shoreham; and has a station on the railway, at Lower Lancing hamlet, and a post-office, of the name of North Lancing, under Shoreham. The parish extends to the river Adur, and to the coast; and comprises 2,524 acres of land, and 738 of water. Real property, £5,878. Pop. in 1851, 928; in 1861, 950. Houses, 172. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of market-gardening, and from the erection of a redoubt, St. Nicholas' college, and a few labourers' cottages. The college is a school for the sons of gentlemen; was founded, in 1843, within Shoreham parish; was removed in 1853 to an eminence, with a fine view, in Lancing parish; and is a large and handsome edifice, designed to have accommodation for upwards of 350 boys. Lancing House and great part of the land belong to Col. G. Carr-Lloyd. The name Lancing may possibly have been derived from Wlencing, a son of the Saxon king Ella. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £151.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is early English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and was recently repaired. There are a national school, and a coast-guard station.

LANCING (LOWER), a hamlet in Lancing parish, Sussex; on the coast, adjacent to Lancing r. station, 2½ miles W of Shoreham. It has a post-office, of the name of South Lancing, under Shoreham.

LANDBEACH, a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; 1½ mile W by N of Waterbeach r. station, and 5 NNE of Cambridge. It has a post-office under Cambridge. Acres, 2,490. Real property, £3,802. Pop., 441. Houses, 116. The property is chiefly divided among seven. The manor of Chamberlayne belongs to Corpus Christi college; and that of Bray to the University of Cambridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £300.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church is of stone and rubble, in the pointed style, and in good condition. There are a Baptist chapel and a charity school. Rewley, the chaplain of Lord Bacon, and Masters, the historian of Corpus Christi college, were rectors.

LANDCROSS, a parish in Bideford district, Devon; on the river Torridge, 2 miles SSE of Bideford r. station. Post-town, Bideford. Acres, 331. Real property, £577. Pop., 109. Houses, 21. The manor was formerly known as Lancras, or Langrasse; belonged to the Giffards; and passed to Lord Rolle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £81.* Patrons, the Heirs of Lord Rolle. The church is very small and good. General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, was baptized here, and perhaps was a native.

LANDEWEDNACK, a parish, with a village, in

Helston district, Cornwall; on the coast, 11 miles SSE of Helston, and 22 SSW of Falmouth r. station. It includes the Lizard, Kinance Cove, Asparagus Island, the Devil's Bellows, and Cadgewith village, which are noticed in their own alphabetical places; and it contains the post-office of Lizard, under Helston. Acres, 1,999. Real property, £1,867; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop., 429. Houses, 91. The manor belonged to the Earl of Mortaigne, and passed to the Hawkineses. The coast scenery, the rocks, and the minerals, are highly interesting. Serpentine of remarkable beauty, and susceptible of high polish, is worked; and bricks and tiles are made. The Balk of Landewednack is a remarkable cliff; and the Cove of Landewednack is a place of the pilchard fishery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £253.* Patron, P. V. Robinson, Esq. The church has a Norman door and a pinnacled tower; contains an ancient inscribed font and several monuments; and is said to have been the place where the last sermon in Cornish was preached. The churchyard contains the remains of a number of persons who died of plague in 1645. An ancient granite cross is between the village and the Lizard. There are chapels for Wesleyans and United Free Methodists, a parochial school, and a life-boat station.

LANDFORD, a village and a parish in Alderbury district, Wilts. The village stands on a branch of the river Test, 2½ miles from the boundary with Hants, 6 SE by S of Dean r. station, and 10 SE by E of Salisbury; and has a post-office under Salisbury. The parish comprises 1,689 acres. Real property, with Plaiford, £2,935. Rated property of L. alone, £1,561. Pop., 273. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Lyghs; passed to the Davenants and the Eyres; and is now held by the Dowager Countess Nelson. Landford Lodge was the seat of the Great-heeds, and is now the property of J. R. Wigram, Esq. Iron ore exists, but has not been worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £280.* Patron, Earl Nelson. The church was rebuilt in 1858.

LANDGUARD, a headland and a fort in Felixtow parish, Suffolk. The headland projects southward at the mouth of the rivers Orwell and Stour; lies 1½ mile ESE of Harwich, in Essex; is connected by an isthmus, at low water, with Walton-Colness; but forms, at high water, an island nearly a mile distant from the mainland. The Danes, in 880, lost 16 ships in an action with King Alfred off this headland; and they sailed past it, and up the Orwell, in 1014. The fort on it was built, in the time of James I., for defending Harwich and the Orwell; was strengthened in the time of Charles II.; was afterwards enlarged and improved, so as to mount 20 guns on traversing platforms, with an auxiliary battery between two towers; had 184 soldiers at the census of 1861; and is now used as a dépôt for troops of the line, and as a rifle practice-ground. A lighthouse, with a revolving light, was erected in 1848; but latterly became unserviceable. See HARWICH.

LANDICAN, a township in Woodchurch parish, Cheshire; 4½ miles SW of Birkenhead. Acres, 605. Real property, £795. Pop., 64. Houses, 11.

LANDILIP. See LANDLUPH.

LANDIMORE CASTLE, a quondam baronial castle in Glamorganshire; in the Gower peninsula, 5½ miles SW of Llanelly. It belonged to the Fitzlans, and passed to the Herberts and the Talbots. Only a fragment of it now exists.

LANDKEY, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; near the river Taw, 2½ miles ESE of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Barnstaple. Acres, 3,162. Real property, £4,622. Pop., 699. Houses, 148. The property is divided among a few. There are extensive lime-works. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is old but good, and has a massive tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a slightly endowed school, and charities 47.

LANDMOUTH-WITH-CATTO, a township in Leake parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles ESE of Northallerton. Acres, 600. Real property, £323. Pop., 32. Houses, 5.

LONDON. See LANTON.

LANDORE, a village in the W of Glamorgan; on the river Tawe and the South Wales railway, 1½ mile N by E of Swansea. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Swansea. The railway crosses the Tawe here on a wooden viaduct 1,797 feet long, with 37 spaces or trusses.

LANDPORT, a suburb, two chapelries, and a sub-district in Portsea parish, Portsea Island district, Hants. The suburb adjoins Portsmouth on the NE; contains the terminus of the Southwestern, the South Coast, and the Portsmouth Direct railways; and has a post-office under Portsmouth. It was formerly called Halfway-Houses; and it took that name from a public house, called the Halfway-House, on the spot now occupied by the Bedford hotel. It owed its origin to the docks and the military; it derives its prosperity and its main support from the same sources; it comprises numerous dense and dingy streets, occupied by the working classes; and it presents, as a whole, an appearance far from interesting to strangers; yet it contains, between Mile-End and Kingston-Cross, and along the main thoroughfare on the London road, many houses of a superior class. The railway terminus, constructed in 1866, is very handsome and commodious. A public hall, for local business and for public meetings, was built in 1861. A theatre is in the vicinity of the railway terminus, and the Sussex hotel stands close to the terminus. The Royal hospital stands on a site presented by the Board of Ordnance nearly opposite; was founded in 1847, with grand ceremony, by the late Prince Consort; serves as an infirmary for Portsea, Portsmouth, and Gosport; is supported by subscriptions, donations, and bequests; and at the census of 1861, had 66 inmates. All Saints church stands at Mile-End; was built in 1827, at a cost of £12,000; is in the Saracenic style; and has a handsome stained E window, 23 feet by 15. St. Luke's church was built in 1864. A new large church, in Surrey-street, was built in 1866. Two Baptist chapels also were built in that year; the one at Mile-End, in the Lombardic style, at a cost of £2,000; the other at Lake-road, in a semi-classic style, at a cost of £3,500. There are also other dissenting chapels, new and very spacious schools belonging to St. Luke's, a Lancastrian school, and a female penitentiary.—The two chapelries are All Saints and St. Luke; and the former was constituted in 1835,—the latter in 1864. Pop. of A. S. in 1861, 18,478. Houses, 3,699. Pop. of St. L., 10,646. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Winchester. Value of A. S., £301; of St. L., £300.* Patron of A. S., the Vicar of Portsea; of St. L., the Bishop of Winchester.—The sub-district contains also Southsea. Pop. in 1851, 26,798; in 1861, 14,426. Houses, 7,799.

LANDRAKE, a village and a parish in St. Germans district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Lynher, 3½ miles NE of St. Germans r. station; and has a post-office under St. Germans, and fairs on the first Wednesday of Feb., St. Peter's day, 29 June, and the first Wednesday of Sept. The parish is a united one, and bears the name of Landrake-with-St. Erney. Acres, 3,745,—of which 205 are water. Real property, £5,106. Pop. of Landrake proper, 714; of St. Erney, 79. Houses, 164 and 13. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The living is a double vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £300.* Patron, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The church is ancient but good; has a lofty turret tower; and contains a monument to the Courtney family. There is a chapel of ease at St. Erney, an ancient building with low square tower. There are also chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school with £30 a-year, and five alms-houses for women.

LANDSCOVE, a chapelry in Staverton parish, Devon; near the river Dart and the South Devon railway, 4 miles N of Totnes. It was constituted in 1852; and its post-town is Ashburton, under Newton-Abbot. Pop., 399. Houses, 80. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £75.* Patron, the Vicar of Staverton. The church is a handsome modern edifice,

and was erected at the expense of Miss Champernoune. There is a public school.

LANDS-END, a headland in the SW of Cornwall; the most westerly point of England; 10 miles, by road, SW by W of Penzance. It is the Fenwith of the ancient Britons, and the Bolerium of the Romans. It consists almost wholly of granite; has an elevation, at the extremity, of only about 60 feet; is pierced there by a natural tunnel; rises on each side, into cliffs of much greater altitude than the extremity; exhibits, all round, a broken, shattered, cavernous, and gloomy aspect; and commands, in times of storm, a sublime or even appalling seaward view. The character of the headland is described as follows by Davy:—

“On the sea
The sun-beams tremble; and the purple light
Illumes the dark Bolerium; seat of storms.
High are his granite rocks; his frowning brow
Hangs o'er the smiling ocean. In his caves
The Atlantic breezes murmur; in his caves
Where sleep the haggard spirits of the storm.
Wild, dreary, are the schistose rocks around
Encircled by the wave, where to the breeze
The haggard cormorant shrieks; and far beyond,
Where the great ocean mingles with the sky,
Are seen the cloud-like islands, grey in mist.”

The Longships lighthouse stands on a cluster of rocks, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the shore; was erected in 1797; and is a granite tower, of similar construction to the Eddystone lighthouse, 62 feet in circuit at the base, and 52 feet high from the rock to the lantern-vane. A tract inland from the headland, 13 miles long and about $\frac{5}{8}$ broad, has been called the Land's End peninsula; and about nine-tenths of its surface are granite.

LANDS-END, a hamlet in Great Heaton township, Prestwich parish, Lancashire.

LANDSHIPPING, a seaport village in Martletwy parish, Pembroke; on the river Cleddau, near its mouth, 5 miles SE of Haverfordwest. It has a post-office, under Haverfordwest, and a quay.

LANDUE, an estate on the E border of Cornwall; 5 miles S of Launceston. It belongs to the Phillips family. A carbonaceous formation here rests unconformably on greywacke.

LANDULPH, or **LANDILIP**, a parish, with a village, in St. Germans district, Cornwall; on the river Tamar, at the boundary with Devon, opposite the influx of the Tavy, 2 miles N of Saltash r. station. Post-town, Hatt, Cornwall. Acres, 2,686; of which 600 are water. Real property, £3,005. Pop., 547. Houses, 127. A considerable extent of marsh land was recently reclaimed. Lead ore began to be worked at Ellridge in 1849; and yields 50 per cent. of lead, and 200 oz. per ton of silver. A mineral spring, formerly in much repute, is near the village; and a small port is at Cargreen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £340.* Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is ancient; has a lofty embattled tower; and contains the tomb of Theodore Palæologus, a descendant of the Comneni, emperors of Constantinople. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £24.

LANDWADE, a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge; 4 miles N by W of Newmarket r. station. Post-town, Newmarket. Acres, 120. Real property, £192. Pop., 36. Houses, 5. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward III., to the Hastings family; and passed to the Cottons. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Exning, in the diocese of Ely. The church is ancient; consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with a low tower; and contains some very old monuments of the Cottons; but has ceased to be used.

LANDWR. See **LANDORE**.

LANEAST, a parish in Launceston district, Cornwall; on the river Inny, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles W of Launceston r. station. It contains Tregear, which has a post-office under Launceston; and contains also Jamaica Inn. Acres, 2,437. Real property, £1,437. Pop., 244. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. The manor formerly belonged to Launceston priory. Some mining was for-

merly carried on, but ceased between 1851 and 1861. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £85. Patron, J. K. Lethbridge, Esq. The church is ancient but good; has a lofty tower; and contains open oak seats, and a carved screen. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school. The astronomer Adams, who discovered the planet Neptune, was a native.

LANE-BRIDGE. See **BURNLEY**.

LANE-DELPH, a hamlet in the parish and borough of Stoke-upon-Trent; 2 miles NW of Lane-End.

LANE-END, a village in Great Marlow parish, and a chapelry partly also in Fingest, Hambleden, and West Wycombe parishes, Bucks. The village stands near the boundary with Oxfordshire, 3 miles SW of West Wycombe r. station, and 5 W by S of High Wycombe; and has a post-office under High Wycombe. The chapelry was constituted in 1832. Pop., 1,162. Houses, 218. Pop. of the Hambleden portion, 114; of the Fingest portion, 210; of the Great Marlow portion, 463. Chair-making is largely carried on; and there are extensive agricultural implement works, an iron foundry, and a small pottery. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £106.* Patron, the Rector of Hambleden. The church was built in 1832. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

LANE-END, a hamlet in Mold and Hawarden parishes, Flint; near Mold.

LANE-END AND LONGTON, a township in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, and within Stoke-upon-Trent borough, Staffordshire; on the North Staffordshire railway, at the junction of the Hanley and the Silverdale branches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Stoke-upon-Trent. It contains the post, market, polling, and railway town of Longton. Real property, £38,371; of which £400 are in mines, and £220 in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 15,149; in 1861, 16,690. Houses, 3,277. This township is part of the Potteries; it contained, toward the end of last century, no greater a seat of population than an obscure village; it acquired importance and wealth from vigorous working of the earthenware and porcelain manufacture; it possesses much coal, ironstone, brown limestone, with coloured marl, porcelain clay, and manganese; it presents a large aggregate of edificed area, with the features characteristic of the Potteries; and it has three churches, five dissenting chapels, several public schools, and other institutions. One of the churches is at Edensor; another is called St. James, Longton; and the third is called St. John, Lane-End. The last was rebuilt in 1792, and enlarged in 1827; and has a tower of about 170 feet. The living of it is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £230.* Patrons, Trustees. See **EDENSOR** and **LONGTON**.

LANE-ENDES, a village in Eccleston township, Prescott parish, Lancashire; $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile ENE of Prescott. Earthenware works are here, and watch movements are made.

LANEHAM, a parish, with a village, in East Retford district, Notts; on the river Trent, at the boundary with Lincoln, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Cottam r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ NE of Tuxford. Post-town, Dunham-on-Trent, under Newark. Acres, 1,605. Real property, £4,168. Pop., 376. Houses, 86. The manor is held, under the Archbishop of York, by R. Glossop, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £120. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is old but good, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and charities £13.

LANEHAD, a village in Tavy-St. Mary parish, Devon; on the W side of Dartmoor.

LANEHAD, a hamlet in Hutton-Magna township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles N of Richmond.

LANEHAD, a village in Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire; in the Knott-Lanes section of the parish, near Oldham.

LANEHAD, a hamlet in Rochdale parish, Lancashire; within Spotland township, W of Rochdale. It has a Wesleyan chapel.

LANERCOST, a parish in Brampton district, Cumberland; on the rivers Irthing and Kingwater, the Roman wall, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, near

Milton, Low Row, and Rosehill r. stations, 2½ miles NE of Brampton. It comprises the townships of Askerton, Burcholme, Kingwater, and Waterhead; and it has a post-office under Carlisle; but the post-town for great part of it is Brampton, under Carlisle. Acres, 36,510. Real property, £12,174. Pop. in 1851, 1,644; in 1861, 1,519. Houses, 273. The property is much subdivided. The manor and much of the land belong to the Earl of Carlisle. About two-thirds of the surface are pasture. Much of the scenery is very beautiful. An Augustinian priory was founded here, in 1169, by Robert de Vallibus, Lord of Gilsland; was visited by Edward I. in 1289; suffered devastation by the Scots in 1296; was visited by Edward I. again in 1299 and 1306; gave lodging to Robert Bruce in 1311; was pillaged by David in 1346; and was given, at the dissolution, to Thomas, Lord Dacre. The church of the priory was built mainly with stones from the Roman wall; continues to exist as a very fine architectural antiquity; and stands over crypts, containing some Roman relics. The nave is the only portion in a state of repair; was recently renovated; is used as the parish church; comprises eight bays; has, in the W front, a Norman door of three orders; and has a clerestory of eight round-headed lancets. The transept is 96 feet long; has two bays in each wing; and contains monuments of the Dacres and the Howards. The choir is 78 feet long; and has two tiers of lancets at the E end, and two windows on each side. The tower is low and battlemented; and has, at the NW angle, a bell-cot. There are also a Roman entrance-gate, and several remains of the monastic buildings; and all these, like the church, were built mainly with stones from the Roman wall. That wall itself, in its course through the parish, from Rosehill westward to the church, has left some interesting features, including remains of a station at Birdoswald, and reaches of its own masonry 7½ feet thick and in comparatively good preservation. The station at Birdoswald was Amboglanna; was occupied by the first cohort of the Dacians; comprised an area of 5½ acres; has yielded a very large number of inscriptions; retains walls 5 feet thick, eight courses in height, and still tolerably sound; has interesting remains of gateways, particularly of a very noble double one; and is marked, throughout the interior, with the lines of streets and the ruins of buildings. Another station probably was near the church. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £178.* Patron, the Earl of Carlisle. The p. curacy of Gilsland is a separate benefice. There are a dissenting chapel and four parochial schools.

LANES, a hamlet in Thurlstone township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Sheffield railway, 2 miles W of Penistone. Pop., 568. The woollen manufacture is carried on.

LANFAIR. See LLANFAIR.

LANGAR, a village and a parish in Bingham district, Notts. The village stands 2 miles N of the boundary with Leicestershire, and 4½ SSE of Bingham r. station. The parish contains also the hamlet of Barnston; and its post-town is Elton, under Nottingham. Acres, with Wiverton Hall extra-parochial tract, 3,442. Real property, £6,696. Pop. of L. alone, 320. Houses, 61. The manor belongs to F. Wright, Esq. The living is a rectory united with the chapelry of Barnston, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £208.* Patron, F. Wright, Esq. The church is partly of early English date, partly of the year 1670; was partially restored about 1845 and 1851; underwent farther restoration, at a cost of nearly £1,000, in 1865; comprises nave and aisles, with a tower; and includes transepts, which are the burial places of Earl Howe and of the Chaworth family, now represented by J. Chaworth Musters, Esq. There are a national school and charities £15.

LANGBAR, a hamlet in Nesfield-with-Langbar township, Ilkley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NW of Ilkley.

LANGBAURGH, a hamlet in Ayton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NE of Stokesley.

LANGBAURGH (EAST AND WEST), two wapentakes in N. R. Yorkshire; bounded, on the N, by the German

ocean; on the E and the SE, by Whitby-Strand and Pickering-Lythe; on the S, by Ryedale and Birdford; on the W, by the river Tees and Allertonshire. East L. contains Easington and Guisbrough parishes, twelve other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 94,326. Pop. in 1851, 10,671; in 1861, 28,343. Houses, 5,689. West L. contains Ayton and Middlesbrough parishes, eighteen other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 63,216. Pop. in 1851, 16,643; in 1861, 17,576. Houses, 3,737.

LANGCLIFFE, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Giggleswick parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Ribbles, ¾ of a mile N of Settle, and 2 NNE of Settle r. station; and has a post-office under Settle.—The township contains also the hamlet of Winskill, and comprises 2,550 acres. Real property, £3,319. Pop. in 1851, 601; in 1861, 376. Houses, 78. The decrease of pop. was caused by the stoppage of cotton mills and the dispersion of the workers. The property is divided among a few. Langcliffe Hall, the seat of Mrs. Perfect, is a fine edifice in the Tudor style. A waterfall, called Catterick-Foss, is in the township; and many fossils have been found.—The chapelry was constituted in 1852, and is larger than the township. Pop. in 1861, 413. Houses, 83. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £108.* Patron, the Rev. G. B. Paley. The church is a modern structure, in the early English style; and comprises chancel, transept, and porch. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

LANGDALE, a township in Orton parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lune, 2 miles SSE of Orton. Real property, with Raisbeck, £2,977. Pop., 123. The manor was given, by Henry II., to Walton priory; went, after the dissolution, to the Wharton family; passed to the Bickersteths; and gave them the title of Baron.

LANGDALE, a hamlet and a township-chapelry in Grasmere parish, Westmoreland. The hamlet stands in Great Langdale vale, 4 miles W by N of Ambleside, and 8 NW of Windermere r. station.—The chapelry contains also the hamlet of Elter-water, which has a post-office under Windermere; and it comprises the vales of Great Langdale and Little Langdale, and a portion of Loughrigg. Acres, 7,702. Real property, £2,156; of which £70 are in quarries. Pop., 534. Houses, 109. But these statistics are exclusive of the Loughrigg portion. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £143.* Patron, the Rector of Grasmere. The church stands at Langdale hamlet, and was built in 1858. A previous church was in Little Langdale, at a place now called Chapel-Mire.

LANGDALE-END, a village in Black-Beck vale, N. R. Yorkshire; under a curious conical eminence, called Langdale Howe, 9¼ miles NW of Scarborough. The Howe is thought, by some persons, to be artificial; but it really is natural; and it seems to have been fortified by the ancient Britons.

LANGDALE (GREAT), an upland vale in Langdale chapelry, Grasmere parish, Westmoreland. It commences at the Stake mountain, on the boundary with Cumberland; extends 5 miles south-eastward to Elter-water; forms two ravines, called Millgill and Mickleden, for nearly 2½ miles from its head; makes a junction with Little Langdale at Elter-water; and is traversed by the upper reaches of the river Brathay. A mountain-group, called the Langdale Pikes, occupies the space between Millgill and Mickleden; soars into three peaks, rugged, steep, and picturesque, the highest with an altitude of 2,424 feet; figures conspicuously in much of the Lake region; and commands, from all the peaks, especially from the highest, extensive and magnificent views. The reach downward from that mountain group to Elter-water is flanked on the right by Lingmoor, on the left by the Grasmere mountains; its sides are a continual alternation of spurs, large and small, high and low, from these mountain flanks; and its bottom is a series of flat tracts, everywhere variable, ranging from closeness to openness, and from circular sweep to sinuous progress. A darkly romantic waterfall, called the Dungeon Gill

Force, is at the skirt of the Pikes. A road thence, by High Close into Grasmere, commands a surpassingly beautiful view. Quarries of blue slate are at Thrang and Elter-water Crag, near the foot of the vale. See DUNGEON-GILL and ELTER-WATER.

LANGDALE (LITTLE), an upland vale in Langdale chapelry, Grasmere parish, Westmoreland; contiguous to Lancashire. It commences at the E side of Wrynose mountain; is separated into two ravines down to Fell-foot by a projection of Wrynose; extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward into junction with Great Langdale at Elter-water; and is traversed by a chief head-stream of the river Brathay. The two ravines have a grand gloomy character; the left one contains Blea Tarn, celebrated in Wordsworth's "Excursion;" and the stretch of vale below the ravines presents an irregular, hillocky surface, and contains a lakelet called Langdale Tarn and a water-fall called Calwith Force.

LANGDEN (THE), a stream of Lancashire and of W. R. Yorkshire. It rises on Langden Fell, at the mutual boundary of the counties, 6 miles NE of Garstang; and runs about 6 miles eastward to the Hodder. Langdale Castle is on its banks.

LANGDON, a tything, with a village, in Beaminster parish, Dorset; 1 mile E of Beaminster. Pop., 332.

LANGDON, a place in the uplands of Durham, near the boundary with Yorkshire; 7 miles NW by W of Middleton-in-Teesdale. It has an inn, and offers a retreat to tourists passing on from High Force to Caldron Snout. A streamlet running past it to the Tees, is called Langdon-beck; and a contiguous large expanse of upland is called Langdon-beck Common.

LANGDON-CLAY. See **LAINDON**.

LANGDON (EAST), a village and a parish in Dover district, Kent. The village stands near the Deal and Dover railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Dover. The parish contains also the hamlet of Marten; and its post-town is Dover. Acres, 1,085. Real property, £2,228. Pop., 362. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £128.* Patron, the Earl of Guilford. The church comprises nave, small aisle, and chancel.

LANGDON-HILLS, a parish in Orsett district, Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Stanford-le-Hope r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S of Billericay. It takes its name from one of the highest hills in the county, commanding a splendid view over the Thames; and it includes the hamlet of West Lee, which was anciently a separate parish. Post-town, North Ockendon, under Romford. Acres, 1,775. Real property, £1,732. Pop., 239. Houses, 56. The manor belonged formerly to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £400.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church stands on the W side of the hill; and comprises nave, chancel, and N chapel.

LANGDON (WEST), a parish in Dover district, Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the Deal and Dover railway, and 4 N of Dover. Post-town, Dover. Acres, 698. Real property, £329. Pop., 106. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. A white caunoy was found here, in 1192, by William de Auberville; went, at the dissolution, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange for other property; and has left a few ivy-covered walls. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £47. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has long been in a ruinous condition.

LANGENHOE, a parish in Lenden district, Essex; near the river Colne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Wivenhoe r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Colchester. Post-town, Abberton, under Colchester. Acres, 2,104. Real property, £2,252. Pop., 169. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land is marsh. The limits include Pewett island, in the creek between Mersea island and the mainland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £446.* Patron, the Countess of Waldegrave. The church has a tower, and is good.

LANGER-FORT. See **LANGGUARD**.

LANGFIELD, a township in Heptonstall chapelry,

Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Calder, the Rochdale canal, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 1 mile SE of Todmorden, and 10 W by S of Halifax. Acres, 5,920. Real property, £15,484. Pop. in 1851, 3,729; in 1861, 4,391. Houses, 890. Much of the land is moor and mountain. Mankinholes, Kilmhurst, Lower Stoodley, and Sandholme are chief residences. There are cotton spinning mills, cotton factories, sizing manufactories, and stone quarries. A monument, in commemoration of the exploits of the Duke of Wellington, was erected on Stoodley hill soon after the peace of 1815; was blown down on the eve of the commencement of the Crimean war; and has been re-erected, by subscription, at a cost of £300. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

LANGFORD, a parish, with a village, in Biggleswade district, Beds; on the river Ivel, and on the Biggleswade railway, 2 miles S of Biggleswade. Post-town, Biggleswade. Acres, 2,100. Real property, £4,192. Pop. in 1851, 906; in 1861, 1,086. Houses, 206. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Mrs. Rainsford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £240.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is of the 14th century, has a tower, and contains a brass of 1520. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £13.

LANGFORD, a village, a tything, and a parish in the district of Faringdon and county of Oxford. The village stands 2 miles from the boundary with Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ from that with Berks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Lechlade, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Faringdon r. station; and has a post-office under Lechlade, by Swindon. The tything comprises 2,210 acres. Real property, £3,044. Pop., 449. Houses, 105. The parish contains also the tything of Little Faringdon, the township of Grafton, and the hamlet of Radcot. Acres, 4,200. Real property, £6,448. Pop., 701. Houses, 168. Most of the property belongs to Lord De Manley and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Langford House is Lord de Manley's seat. Grafton Manor belongs to Mrs. Wainwright. The river Isis runs on the S boundary, and is crossed there by a bridge of the 13th century. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. F. G. Lemann. The church is ancient, and has an early Norman tower. Little Faringdon was recently made a separate benefice. Value, £150. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists, and charities £18.

LANGFORD, a village and a parish in Maldon district, Essex. The village stands on the river Blackwater, near its confluence with the Chelmer, and adjacent to the Maldon railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW by N of Maldon; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Maldon. The parish comprises 1,076 acres. Real property, £2,002. Pop., 279. Houses, 49. The property is subdivided. Langford Grove is a chief residence. The Blackwater here was anciently much broader than now; and was crossed by a long ford which gave name to the parish, and which was in use in the time of Edward the Confessor. The alluvial grounds formed by deposit of the river, and now meadow, are very fertile. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £294.* Patron, the Hon. F. Byron. The church is early Norman, in good condition; and has a wooden spire.

LANGFORD, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, 3 miles NE of Mundford and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Brandon r. station. Post-town, Mundford, under Brandon. Acres, 1,405. Real property, £748. Pop., 62. Houses, 11. The manor belongs to Lord Ashburton. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Ighorrough, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £243.* Patron, Lord Ashburton. The church is early English, and contains a monument to Sir Jacob Garrard.

LANGFORD, a parish in Newark district, Notts; on the Newark and Lincoln railway, and on the Fosse way, near the river Trent, and near the boundary with Lincolnshire, 3 miles NNE of Newark r. station. Post-town, Newark. Acres, 2,132. Real property, £2,471. Pop., 161. Houses, 24. The manor and most of this

land belong to Lord Middleton. Langford House is the seat of T. A. F. Burnaby, Esq. Bricks are made. A Roman settlement was here. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Holme, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is a plain building, with a tower.

LANGFORD, a tything in Norton-Fitzwarren parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N of Norton-Fitzwarren village.

LANGFORD, a village in Barrington and Churchill parishes, Somerset; 6 miles NE of Axbridge. It is divided into Lower L. and Upper L.; and it has a post-office, of the name of Langford, Somerset.

LANGFORD-BUDVILLE, a village and a parish in Wellington district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Tone, near the Western canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Wellington r. station; and has a post-office under Wellington, Somerset. The parish comprises 1,853 acres. Real property, £3,420. Pop. in 1851, 577; in 1861, 457. Houses, 100. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to E. A. Sandford, Esq. Bindon House is a lunatic asylum. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Milverton, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is later English; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There is a national school.

LANGFORD (HANGING), a tything in Steeple-Langford parish, Somerset.

LANGFORD (LITTLE), a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on the river Wiley, and on the Wilts and Somerset railway, near Wiley r. station, 5 miles NW by W of Wilton. Post-town, Steeple-Langford, under Bath. Acres, 1,011. Real property, with Steeple-Langford, £4,222. Rated property of L. L. alone, £887. Pop., 39. Houses, 8. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Pembroke. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £145.* Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church was rebuilt in 1864; is in the later English style, of flint with stone dressings; and has an E memorial window to Lord Herbert of Lea, three other painted windows, and some good carving.

LANGFORD (LOWER). See LANGFORD, Somerset.

LANGFORD (STEEPLE), a village and a parish in Wilton district, Wilts. The village stands on the river Wiley, near Wiley r. station, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NW of Wilton; and has a post-office under Bath. The parish includes the tything of Hanging-Langford, and comprises 3,941 acres. Real property, with Little Langford, £4,222. Pop., 628. Houses, 141. The property is divided among a few. Traces of an ancient British camp are on a hill called Yarnborough Castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £594.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is ancient but good; and contains a rich altar-tomb to the Mompeussens.

LANGFORD (UPPER). See LANGFORD, Somerset.

LANGHALE, a quondam parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; 7 miles SE of Norwich. It is now incorporated with Kirstead; but the living of it still survives as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Kirstead, in the diocese of Norwich. Its church has disappeared.

LANGHAM, a village and a parish in Lenden district, Essex. The village stands near the river Stour, at the boundary with Suffolk, 3 miles NW by N of Ardleigh r. station, and 7 NNE of Colchester; is an ancient place; and has a post-office under Colchester. The parish comprises 2,896 acres. Real property, £4,984. Pop., 362. Houses, 185. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £640.* Patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is ancient, has a tower, and was recently in disrepair. There are a Baptist chapel, and a national school.

LANGHAM, a village and a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk. The village stands 2½ miles from the coast, 5 WNW of Holt, and 7 NE of Walsingham r. station; and has a post-office under Thetford. The parish comprises two ancient parishes, L. Magna, and L. Parva; and is sometimes called Bishop-Langham. Acres, 1.

1,950. Real property, £2,901. Pop., 399. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. Rippingall, Esq. A fine modern mansion, in the Tudor style, is near a wild-fowl decoy formed by Capt. Marryatt. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £146.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church has a lofty tower, and is good. There is a national school.

LANGHAM, a village and a parish in Oakham district, Rutland. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the boundary with Leicestershire, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Oakham r. station; and has a postal letter-box under Oakham. The parish comprises 3,250 acres. Real property, £5,331. Pop., 636. Houses, 146. The land belongs chiefly to the Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Aveland, and E. G. Baker, Esq. Ranksborough Hill was the seat of a Roman settlement, and is now a meet for the Cottesmere hounds. There is a large brewery. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Oakham, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is early decorated English; presents interesting features; and comprises nave, aisles, and transept, with tower and spire. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a free school, a national school, and charities £54. Simon de Langham, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native.

LANGHAM, a parish, with a village, in Stow district, Suffolk; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Ixworth, and 4 NNW of Elmswell r. station. Post-town, Ixworth, under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 951. Real property, £1,600. Pop., 242. Houses, 49. The property belongs to Henry Wilson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £293.* Patron, H. Wilson, Esq. The church is good. Charities, £27.

LANGHAM-ROW, a hamlet in Mumby and Anderby parishes, Lincoln; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by S of Alford. Pop., 71. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

LANGHEAN, a hamlet in Mawgan parish, Cornwall; 4 miles NW of St. Columb-Major.

LANGHO. See BILLINGTON-LANGHO.

LANGLAND, a hamlet in Ireby parish, Cumberland; 2 miles SE of Ireby.

LANGLAND BAY, a small bay in the W of Glamorgan; near Oystermouth, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Mumbles Head. Some fine shells are found here.

LANGLANDS, a hamlet in Marton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Guisbrough.

LANGLEY, a township in Lancaster parish, Durhamshire; on the river Browney, 4 miles WNW of Durham. Acres, 2,378. Real property, £1,608. Pop., 129. Houses, 23. A ruined old hall is here, which belonged to the family of Scroope.

LANGLEY, a place in Durhamshire; 2 miles SW of Durham.

LANGLEY, a parish in Saffron-Walden district, Essex; adjacent to Herts, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles W by N of Newport r. station, and 7 WSW of Saffron-Walden. Post-town, Clavering, under Bishop-Stortford. Acres, 1,617. Real property, £1,503. Pop., 410. Houses, 91. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Clavering, in the diocese of Rochester. A chapel was here in the time of Henry II.; and the parish is sometimes regarded as a chapelry. The present church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel, a parochial school, and charities £3.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in Winchcomb parish, Gloucester; under a hill of its own name, 1 mile W of Winchcombe.

LANGLEY, a tything in Eling parish, Hants; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Southampton. Pop., 617.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in Fawley parish, Hants; $\frac{6}{8}$ miles S of Southampton.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in Hitchin parish, Herts; 2 miles SW of Stevenage. Acres, 1,668. Real property, £1,691. Pop., 155. A national school is here, and is used as a chapel.

LANGLEY, a village and a parish in Hollingbourn district, Kent. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Maidstone r. station, and has a post-office under Maidstone. The parish comprises 1,474 acres. Real property, £2,330.

Pop., 386. Houses, 80. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Romney. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £290.* Patron, S. E. Pusey, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1855; is in the pointed style; and has a tower and small spire. There is a school connected with the church.

LANGLEY, a village and a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Yare, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Loddon and 3 SW of Cantley r. station; is a widely-scattered place; was once a market-town; and has an old cross, surmounted by four statues. The parish comprises 2,723 acres. Post-town, Loddon, under Norwich. Real property, £4,129. Pop., 316. Houses, 60. The manor, with most of the property, and with Langley Hall, belongs to W. B. Proctor-Beauchamp, Bart. The Hall was erected in 1740, and subsequently enlarged; is an elegant edifice; contains many valuable paintings and other works of art; and stands in a beautiful park of 300 acres. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded, at the Grange, in 1198, by Robert Fitz-Roger; was given, at the dissolution, to the Berneys; and is now represented by some ruins. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £45. Patron, Sir T. W. B. P. Beauchamp, Bart. The church is ancient; was repaired and decorated in 1803; and has a tower. Charities, £21.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in Shipton-under-Wychwood parish, Oxford; in Wychwood forest, 4 miles NE of Burford. Acres, 330. Real property, £697. Pop., 53. Houses, 9. The manor belongs to Lord Churchhill. A royal hunting seat was here; claims to have been the birth-place of King John; was last inhabited by Charles I.; and has completely disappeared.

LANGLEY, a township, conjoint with Ruckley, in Acton-Burnell parish, Salop; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles W of Much-Wenlock. Pop., 78. Houses, 16. The manor belongs to Sir Edward J. Smythe, Bart. A small chapel is here, but is seldom used.

LANGLEY, a hamlet and a parochial chapelry in Halesowen parish, Worcester. The hamlet lies contiguous to Oldbury, near Oldbury r. station, and near the boundary with Staffordshire, 3 miles ESE of Dudley. The chapelry contains also the village of Rounds-Green; and was constituted in 1845. Post-town, Oldbury, under Birmingham. Acres, 1,100. Pop. in 1861, 5,325. Houses, 1,105. The manor belonged to the late P. A. Fraser, Esq. There are extensive iron-works, steel-works, alkali-works, phosphorus-works, brick-yards, and collieries. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £300.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built, in 1352, and is in the early English decorated style. Another church, of a temporary kind, was opened in 1853 at Rounds-Green. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in Wiveliscombe parish, Somerset; 1 mile from Wiveliscombe.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in Claverdon parish, Warwick; on the Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon railway, 3 miles SE by E of Henley-in-Arden. Real property, £1,412. Pop., 194. Houses, 40.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in Snape township, Well parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles S of Bedale.

LANGLEY, a hamlet in Beckenham parish, Kent; 2 miles S of Beckenham village.

LANGLEY, a village in Heanor parish, Derbyshire; near the boundary with Notts, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Heanor village. It has a Baptist chapel.

LANGLEY, Bucks. See LANGLEY-MARISH.

LANGLEY, Wilts. See DOWNTON and KINGTON-LANGLEY.

LANGLEY (ABBOTS). See ABBOTS-LANGLEY.

LANGLEY and SWINESHEAD, a hundred in the SW of Gloucester; cut into two divisions, lower and upper. The l. div. contains Rockhampton parish, two other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 10,176. Pop. in 1851, 3,384. Houses, 702. The u. div. con-

tains Bitton parish, three other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 14,149. Pop. in 1851, 14,664. Houses, 3,078. Pop. of both in 1861, 18,350. Houses, 3,922.

LANGLEY-BURRELL, a parish, with a village, in Chippenham district, Wilts; on the river Avon, and on the Great Western railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Chippenham. Post-town, Chippenham. Acres, 1,725. Real property, £6,161. Pop. in 1851, 697; in 1861, 1,100. Houses, 211. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of numerous houses in a part adjoining Chippenham. The property is subdivided. A causeway, more than 3 miles long, with 60 arches, extends here and crosses the Avon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £386.* Patron, the Rev. R. M. Ashe. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. A chapelry, called St. Paul's, constituted in 1855, comprises a portion of this parish, and portions of the parishes of Chippenham, Hardenhuish, and Kington-St. Michael. Pop. of that chapelry, in 1861, 1,218. Houses, 232. Pop. of the L. B. portion, 733; of the Chippenham portion, 455. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is large, and has an elegant spire. There is a free school.

LANGLEY-BURY, a hamlet in Abbots-Langley parish, Herts; near the Grand Junction canal and the North-western railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW by N of Watford. A handsome church was erected here, in 1864, at the expense of Jones Lloyd, Esq.; is in the early decorated English style, of square flints and Bath stone; comprises nave, N aisle, chancel, vestry, and porch, with tower and shingle spire 130 feet high; and includes, on the S side of the chancel, a mortuary chapel of the Lloyd family. Langley-Bury House was built by Chief Justice Raymond; passed to the Whittingstalls; and is now the seat of J. Lloyd, Esq.

LANGLEY CASTLE, a ruined, massive, baronial mansion in the SW of Northumberland; 2 miles S of Haydon-Bridge. The estate connected with it was held by the Tyndales, the Boltebys, the Lurcys, the Percys, and the Ratcliffes; was forfeited by the last Earl of Derwentwater; and belongs now to Greenwich hospital. The mansion is first mentioned in 1365; is described in a survey of 1418, as then in a state of ruin; and appears to remain now in nearly the same condition as then. It forms an oblong square, 82 feet by 25; has great projecting towers at the corners, 66 feet high; and presents an appearance remarkably little time-worn. Smelting mills, for lead and zinc ores, from mines on Alston Moor, are in the neighbourhood, and bear the name of Langley Mills.

LANGLEY COMMON, a place in the SE of Berks; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Wokingham.

LANGLEYDALE and SHOTTON, a township in Staindrop parish, Durham; on a headstream of the river Gaunless, 5 miles N of Barnard-Castle. Acres, 4,685. Real property, £2,426. Pop., 220. Houses, 33. Much of the land is common; and portions of it present wild spots of forest scenery. Lead ore has been smelted here, to the extent of producing about 400 pigs of lead and 4,000 ounces of silver weekly. A school is supported by the Duke of Bedford; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. An ancient tower is here, known as the Lady's Tower, formerly an outpost of Raby Castle, and associated with the life of the last Earl of Westmoreland. The ballad of Surtees says,—

"As I down Raby Park did pass,
I heard a fair maid weep and wail;
The chiefest of her song it was,
Farewell the sweets of Langleydale!
The bonny mavis cheers his love,
The throatscock sings in the glen;
But I must never hope to rove
Within sweet Langleydale again."

LANGLEY-FITZURSE. See KINGTON-LANGLEY.

LANGLEY-FORD, a place in the N of Northumberland; on a branch of the river Till, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Wooler.

LANGLEY-IN-WYCHWOOD. See LANGLEY, Oxford.

LANGLEY (KING's). See KING'S-LANGLEY.

LANGLEY (KIRK). See KIRK-LANGLEY.

LANGLEY-MARISH, a village and a parish in Eton district, Bucks. The village stands near the Great Western railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE by E of Windsor; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under Slough, both of the name of Langley. The parish contains also part of Colnbrook; and bears the alternative name of St. Mary. Acres, 3,895. Real property, £11,408. Pop., 1,874. Houses, 393. The property is subdivided. The manor, with Langley Park, belonged to the Crown; was given, by Charles I., to Sir John Kederminster; and belongs now to R. B. Harvey, Esq. The present mansion was built, in 1755, by the second Duke of Marlborough; is a spacious edifice, in a finely-wooded park of about 360 acres; and contains a rich collection of pictures. The Black Park, on rising ground in the N., comprises 530 acres, and is almost wholly covered with firs. The living is a p. curacy, under the vicarage of Wyrdarisbury, in the diocese of Oxford. Value and patron, not reported. The church has a nave partly Norman, a chancel and an aisle early decorated English, with two good early English windows, and a tower built by the Kederminsters in 1649. A small theological library was founded by Sir John Kederminster; is placed over the S porch; and is free to the clergymen of the county. Kederminster's alms-houses have £52 a-year from endowment; Seymour's alms-houses, £59; and other charities £182. There are a national school and two infant schools.

LANGLEY MILL, a village partly in Heanor parish, Derbyshire, partly in Eastwood parish, Notts; on the Erewash river, adjacent to the Erewash canal and the Erewash Valley railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Ilkeston. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Nottingham, a large corn mill, and an iron foundry.

LANGLEY MILLS. See LANGLEY CASTLE.

LANGLEY PARK, a seat in the NW of Kent; 2 miles SW of Bromley. It belonged to the Burrells, and passed to the Goodharts. See also LANGLEY-MARISH.

LANGLEY POINT, a small headland on the coast of Sussex; 3 miles NE of Eastbourne, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Beachy Head. A battery is on it.

LANGLEY PRIORY, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Shardlow and county of Leicester; 3 miles SSW of Castle-Domington. Acres, 660. Pop., 11. House, 1. A Benedictine priory was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by William Pantulf; and given, at the dissolution, to the Greys. A mansion on its site, and called Langley Priory, is the seat of Charles Shakespear, Esq.

LANGLEYS, a seat in Great Waltham parish, Essex; near Great Waltham village. It belonged to the Langleys, passed to the Marshalls, and belongs now to the Tuffnells.

LANGLEY-WOOD, an extra-parochial tract in the SE of Wilts; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles SE of Salisbury. Pop., 15.

LANGMERE, a hamlet in Dickleburgh parish, Norfolk; 4 miles ENE of Diss. Real property, £1,502. Pop., 109.

LANGNESS, a peninsular headland at the SE extremity of the Isle of Man; flanking the E side of Castletown bay. It connects with the mainland, by a narrow isthmus, between Castletown bay and Derby haven; projects $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southward, with a mean breadth of $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile or less; and terminates in skerries at Langness Point. A round beacon tower is on the Point.

LANGOE, a wapentake in the parishes of Kesteven, Lincoln. It contains the parish of Billingham, nine other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 55,726. Pop. in 1851, 10,962; in 1861, 11,440. Houses, 2,344.

LANGPORT, a hundred in the lathe of Shepway, Kent; in Romney-Marsh, containing the parishes of Hope and Lydd.

LANGPORT, a town, a sub-district, and a district, in Somerset. The town stands on the river Parret, and on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by N of Taunton. It was known at Domesday as Lanporth; was then a royal borough; sent members to parliament in the time of Edward I.; was occupied,

for some time in 1644, by the royalists; and, under a charter of James I., is governed by a portreeve, two bailiffs, and other officers. It was anciently much larger than now; and it is said to have been engirt with moated fortifications; but it now shows no trace of having been fortified. It stands partly in Langport-Eastover parish, partly in Huish-Episcopi parish; and is divided into two parts, called Langport-Eastover and Langport-Westover. It is situated mostly on a small ascent, contiguous to a rich plain extending northward, westward, and southward; and it possesses two fine commons and a moor. It consists chiefly of two streets; and the main one is very narrow, but leads up to an extensive and beautiful view. The town has a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Taunton, a railway station with telegraph, a banking office, a good inn, a stone bridge over the Parret, a town-hall and market-place, a subscription reading-room, a museum, two churches, Independent and Baptist chapels, a free grammar school, and charities £81; is a seat of petty sessions, a seat of county courts, and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. The museum is in an old building called the Hanging Chapel, over an archway; so situated there as to appear overhanging or uplifted. The two churches are those of Huish-Episcopi and Langport-Eastover; the former later English, comprising nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a very fine tower; the latter Tudor, comprising nave, aisles, transept, chancel, and two chapels, with a tower, and having an ancient stained-glass E window. The grammar school was founded, in 1675, by Thomas Gillett; and has an endowed income of £73 a-year. A lepers' hospital was founded at the town in 1312; and an intention was, for a time, entertained by Henry I. of founding here the abbey which he afterwards founded at Reading. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; cattle markets are held on the second Tuesday of every month; and large markets are held on the second Tuesday of March and December. Considerable transit traffic is carried on, both by the railway and by the river; and there is an iron foundry.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Langport-Eastover, Huish-Episcopi, Muchelney, Kingsbury-Episcopi, Long Sutton, Pitney, High Ham, and Aller. Acres, 21,032. Pop., 7,091. Houses, 1,400.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Somerton, containing the parishes of Somerton, Compton-Dundon, Kingweston, Barton-St. David, Keinton-Mandeville, Babcar, Charlton-Adam, Charlton-Mackrell, and Kingsdon; and the sub-district of Curry-Rivell, containing the parishes of Curry-Civell, Drayton, Swell, Fivehead, Curry-Mallett, Beer-Crocombe, Isle-Abbotts, Isle-Brewers, South Bradon, Puckington, Barrington, and Earnshill, and the extra-parochial tracts of Nidon, West Moor, and West Sedgemoor. Acres, 59,391. Poor-rates, in 1863, £7,461. Pop. in 1851, 18,567; in 1861, 18,077. Houses, 3,724. Marriages in 1863, 121; births, 529,—of which 44 were illegitimate; deaths, 394,—of which 135 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,173; births, 5,743; deaths, 3,422. The places of worship, in 1851, were 30 of the Church of England, with 9,430 sittings; 13 of Independents, with 2,445 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 520 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 260 s.; 6 of Wesleyans, with 969 s.; 7 of Bible Christians, with 736 s.; and 2 undefined, with 320 s. The schools were 27 public day schools, with 1,459 scholars; 45 private day schools, with 738 s.; 41 Sunday schools, with 2,727 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 14 s. The workhouse is in High Ham.

LANGPORT-EASTOVER, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; containing part of Langport town. Acres, 171. Real property, £5,704; of which £549 are in canals. Pop., 1,133. Houses, 211. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Huish-Episcopi, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

LANGPORT-WESTOVER, a tything in Huish-Episcopi parish, Somerset; containing part of Langport town.

LANGPORT-WESTOVER, a hamlet in Curry-Rivell parish, Somerset; adjacent to Langport.

LANGRICK, a railway-station in Lincolnshire; on the Lincoln and Boston railway, 5 miles NW of Boston.

LANGRICK-FERRY, a hamlet in Ferry-Corner extra-parochial tract, Lincoln; on the river Witham, at Langrick r. station, 5 miles NW of Boston. It has a Wesleyan chapel.

LANGRICK-VILLE, or LANGRIVILLE, a parish in Boston district, Lincoln; on the river Witham, opposite Langrick-Ferry, and at Langrick r. station, 5 miles NW of Boston. Post-town, Boston. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £4,040. Pop., 312. Houses, 48. The land was once fen, but was drained in 1812; and the parish, at first only a chapelry, was then constituted. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £91. Patrons, Trustees. The church is a red brick structure of 1818.

LANGRIDGE, a parish, with a village, in Bath district, Somerset; adjacent to Gloucestershire, and near Lansdown Hill, 4 miles NNW of Bath r. station. Post-town, Bath. Acres, 655. Real property, £1,029. Pop., 102. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £111.* Patron, G. W. Blathwayt, Esq. The church measures only 50 feet by 18; has a beautiful Anglo-Norman entrance; and was recently in bad condition.

LANGRIDGE, a hamlet in Atherington parish, Devon; 7 miles NW of Barnstaple.

LANGRIDGE, a manor-house in Halling parish, Kent; 4½ miles SW of Rochester. It belonged formerly to the Barents; and it has a remarkable group of Tudor chimneys.

LANGRIGG AND MEALRIGG, a township in Bromfield parish, Cumberland; 7 miles WSW of Wigton. It has a post-office, of the name of Langrigg, under Carlisle. Real property, £2,508. Pop., 324. Houses, 59. Langrigg Hall is a chief residence. Bricks and tiles are made.

LANGRISH, a tything in East Meon parish, Hants; 3½ miles W of Petersfield. It has a post-office under Petersfield. Pop., 222. Langrish Lodge is a chief residence.

LANGRIVILLE. See LANGRICK-VILLE.

LANGROVE-COMMON, a place in the S of Hereford; 5½ miles SW of Ross. It has a post-office under Ross.

LANGSETT, a township in Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Little Don, adjacent to Cheshire, 3½ miles SW of Penistone. Acres, 4,370. Real property, £2,524; of which £35 are in mines, and £33 in quarries. Pop., 230. Houses, 51. The manor belongs to Sir L. M. N. S. Pilkington, Bart. Much of the land is waste moor and mountain. Coal is mined; fire-clay is found; and fire-bricks are made.

LANGSTONE, a township, conjoint with Tre-Evan, in Llangarren parish, Hereford; 4½ miles WSW of Ross. Pop., 104.

LANGSTONE, or LLANGSTONE, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; 1½ mile N by E of Llanwern r. station, and 4½ E by N of Newport. It contains the hamlet of Llanbeder; and its post-town is Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 1,314. Real property, £1,556. Pop., 212. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £158. Patron, the Rev. C. Gore. The church is good.

LANGSTONE-CLIFFS. See DAWLISH.

LANGSTONE-HARBOUR, a sea-inlet in Hants; between Portsea island and Hayling island. It enters from the English channel, 3½ miles E of Portsmouth, opposite the E extremity of the Isle of Wight; and penetrates 4½ miles north-north-eastward to the vicinity of Havant. Its entrance is narrow; its interior expands to a width of fully 2½ miles; and its waters have the character of a lagoon. Its depth, over a bar at its entrance, is less than 1 fathom; but, in the interior, is generally 5 or 6 fathoms. Cumberland fort is at its mouth; part of the new fortifications of Portsmouth is on its W side; and the viaduct of the Hayling railway spans the strait at its NE extremity.

LANGSTRETH, a narrow mountain vale on the S border of Cumberland; descending from the Stake mountain, at the boundary with Westmoreland, into the head of Borrowdale.

LANGTHORNE, a township in Bedale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NW of Bedale. Acres, 800. Real property, £1,051. Pop., 147. Houses, 31. Bricks and tiles are made.

LANGTHORPE, a township in Kirkby-on-the-Moor parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 1 mile NW of Borrowbridge. Acres, 556. Real property, £2,510. Pop., 252. Houses, 57. There are four mills, bone mills, oil mills, and a nail manufactory.

LANGTHWAITE, a hamlet in Crossthwaite parish, Cumberland; near the foot of Crummock water, 6½ miles S by E of Cockermouth.

LANGTHWAITE, a hamlet in Arkengarth - Dale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NW of Reeth.

LANGTHWAITE-WITH-TILTS, a township in Doncaster parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles N of Doncaster. Acres, 634. Real property, £635. Pop., 38. Houses, 4.

LANGTOFT, a village and a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln. The village stands near Car-dyke, 2 miles NW by N of Market-Deeping, and 3 E of Tallingtōn r. station; and is well built. The post-town is Market-Deeping. The parish comprises 2,520 acres. Real property, £4,900. Pop., 716. Houses, 167. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Aveland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, Lord Aveland. The church is ancient; was recently restored; has a tower and fine spire; and contains two ancient monuments of the Hydes. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Church of England school, and charities £16.

LANGTOFT, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the Wolds, 6½ miles N by W of Driffield r. station; and has a post-office under Driffield.—The township comprises 3,140 acres. Real property, £3,335. Pop., 688. Houses, 142.—The parish contains also the township of Cottam, and comprises 5,680 acres. Real property, £5,607. Pop., 783. Houses, 151. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir John Gibbons. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Cottam, in the diocese of York. Value, £354.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church has a tower of the 13th century, and a nave, a chancel, and a porch of much later date; was restored in 1862; and contains an ancient font and sedilia. There are a church at Cottam, chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school. Peter de Langtoft, the monkish poet and historian of the 14th century, was a native.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes and part of another. Acres, 35,736. Pop., 4,259. Houses, 832.

LANGTON, a township in Gainford parish, Durham; on an affluent of the river Tees, 2 miles N of Gainford. Acres, 1,061. Real property, £1,322. Pop., 116. Houses, 21. Langton Grange here is a seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

LANGTON, a hamlet in Appleby-St. Michael parish, Westmoreland; 1½ mile E of Appleby. It belonged to the Veteriponts and the Cleveland; appears to have been, at one time, well inhabited; and had a church or chapel which was burnt, in 1223, by the Scots.

LANGTON, a village, a township, and a parish in Malton district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands in a valley of the Wolds, 3 miles SSE of Malton r. station; is a pretty place; and has a fair on Whit-Monday.—The township comprises 2,290 acres. Real property, £2,547. Pop., 207. Houses, 46.—The parish contains also the township of Kentythorpe; and its post-town is New Malton. Acres, 2,822. Real property, £3,943. Pop., 264. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Langton Hall, belonged to Major-General Noreliffe. Langton Wold is a famous training ground, with racing stables, and a race-course; commands, round the race-course, an extensive panoramic view; and has traces of an ancient British camp. The

living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £560. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was almost wholly rebuilt in 1822; has a fine E window, and a tower; and contains an ancient font, and monuments of the Norcliffes. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

LANGTON, a hamlet in Speldhurst parish, Kent; 1½ mile S by W of Speldhurst village. It has a post-office, of the name of Langton-Green, under Tunbridge Wells; and contains several gentlemen's seats and neat villas; it ranks as a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Speldhurst, in the diocese of Canterbury; and it has a church, built in 1864, containing then only 160 sittings, but constructed on a design to be enlarged into a handsome cruciform edifice.

LANGTON-BY-SPILSBY, a parish, with a village, in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on a branch of the river Steeping, 3 miles N of Spilsby, and 5 W by S of Willoughby r. station. Post-town, Spilsby. Acres, 1,590. Real property, £2,117. Pop., 188. Houses, 33. The property has belonged, for eight centuries, to the family of Langton. The family mansion, Langton Hall, was burned in the time of Henry VI., and has been thrice rebuilt,—the last time in 1866. Cardinal Langton, of the time of King John, Dr. W. Langton, of the time of James I., and Bennet Langton, the friend of Dr. Johnson, were born here. Three barrows, called Spellow hills, are near the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £340.* Patron, B. Langton, Esq. The church is modern, in the Grecian style; and has an octagonal tower. There are a parochial school, and some charities.

LANGTON-BY-WRAGBY, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 1 mile SE of Wrangby, and 7 NNE of Bardney r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Langton, under Wrangby. Acres, 2,249. Real property, £2,437. Pop., 321. Houses, 59. The property is divided among five. The manor belongs to Earl Manvers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £319. Patron, alternately Earl Manvers and C. Turner, Esq. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1866. There is a free school.

LANGTON-CHURCH. See CHURCH-LANGTON.

LANGTON (EAST), a township, with a village, in Church Langton parish, Leicester; adjacent to the Market-Harborough and Leicester railway, 3½ miles N of Market-Harborough. Acres, 994. Real property, £2,840. Pop., 303. Houses, 73.

LANGTON (GREAT), a township and a parish in Northallerton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale, 4 miles NW of Ainderby r. station, and 5½ NW by W of Northallerton; and has a post-office under Northallerton. Acres, 856. Real property, £1,063. Pop., 137. Houses, 31.—The parish contains also the township of Little Langton, and comprises 1,840 acres. Real property, £2,276. Pop., 239. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £310.* Patron, the Hon. Capt. Duncombe. The church is a plain but good edifice, without a tower. There is a national school.

LANGTON-GREEN. See LANGTON, Kent.

LANGTON-HERRING, a village and a parish in Weymouth district, Dorset. The village stands on the coast, at Chesil-Bank, 5 miles NW of Weymouth r. station; and has a post-office under Weymouth.—The parish comprises 902 acres of land, and 300 of water. Real property, £826. Pop., 241. Houses, 54. The manor belongs to W. Sparks, Esq. Fishing is largely carried on; and stone is quarried. There is a coast-guard station. The parish has suffered from inundations of the sea. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £126.* Patron, W. Sparks, Esq. The church is ancient but good; has a low square tower; and was recently enlarged.

LANGTON (LITTLE), a township in Great Langton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles WNW of Northallerton. Acres, 984. Real property, £1,213. Pop., 102. Houses, 16.

LANGTON-LONG-BLANDFORD, a parish in Blandford district, Dorset; on the river Stour, 1 mile SE of Blandford r. station. Post-town, Blandford. Acres, 1,308. Real property, £2,503. Pop., 174. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Langton House, belongs to J. J. Farquharson, Esq. A lepers' hospital was in the parish before the time of Edward I. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £379.* Patron, J. J. Farquharson, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1864, at a cost of about £3,000; is in the later English style, cruciform, of flint with stone bands; and has a pinnacled tower, 57 feet high.

LANGTON-MATRAVERS, a village and a parish in Wareham district, Dorset. The village stands near the coast, 3 miles SE of Corfe-Castle, and 8 SE of Wareham r. station; and has a post-office under Wareham.—The parish contains also Acton hamlet, and extends to the coast. Acres, 2,250. Real property, with Herstone and Wallace, £2,909. Rated property of L.-M. alone, £1,944. Pop., 733. Houses, 172. The property is divided among a few. The higher grounds command views of the Channel and the Isle of Wight. Stone is largely quarried. A curious oblong tumulus is at Spyway, ¼ mile S of the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £351.* Patron, J. B. Garland, Esq. The church had anciently a chantry, and was almost wholly rebuilt in 1838. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

LANGTON-NEAR-HORNCASTLE, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 2 miles SW of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 990. Real property, £1,372. Pop., 226. Houses, 52. The manor belongs to the Crown. A tower, built by Lord-Treasurer Cromwell, 60 feet high, and containing a spiral staircase of brick, stands solitarily on a moor within the neighbouring parish of Martin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £184.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church has a bell-turret, and is good. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and two almshouses.

LANGTON-ST.-ANDREW, a chapelry in Langton-near-Horncastle, Woodhall, Thornton, and Thimbleby parishes, Lincoln; near Woodhall-Spa r. station, 7 miles SW of Horncastle. It was constituted in 1847; and its post-town is Horncastle. Pop. in 1861, 610. Houses, 120. Pop. of the Langton portion, 141; of the Woodhall portion, 199; of the Thornton portion, 167. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £110.* Patron, the Rector of Langton. The church was built in 1846; is a fine edifice in the pointed style; consists of nave and chancel, with a turret; has three good stained-glass windows; and contains a richly-carved stone pulpit and a font. There is a national school.

LANGTON-THORPE, a township in Church-Langton parish, Leicester; 3¼ miles N by E of Market-Harborough. It has a post-office under Market-Harborough. Real property, £1,947. Pop., 120. Houses, 36. A church is here, as a chapel to Church-Langton; is a small old edifice, comprising nave, aisles, chancel, and S porch, with pinnacled-tower and octagonal spire; and was about to be restored in 1864, at a cost of £1,000.

LANGTON-TUR, a township, with a village, in Church-Langton parish, Leicester; 2 miles E by N of Kibworth r. station, and 5½ N of Market-Harborough. Real property, £3,278. Pop., 337. Houses, 90. A church is here, as a chapel to Church-Langton; is a small old building with a turret; and was about to be restored in 1864, at a cost of about £1,000. There is also an independent chapel. Charles I., in his flight from the battle of Naseby, watered his horse here, at a place still called King Charles' Well.

LANGTON (WEST), a township in Church-Langton parish, Leicester; 4 miles N by W of Market-Harborough. Real property, £2,486. Pop., 82. Houses, 15. Langton Hall is the seat of Miss Ord.

LANGTON-WOODHOUSE, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Lincoln; 2 miles S of Wrangby. Pop., 7.

LANGTREE, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Great Torrington, and 3 S of Bideford r. station. It contains the hamlets of Stowford and Week; and its post-town is Torrington, North Devon. Acres, 4,594. Real property, £3,550. Pop., 837. Houses, 169. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Langtree belonged to the Earls of Gloucester; passed to the Spencers; and belongs now to the Hon. Mark Rolle. The manor of Stowford belonged to the Sackvilles; passed to the Coplestones, the St. Legers, and the Browns; and had a fine mansion built on it by Sir Thomas Brown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £348.* Patron, the Hon. Mark Rolle. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; has an embattled tower; and contains a curiously inscribed tablet to Abraham Barnfield of 1688, and some other monuments. There are a chapel for Baptists, two chapels for Bible Christians, a parochial school, and charities £57.

LANGTREE, a hamlet in Standish parish, Lancashire; near the Wigan and Preston railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Wigan.

LANGTREE, a hundred in the SE of Oxford; partly bounded by the Thames. It contains Checkendon parish, and eight other parishes. Acres, 20,716. Pop., 4,194. Houses, 895.

LANGWATHBY, a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland; on the river Eden, near the boundary with Westmoreland, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Penrith r. station. It has a post-office under Penrith. Acres, 1,987. Real property, £2,333. Pop., 346. Houses, 62. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. A three-arched bridge, built in 1686, here crosses the Eden. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Edenhall, in the diocese of Carlisle. The church was rebuilt in 1718, and repaired in 1835.

LANGWITH, a township, with a village, in Norton-Cuckney parish, Notts; adjacent to Derbyshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Mansfield. It has a post-office under Mansfield. Pop., 328. Houses, 60. Langwith Lodge was formerly an occasional seat of Earl Bathurst, and is now the residence of Major S. W. Welfitt. Some of the inhabitants are employed in neighbouring factories.

LANGWITH, a township in Wheldrake parish, E. R. Yorkshire; between the rivers Ouse and Derwent, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of York. Acres, 781. Pop., 47. Houses, 6.

LANGWITH (UPPER), a parish in the district of Mansfield and county of Derby; contiguous to Notts, 6 miles NNW of Mansfield r. station, and 9 ESE of Chesterfield. Post-town, Langwith, under Mansfield. Acres, 1,800. Rated property, £1,265. Pop., 183. Houses, 36. The manor and most of the land belong to the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £204.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is old but good, and has a low tower.

LANGWIM. See **LANGWIM**.

LANGWORTH, a township in Barlings parish, Lincolnshire; on the Lincoln, Market-Rasen, and Hull railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Lincoln. It has a station on the railway, and is a meet for the Burton hounds. Pop., 251.

LANHAM. See **LAVERNHAM**.

LANHERNE, a quondam manor-house, now a nursery, in St. Mawgan parish, Cornwall; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of St. Columb-Major. The place belonged anciently to the Pincerna family; passed, in 1231, to the Arundells of Cornwall; went, in 1700, to Lord Arundell of Wardour; was given, in 1735, to refugee Carmelite nuns from Holland; and is now occupied by an abbot and about 20 nuns. One part of the house is very ancient; and another was built about the middle of last century. A chapel is in the ancient part, and contains some copies of pictures by the old masters. The cemetery contains an ancient sculptured cross, which was brought from the parish of Gwinear; and the gardens are enclosed by high walls.

LANHYDROCK, a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall; within Bodmin borough, on the river Fowey, adjacent to the Cornwall railway, 3 miles SE by S of Bodmin. Post-town, Bodmin. Acres, 1,755. Real pro-

perty, £1,460. Pop., 197. Houses, 44. The manor belonged to the Glynnys and others; passed to the Roberteses, Earls of Radnor; and belongs now to the Hon. Mrs. Agar. Lanhydrock House, the manorial mansion, is now occupied by T. J. Agar Robertes, Esq.; has N and S wings of respectively 1636 and 1642; is a granite edifice, partly in its original condition, partly modernized; contains a gallery 116 feet long; was garrisoned for the parliament, against Charles I., in 1644; and is approached by an avenue, planted in 1642. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, the Hon. Mrs. Agar. The church stands close to Lanhydrock House; has an embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Earls of Radnor. The churchyard contains an ancient granite cross. There are two national schools.

LANIVET, a village and a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Bodmin, and 4 W of Bodmin Road r. station; and has a post-office under Bodmin, and a fair on 16 June. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bodwanick, Lamorick, Tremore, and St. Lawrence. Acres, 5,396. Real property, £5,593; of which £200 are in mines. Pop., 1,151. Houses, 234. The property is divided chiefly among eight. St. Benet's is a chief residence; and has been formed by restoring and modernizing parts of an ancient monastery. The monastery is supposed to have been a cell of Monte Casino abbey, near Naples; the cloisters have been taken down; the main buildings are incorporated with the present mansion; and both these and a ruined tower are apparently of later English character. The adjacent tract is a richly wooded vale, amid a bleak country. There are a few tin-streams, and some recently developed tin-lodes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £667.* Patron, H. Borrow, Esq. The church is ancient; has a tower; and stands embosomed in trees. The churchyard contains two ancient stone crosses, 10 and 11 feet high. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, a school, and charities £151, accruing from the monastery lands.

LANK (THE), a streamlet of Cornwall; rising on Davidstow Moor; and running about 8 miles south-south-westward, past Brown Willy mountain, and along Hanter-Gantick valley, to the Camel river, 3 miles E of St. Mabyn.

LANK, a hamlet on the Lank rivulet, in Cornwall; near the rivulet's mouth, 6 miles NNE of Bodmin. Lank Down and the Lank Rocks are in the vicinity; and on these are two granite cairns, locally called the King's and the Queen's houses.

LANLIVERY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Bodmin district, Cornwall. The village stands on an affluent of the river Fowey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Lostwithiel r. station, and 6 S by E of Bodmin.—The parish comprises 6,790 acres. Post-town, Lostwithiel. Real property, £8,026; of which £574 are in mines, and £75 in railways. Pop., 1,657. Houses, 348. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. Restormel Castle here crowns a hill, overlooking the wooded valley of the Fowey; was originally a palace of the Norman Earls of Cornwall; stood unroofed and much defaced in the time of Henry VIII.; was, nevertheless, garrisoned by the parliamentarians against Charles I., and taken by the royalists in 1644; and is now a circular ivy-mantled ruin, with a gate-house on the W, a projecting tower on the ENE, and an encompassing deep moat. Restormel House, at the foot of the hill, belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall, but is the residence of C. B. Sawle, Esq. Restormel mine is worked for iron; and was entered by Queen Victoria, when she visited Cornwall. Granite is largely quarried. The railway from the end of the Pier canal to Roche, a distance of 7 miles, crosses the Rock's Mill valley, within the parish, on a viaduct of ten arches, about 95 feet high. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £228.* Patron, N. Kendall, Esq. The church is ancient; has a fine pinnacled tower; and was recently in bad condition. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a free school, and charities £14.—The sub-district contains

three other parishes. Acres, 18,391. Pop., 5,118. Houses, 1,089.

LANNMORRAN. See LAMORRAN.

LANNARTH, or LANNER, a village and a chapelry in Gwennap parish, Cornwall. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Redruth r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Lanner, under Redruth.—The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Rated property, £7,374. Pop., 2,615. Houses, 569. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £183. Patron, the Rev. John Tucker. The church was reported in 1859 as not good.

LANREATH, a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; on an affluent of the river Fowey, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Lostwithiel r. station, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Liskeard. It has a post-office under Liskeard; is a seat of petty sessions, held at Trecaan-Gate; and has cattle fairs on the third week after Shrove-Tuesday, 2 May, and 18 November. Acres, 4,878. Real property, £3,693. Pop., 649. Houses, 123. The property is subdivided. The manor of Court Barton formerly belonged to the Grylls and others, but is now divided. A Roman causeway and an ancient camp are on Bury Down; and the rears several barrows. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £502.* Patron, John Buller, Esq. The church contains a carved screen and a Norman font, and is very good. There are chapels for Calvinists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

LANSALLOS, a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; on the coast, at Lanlivel bay; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Fowey, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Par r. station. It contains the village of Polperro, which has a post-office under Liskeard; and contains also the hamlets of Crumplehorn and Ternewan. Acres, 2,985. Real property, £3,103. Pop., 659. Houses, 151. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Earl of Mortaigne; passed to the Boliths, the Kelliows, the Specots, the Longs, and others; and belongs now to F. Howell, Esq. Small quantities of copper ore are found. The fossils formerly called Cornish ichthyolites, but now called Polperro sponges, occur along the coast. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £500.* Patron, F. Howell, Esq. The church is good; stands on a hill which was a station in the Trigonometrical survey; and is a landmark to mariners. Remains of an ancient chapel are above Polperro. There is a chapel of ease, called St. John's.

LANSDOWN. See BATH.

LANTEAGUE, a village in Crunwear parish, Pembroke; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Narberth.

LANTEGLOS-BY-CAMELFORD. See CAMELFORD.

LANTEGLOS-BY-FOWEY, a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; on the coast, at the mouth of the river Fowey, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Fowey town, and 5 ESE of Par r. station. It contains the village of Polruan, which has a post-office under Par station; and contains also the hamlets of Bodinnock and Highway. Acres, 3,320; of which 125 are water. Real property, £5,120. Pop., 1,271. Houses, 296. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Fitzwilliams, the Mohuns, and the Pitts; and belongs now to the Hon. G. M. Fortescue. Hall, formerly the residence of the Mohun family, was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians against Charles I. Two castles stood formerly near the mouth of the Fowey, and were connected with a chain suspended across the river, to repel hostile vessels in time of war; and remains of one of the castles still exist. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £226.* Patrons, the Executors of the late T. Robins, Esq. The church is ancient, but good; has a tower; and contains monuments of the Mohuns. Ruins of an ancient chapel are on the hill behind Polruan, and serve as a landmark to mariners. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and two national schools.

LANTERNAM. See LLANVHANWEL-LIANTARNAM.

LANTERN HILL. See ILLFRACOMBE.

LANTHONY PRIORY. See GLOUCESTER.

LANTON, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, Northumberland; on the river Gleb, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Wooler.

Acres, 983. Pop., 74. Houses, 16. Lanton Hill is crowned by a monument, erected by the late Sir W. Davidson, to his brother Capt. Davidson, and to himself.

LANTWIT-JUXTA-NEATH, a parish in Neath district, Glamorgan; on the river Neath, the Neath canal, and the South Wales railway, 1 mile E by N of Neath. It contains the hamlets of Lower Lantwit, Resolven, and Clyne; and its post-town is Neath. Acres, 10,990. Real property, £3,311; of which £2,549 are in mines, £100 in quarries, and £12 in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 1,992; in 1861, 2,232. Houses, 426. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in collieries and in the trade of Neath. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Neath, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is ancient; stands close to the river and the canal; has a curious tower, of picturesque appearance; and was recently restored.

LANTWIT (LOWER), a hamlet in Lantwit-juxta-Neath parish, Glamorgan; 1 mile E by N of Neath. Acres, 4,266. Real property, £5,043; of which £1,049 are in mines, and £100 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,219; in 1861, 1,367. Houses, 258.

LANTWIT-MAJOR, or LLANILLTYD-FAWR, a decayed old town and a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan. The town stands near the coast, in a deep vale, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Cowbridge r. station; dates probably from the Roman or even the ancient British times; acquired sudden and great importance from the founding of a large college at it in the 5th century; was known to the ancient Britons as Caer-Wrgon; took from its college, which was founded or fostered by St. Illtyd, the name of Llanilltyd-Fawr, which came to be altered into Lantwit-Major; seems to have owed facilities to the Julian way, which had its station of Bovium within the parish at Boverton; appears to have expanded, soon after the founding of the college, into a town of much size; became a borough, and a seat of much trade; suffered damage from incursions of the Saxons and the Danes; sustained very severe injury at the Norman conquest; struggled to re-acquire its old importance till the Reformation or later; diminished thence onward till it became only a considerable village; and exhibits now, in numerous wide roads diverging from it, in numerous substructions and vestiges over a large space of ground, in various extant intersecting streets and lanes, in the uncommon size of its church and churchyard, and in the numbers of relics and human remains exhumed from adjoining fields, unmistakable evidence of its former magnitude. The college was founded, some say in 408, others say in 430, others, in 508; is alleged by some to have been founded by St. Germanus, under St. Illtyd,—by others, to have been founded by St. Illtyd himself, a contemporary of St. Patrick, and the inventor of the Welsh plough; appears to have been a clerical school of somewhat similar character to the Culdee schools of Lindisfarne, Jarrow, Iona, and Ireland; is said to have had, even before St. Illtyd's death, 7 halls, 400 houses, and upwards of 2,000 pupils, among whom were seven sons of British princes; was restored, in 1111, by Robert Fitzhamon, and made then a cell to Tewkesbury abbey; numbered, among its pupils, Gildas the historian, David of Caerleon, Bishop Paulinus of Leon, Archbishop Samson of Dol, Talhaiarn the bard, and Taliesin the chief of bards; and was given, at the Reformation, to the see of Gloucester. Traces of the college exist in a garden adjoining the churchyard. A bold fragment of what was once a gatehouse, flanks the S entrance of the church. A tithe-barn, measuring 120 feet by 27, and roofed with oak, said to have been cut down in the parish in the 9th century, recently crowned the crest of an opposite hill, but was taken down by order of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church is a remarkable assemblage of distinct buildings; and both it and the churchyard teem with relics of antiquity. The church in use was erected by the Nevilles in the time of Henry I.; measures 98 feet by 53; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel with a tower; and contains a rood screen, a Norman font, an effigies of a giant Hopkins, and several ancient monuments. A disused church, commonly called the old one,

probably dates no higher than the 15th century; measures 64 feet in length; and contains several mural paintings, and very old and curious monuments. The Lady chapel stands at the W end of this church; is now much dilapidated; measures 40½ feet in length; and is decorated with statues of saints. The churchyard contains a stone which is probably Runic, the shaft of a cross of the 6th century in memory of St. Ilutut, and two Norman monuments. The town-hall was built by Gilbert de Clare; has a gable bell; is approached by a flight of steps; and presents a picturesque appearance. An ancient castellar Norman house, called the Old Place, now an ivy-clad ruin, stands on the outskirts on the way to Bridgend; was, for many centuries, the seat of the Vann or Avan family; and belongs now to Illyd Nicholl of the Ham. The town has a post-office under Cowbridge, and a lamb fair on 22 June.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Boverton, Signinston, Frampton, Ham, Llech-Mawr, and Pwll-Elech; and extends to the coast. Acres, 5,298; of which 385 are water. Real property, £7,461. Pop. in 1851, 1,077; in 1861, 1,122. Houses, 250. The property is much subdivided. Roman coins have been found in Boverton. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Llysarnwy, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £347. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists. Charities, £24.

LANTWIT-VAIRDRE, or LLANTWIT-VAIRDRE, or LLANILLTYD-VAIRDRE, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the river Taff, the Merthyr-Tydvil canal, and the Taff Vale railway, near Treforest r. station, 4½ miles W by S of Caerphilly. It contains the village and works of Treforest, which have a post-office under Pontypridd; and part of the village of Newbridge, which has a post-office under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 5,311. Real property, £14,642; of which £1,718 are in mines, £3,458 in iron-works, £20 in quarries, and £150 in railways. Pop. in 1801, 405; in 1841, 2,192; in 1861, 4,415. Houses, 883. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the erection of tin-works at Treforest, and from the opening of new collieries. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Llantrisant. The church was reported in 1859 as very bad. See TREFOREST and PONTYPRIDD.

LANYON. See GIANTS-QUIT.

LAPAL, a township in Halesowen parish, Worcester; near Halesowen. Pop., 360. Houses, 65.

LAPFORD, a village and a parish in Crediton district, Devon. The village stands on the river Yeo and the North Devon railway, 9 miles NW of Crediton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Morchard-Bishop, North Devon. The parish contains also Eastington hamlet, and comprises 3,819 acres. Real property, £3,153. Pop., 677. Houses, 139. The surface exhibits picturesque scenery; and vantage-grounds on it command views to the Dartmoor hills. One farm lies detached, about 6 miles from the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £600. Patron, the Rev. John Vicars. The church was founded about 1238; comprises nave, N aisle, and chancel; and contains a very ancient and fine screen and rood loft. A chapel, on a farm, and degraded to the lowest of farm uses, was built in 1434, and has walls 4 feet thick, and a circular ceiling. There are chapels for Independents and Bible Christians and a recently erected school.

LAPIDEM (AD). See STONEHAM (SOUTH).

LAPLEY, a township and a parish in Penkridge district, Stafford. The township lies 1 mile E of the Liverpool and Birmingham canal, 1½ N of Watling-street, and 3½ WSW of Penkridge r. station. Pop. in 1851, 251. Houses, 47. The parish contains also the township of Wheaton-Aston, which has a post-office under Stafford. Acres, 3,450. Real property, £10,189. Pop. in 1851, 962; in 1861, 823. Houses, 181. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Major Swinfen. A Black priory was founded here, in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Algar, Earl of Mercia, as a cell to St.

Remigius abbey at Rheims; was transferred, by Henry V., to Tong college, in Salop; and went, at the Reformation, to Sir Richard Manners. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Wheaton-Aston, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £220.* Patron, Major Swinfen. The church has a tower, and was recently restored. The church of Wheaton-Aston was rebuilt in 1857. There are a national school, and charities £26.

LAPWORTH, a village and a parish in Solihull district, Warwick. The village stands near the Birmingham and Stratford canal, 2 miles WSW of Kingswood r. station, and 3½ N by E of Henley-in-Arden; and has a post-office under Birmingham. The parish includes also part of the hamlet of Kingswood. Acres, 2,971. Real property, £11,722; of which £6,400 are in the canal. Pop., 630. Houses, 148. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to P. W. Martin and R. Dolphin, Esqs. The parish is a meet for the North Warwickshire hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £428.* Patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church is mainly decorated and later English, and has a very fine spire. There are an endowed school and charities, with collectively £397 a-year.

LAQUES, a village in Llanstephan parish, Carmarthen; at the mouth of the rivers Taf and Towey, 2 miles E of Laugharne.

LARBRECK. See ECCLESTON (LITTLE).

LARIA. See LAIRA.

LARK (THE), a river of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. It rises, in several head-streams, near Rnshbrook, in the SW of Suffolk; runs chiefly north-westward, past Bury-St. Edmunds and Mildenhall, to the boundary with Cambridgeshire; traces that boundary for 5 miles; and proceeds 3 miles in Cambridgeshire to a confluence with the Ouse in the neighbourhood of Littleport. Its total length is about 26 miles. It was made navigable to Bury-St. Edmunds in 1700.

LARKFIELD, a hamlet and a hundred in Kent. The hamlet is in West Malling parish; lies 4 miles NW of Maidstone; and has a post-office under Maidstone.—The hundred is in the lathe of Aylesford; and contains the two Malling parishes, and twelve other parishes. Acres, 22,017. Pop. in 1851, 7,212. Houses, 1,334.

LARKHAM, a place on the coast of Lancashire; 5½ miles NNW of Poulton-le-Fylde.

LARKSTOKE, a hamlet in Ilmington parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles NE of Chipping-Camden. Acres, 300. Real property, £875. Pop., 21. Houses, 3.

LARKTON, or LARTON, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 3 miles NE by N of Malpas. Acres, 380. Real property, £720. Pop., 35. Houses, 8. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

LARLING, or LARLINGFORD, a village and a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk. The village stands 1 mile N of Harling-Road r. station, and 8 NE by E of Thetford; and has a post-office, of the name of Larlingford, under Thetford. The parish comprises 1,548 acres. Real property, £1,475. Pop., 181. Houses, 38. The property belongs to Sir George E. Nugent, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £257.* Patron, the Hon. Lady Nugent. The church is ancient; has a S Norman door and a flint tower; was partly restored in 1866; and contains sedilia, two piscinae, and monuments to W. Woodley and G. J. Cerjat, Esqs. Charities, £14.

LARTINGTON, a village and a parish in Romald-Kirk district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the South Durham and Lancashire Union railway, near the river Tees at the boundary with Durham, 2 miles W by N of Barnard-Castle; is a pretty place; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Darlington. The township comprises 5,299 acres. Real property, £2,333. Pop., 192. Houses, 39. Lartington Hall is the seat of the Witham family; stands in a well-wooded and pleasantly diversified park; has a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel; and has also an interesting museum, accessible to the public. A chantry was founded here, in the 15th century, by the Fitzhughs.

LARTON. See LARKTON and NEWTON-CUM-LARTON.

LASBOROUGH, a chapelry in Weston-Birt parish, Gloucester; among the Cotswolds, 5 miles W by N of Tetbury, and 64 SE of Frocester r. station. Post-town, Wootton-under-Edge. Pop., 65. The manor belongs to R. S. Holford, Esq. A Roman settlement was here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £150. Patron, R. S. Holford, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1861, in the early English style.

LASCELLES-HALL, a village in Lepton township, Kirkheaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles E of Huddersfield.

LASHAM, a parish, with a village, in Alton district, Hants; 4 miles NW of Alton r. station. Post-town, Alton. Acres, 1,769. Real property, £1,296. Pop., 235. Houses, 49. The property belongs to F. J. E. Jervoise, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £324.* Patron, F. J. E. Jervoise, Esq. The church is being rebuilt.

LASHMERE, a lakelet at the SW base of Bleak Down, in the Isle of Wight; 6 miles S of Newport. It is noted for its flora; and is in the vicinity of fine views.

LASKILL-PASTURE, a township in Helmsley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Rye, 6 miles NNW of Helmsley. Acres, 3,008. Pop., 105. Houses, 16. The manor belongs to Lord Feversham. Here is a Quakers' chapel. Some substructions, supposed to be remains of a monastery, were discovered in 1855.

LASSINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Gloucester; on an affluent of the river Leadon, and on the Hereford and Gloucester canal, 2 miles NW of Gloucester r. station. Post-town, Gloucester. Acres, 535. Real property, £835. Pop., 73. Houses, 12. Most of the property belongs to Sir J. W. Guise, Bart. A very large oak is here, known as the Lassington Oak. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £120. Patrons, Sir J. W. Guise, Bart., and the Bishop of Gloucester. The church is good.

LASTINGHAM, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Severn, near Spaunton-Moor, 6 miles W of Levisham r. station, and 7 NW of Pickering; is picturesquely situated; and has a post-office under York.—The township comprises 690 acres. Real property, £643. Pop., 216. Houses, 54.—The parish contains also the townships of Spaunton, Rosedale-West-Side, Appleton-le-Moors, Hutton-le-Hole, and Farndale-East-Side; the last three of which are in Helmsley district. Acres, 24,663. Real property, with all Farndale, £10,020; of which £252 are in mines, and £22 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,380; in 1861, 1,597. Houses, 315. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Crown of Northumbria; was given by King Ethelwald to Bishop Cedd, for an ecclesiastical establishment similar to that of Lindisfarne; and belongs now to H. B. Darley, Esq. Bishop Cedd's establishment suffered demolition by the Danes; underwent incipient restoration in the time of William the Conqueror; and was soon afterwards removed to York. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church stands over a vaulted crypt, of very fine work, either Saxon or early Norman; is itself a highly interesting Norman structure, with a tower; has been injured by the introduction of a lantern light to the chancel-roof, and by the blocking up of the apse with a modern painting; contains a font which appears to be Saxon; and had formerly a rich screen of carved oak. The modern painting represents Christ in the garden; and was one of the best works, and a gift, of the painter John Jackson, a native of the village, who died in 1830. There are a chapel of ease, and a day-school, in Farndale; a recently erected memorial church, and a Wesleyan chapel, at Appleton-le-Moors; chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, at Hutton-le-Hole; and a Wesleyan chapel, a national school with £15 from endowment, and charities £6, at Lastingham.—The sub-district contains three townships of L. parish, three of Middleton parish, and an extra-parochial tract; and is in Pickering district. Acres, 23,780. Pop. 1,659. Houses, 328.

LAST SAND, a shoal off the N coast of Kent; 2½ miles NNE of Reculver. It is two miles long, has from 4 to 12 feet of water, and is buoyed.

LATCHFORD, a village, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district, in the district of Warrington and county of Chester. The village stands on the river Mersey, at the boundary with Lancashire, adjacent to the Bridgewater and the Old Quay canals, near an intersection of railways, 1 mile SE of Warrington; is partly within Warrington-borough; communicates with Warrington by a stone-bridge over the Mersey; and has a station on the Manchester, Lymm, and Warrington railway.—The chapelry comprises 1,010 acres, and is in Grappenhall parish. Post-town, Warrington. Real property, £3,872; of which £205 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,542; in 1861, 2,885. Houses, 573. The land is divided chiefly among five. Cotton manufacture, hair manufacture, tanning, brush-making, wire-working, and pin, file, and tool-making are carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £111. Patron, the Rev. T. Greenall. The church stands on Wilderspool causeway; is a good edifice, in the pointed style; and comprises nave, three aisles, and chancel, with a tower. A chapel of ease to Grappenhall stands in Wash-lane; was built in 1861; and consists of nave and chancel, with a spire. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, and two infant schools.—The sub-district contains also the rest of Grappenhall parish, and a township of Runcorn parish. Acres, 3,967. Pop., 4,054. Houses, 793.

LATCHFORD, a hamlet in Great Haseley parish, Oxford; 4½ miles SW of Thame. Real property, £589. Pop., with Lobb, 43. Houses, 7.

LATCHINGDON, a village and a parish in Maldon district, Essex. The village stands 1 mile N of the river Crouch, and 6 SSE of Maldon r. station; and has a post-office under Maldon, and a fair on 2 June. The parish comprises 3,672 acres. Real property, £4,975. Pop., 430. Houses, 81. The manor belongs to C. Pulley, Esq. The parish includes the quondam chapelry of Lalling; and it is one with Snoreham for the relief of the poor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £710.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The present church was built in 1857; and is in the decorated English style. The old church still stands. There are a national school, and charities for church poor £13.

LATHAM, a hamlet in Gomersal township, Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles NE of Huddersfield.

LATHBURY, a parish, with a village, in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the river Ouse and the Linford canal, ½ of a mile N of Newport-Pagnell, and 5 NE by E of Wolverton r. station. Post-town, Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 1,294. Real property, £2,472. Pop., 147. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to Chelsum, the writer against Gibbon; and belongs now to Viscountess Hood. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £68.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church has Norman arches, and is good.

LATHEL, a ridge of hill in Westmoreland; on the W side of the upper part of Hawes-water.

LATHEREDGE, a hamlet in Horsley parish, Gloucester; 3½ miles SW of Minchinhampton.

LATHOM, a township, two chapelries, and a sub-district, in Ormskirk district, Lancashire. The township is in Ormskirk parish; lies on the river Douglas, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Southport and Manchester railway, 4 miles ENE of Ormskirk; contains a considerable village of its own name, which was once a market-town; and contains also the hamlets of Westhead and Newburgh, the latter of which has a station on the railway. Post-town, Ormskirk. Acres, 8,651. Real property, £20,545; of which £274 are in mines, and £20 in quarries. Pop., 3,385. Houses, 631. The chief landowners are the Earl of Derby and Lord Skelmersdale. The manor belonged formerly to the Lathoms and the Stanleys, ancestors of the Earl of Derby; passed in 1714, by marriage, to the third Earl of Ashburnham; went afterwards,

by sale, to Sir Thomas Bootle; and passed again, by marriage, to Richard Wilbraham, Esq., ancestor of Lord Skelmersdale. Lathom Castle, the ancient baronial mansion, had eighteen towers, and was surrounded by a fosse 24 feet wide; gave entertainment to Henry VIII.; was defended for three months, in 1644, by Charlotte, Countess of Derby, with 300 men. against Sir Thomas Fairfax, with 3,000 parliamentary troops; was besieged again, next year, by General Egerton, with 4,000 troops; made such resistance as to destroy about one-half of the besiegers; surrendered finally from failure of ammunition; and was dismantled by order of parliament. Lathom House, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, was built on the site of the castle, in the middle of last century, after designs by Leoni; is a stately edifice in the Grecian style, 156 feet by 75; was recently improved; and stands in an extensive park. Blythe Hall is the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Wilbraham. There is a mineral spring.—The chapels are Lathom-St. John and Lathom-St. James; and they and the chapel of Newburgh are aggregately conterminate with the township. Lathom-St. James was constituted in 1860. Pop., 914. Houses, 162. The living of L.-St. John is a donative, and that of L.-St. James is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Chester. Value of the former, £150; * of the latter, £90. * Patron of the former, Lord Skelmersdale; of the latter, the Rev. J. A. Kershaw. The church of St. John and ten almshouses stand in Lathom Park, and were founded in 1500. The church of L.-St. James is a handsome edifice, in the early English style, with tower and spire. There are a mixed school supported by Lord Skelmersdale, and two endowed national schools with £50 and £40 a-year.—The sub-district contains also two other townships. Acres, 11,497. Pop., 4,690. Houses, 375.

LATIMER, a hamlet-chapelry in Chesham parish, Bucks; on the river Chess, adjacent to Herts, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Chesham, and $\frac{5}{8}$ NW of Rickmansworth r. station. It has a postal letter-box under Amersham. Real property, £2,283. Pop., returned with the parish. The manor belonged to the Latimers; passed to the Nevilles, the Grevilles, and the Sandys; and belongs now to Lord Chesham. Latimer House is Lord Chesham's seat. The living is a donative rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £125. * Patron, Lord Chesham. The church was rebuilt after designs by Blore; is in the Tudor style; and has a handsome spire. There are a national school for boys, an industrial school for girls, and an infant school.

LATRIGG, a spur of Skiddaw mountain in Cumberland; on the right side of the Greta river, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Keswick. It has an altitude of 1,160 feet; and it commands very fine views.

LATTIMORE. See DEAN (LITTLE).

LATTON, a parish, with a village, in Epping district, Essex; on the river Stort and the Eastern Counties railway, at the boundary with Herts, 1 mile E by S of Burnt-Mill r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Harlow. Post-town, Harlow. Acres, 1,605. Real property, £3,078. Pop., 198. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. An Augustinian priory was founded here before 1276; was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Henry Parker; and has left some remains, in decorated English architecture, now used as a barn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £480. * Patron, L. Arkwright, Esq. The church is good, has a tower, and contains three old brasses.

LATTON, a parish, with a village, in Cricklade district, Wilts; on the Thames and Severn canal, adjacent to Gloucestershire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Cricklade, and 5 N of Purton r. station. Post-town, Cricklade. Acres, 1,680. Real property, with Eisey and Water-Eaton, £7,243. Rated property of L. alone, £2,000. Pop., 308. Houses, 67. The property belongs to the Earl of St. Germans. A Roman pavement was discovered in 1870, but no trace of it now exists; and there is a very ancient stone cross. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Eisey, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300. * Patron, the Earl of St. Germans. The church, which retains two of its original

Norman arches, has a tower of Norman architecture, and was recently restored. There is a national school.

LAUGHARNE—pronounced LARNE—a small town and a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen. The town stands at the influx of the rivulet Corran to the estuary of the Taf, 5 miles SSE of St. Clears r. station, and 12 SW of Carmarthen; was anciently called Abercorran; was afterwards called Tal Llacharn, then simply Llacharn; has a ruined Norman castle, which gave occasion to its change of name; was incorporated by charter of Sir Guido de Brian, about the year 1300; is governed by a portreeve, aldermen, and other officers; is a seat of petty sessions, a sub-port to Llanelly, and a cheap watering-place; consists chiefly of one long street, well-built and clean; and has a post-office; under St. Clears, a town-hall, a church, four dissenting chapels, national and infant schools, and charities £94. The castle was built soon after the Norman conquest; was destroyed in 1215, by Llewelyn ap Gorwerth; was rebuilt by Sir Guido de Brian; was taken, in 1644, by General Laugharne; was taken again, in 1645, after three weeks' siege, by Cromwell; was then dismantled; presents now a massive appearance, quadrangular and ivy-clad, with round towers at the corners; and is now enclosed, a modern residence having been built on part of the ground. The church is early English and cruciform; and contains monuments of the Laugharnes, and one of Judge Powell. A weekly market is held on Friday; fairs are held on 6 May and 28 Sept.; and a small coasting trade is carried on. Ruins of Roche castle, respecting which history says nothing, are about a mile distant. Dean Tucker of Gloucester, who died in 1799, was a native. Pop. in 1851, 1,481; in 1861, 1,394. Houses, 322.—The parish comprises 8,883 acres of land, and 5,820 of water. Real property, £10,195. Pop. in 1851, 2,011; in 1861, 1,863. Houses, 424. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Llansadwrn, in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £414. * Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winton.

LAUGHTERTON, a hamlet in Kettlethorpe parish, Lincoln; 9 miles S by W of Gainsborough. Pop., 174.

LAUGHTON, a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicester; on the Grand Union canal, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Theddington r. station, and 5 W by N of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Theddington, under Rugby. Acres, 1,109. Real property, £2,116. Pop., 152. Houses, 37. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £247. * Patron, the Rev. G. B. Baker. The church is old but good, has a bell-turret, and contains numerous mural tablets. There are an independent chapel, a free school, and charities £17.

LAUGHTON, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Falkingham, and $\frac{6}{8}$ NNE of Edenham r. station. Post-town, Falkingham. Acres, 1,136. Real property, £1,609. Pop., 71. Houses, 15. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Falkingham, in the diocese of Lincoln. There is no church.

LAUGHTON, a village, a township, and a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln. The village stands 2 miles N of Blyton r. station, and 6 NE by N of Gainsborough; is a pleasant place; and has a post-office under Gainsborough. The township comprises 3,972 acres. Pop., 365. Houses, 67. The parish contains also the hamlet-chapelry of Wildsworth; and comprises 4,598 acres. Real property, £4,227. Pop., 515. Houses, 94. The property is divided between four. The manor belongs to H. C. M. Ingram, Esq. About 1,000 acres are sandy common. The living is a vicarage, including the chapelry of Wildsworth, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £258. * Patron, H. C. M. Ingram, Esq. The parish church is good, has a tower, and contains a triple canopied brass of 1400. The church of Wildsworth was built in 1838. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a free school with £20 a-year.

LAUGHTON, a village and a parish in Hailsham district, Sussex. The village stands 5 miles NE of Glynde r. station, and 6 ENE of Lewes; and has a post-office under

Hurst-Green. The parish comprises 5,075 acres. Real property, £5,449. Pop., 742. Houses, 158. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Chichester, and includes nearly the whole of the six parishes of Shiplake hundred. Laughton Place has belonged to the Pelhams since the beginning of the 15th century; was built in 1534; and is represented now by only a brick tower and a moat. The tower stands attached to a modern farm-house, amid a wide plain, which was formerly the park; and it commands an extensive panoramic view. The moat encircles about 3 acres. Laughton Lodge is the seat of Sir James Duke, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £243.* Patron, the Earl of Chichester. The church consists of nave and chancel, in good condition; and is the burial-place of the Pelham family. There is a free school.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, a village and a township in Rotherham district, and a parish partly also in Worksop district, and all in W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a rising ground, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by E of Kiveton-Park r. station, and 7 SE of Rotherham; suffered much in the wars of the Roses; is irregularly built; and has a post-office, of the name of Laughton, under Rotherham. The township comprises 3,545 acres. Real property, £5,568. Pop., 736. Houses, 163. The parish contains also the townships of Letwell, Gildingwells, and St. John-Throapham. Acres, 6,255. Pop., 1,033. Houses, 220. The manor of Laughton belongs to A. F. B. St. Leger, Esq.; and that of Letwell to Sir Thomas W. White, Bart. Thurocroft Hall is the seat of C. F. Young, Esq. There is a Roman camp. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of St. John-Throapham, in the diocese of York. Value, £400.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The parish church is chiefly early English; has a door of a previous edifice, either Saxon or early Norman; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire 185 feet high. The church of St. John-Throapham is ancient. Letwell also has a church; and is a p. curacy, annexed to Firbeck. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and charities £11.

LAUNCELLS, a parish in Stratton district, Cornwall; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Stratton, $\frac{3}{4}$ W of the river Tamar at the boundary with Devon, and 15 NNW of Launceston r. station. It contains also the hamlets of Prestacott, Grimscott, Butspur, Cross, and Hershman. Post-town, Stratton, North Cornwall. Acres, 6,179. Real property, £3,862. Pop., 693. Houses, 119. The property is subdivided. A priory, a cell to Hartland abbey, stood in the parish; gave rise to the name of Launcells,—a corruption of Llan-celli; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Chamondons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £220.* Patron, Sir G. S. Stuckley, Bart. The church is ancient; has a pinnacled tower; contains an altar tomb of Sir John Chamond; and was reported in 1859 as not good. There are a national school and almshouses.

LAUNCESTON, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Cornwall. The town stands on the river Kensey, at the terminus of the Launceston and South Devon railway, near the end of a short branch of the Bude canal, 2 miles W of the river Tamar and the boundary with Devon, 13 miles by road NW of Tavistock and 20 NE of Bodmin. It was anciently called Dunheved or Dunneheved, signifying "the swelling-hill;" and it got its present name by corruption either of Lanstephadon, signifying "St. Stephen's-church," or more probably of Lancesterton, signifying "Church-castle-town." It possibly was the site of a Roman station; it was the scene of many severe contests between the ancient Britons and the Saxons; it figures in Domesday book as a town before the Norman conquest; it has extensive remains of a castle which is believed to date from the old Cornish times; and it was the scene, in 1643-5, of important actions in the civil wars of Charles I. The castle occupies a scarped and terraced trap-rock knoll, rising about 100 feet above the river Kensey; is defended, on two sides, by a deep natural valley; com-

prises a circular tower on the summit, 18 feet in diameter and 32 feet high,—a concentric surrounding wall, at the distance of about 10 feet, standing like a coronal on the cap of the knoll,—a gate-tower, at the base, reached by stairs going down the steep,—a considerable space there, which seems to have been originally occupied by basement works, and where the county courts were not long ago held,—and traces of walls outside that space, which appear to have encircled the whole castle. The pristine masonry has all disappeared; the oldest extant portions do not present any feature which can be called even early Norman; one gate is possibly of the early decorated period; and the stairs leading down from the summit to the gate-tower are entirely modern. Yet most of the existing structures are believed to have been preceded by more ancient ones on the same sites; they also, as a whole, present a venerable, ivy-clad appearance; and they have been repaired, at much cost, by the Dukes of Northumberland, to arrest the progress of decay. The encircling walls are remarkable, and have been compared to those of Ecbatana and other ancient oriental towns. The precinct has been laid out, in a tasteful manner, as a public pleasure-ground. The castle was a chief residence of the native Earls of Cornwall; it was given, by William the Conqueror, to the Earl of Mortaigne; it reverted from that earl to the Crown; it passed into a ruinous condition so early as the time of Edward III., and was then annexed to the duchy of Cornwall; it underwent repair in 1645, was then garrisoned for Charles I., and was captured in the following year by Fairfax; it was given, at the Restoration, to Sir Hugh Pyper, as lessee; and it remained with that knight's representatives till 1754, and then passed in lease to the Dukes of Northumberland. Roman coins have been found; and some leather coins were found in 1540. The Prince of Wales takes from Launceston the title of Viscount.

The town occupies declivitous and uneven ground, contiguous to the castle. It was formerly walled; and it retains some vestiges of its walls. Only one gate-way, on the SE, at the entrance from Devon, is standing; and this is of decorated English date. Launceston was one of the decayed towns, for the rebuilding of which an act of parliament was passed in the time of Henry VIII.; and it was recorded by Norden to have been "much repaired of late years," and to have "increased in wealth." It now consists of two principal streets, with several smaller ones, in general narrow, but well-built; and it is connected by a bridge over the Kensey, with the town and disfranchised borough of Newport, in the parish of St. Stephen. The old guild-hall has been demolished; and the mayoralty rooms and two large markets have been built in its place. A college of secular canons stood, before the conquest, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the town; was given, by Henry I., to the Bishop of Exeter; and was suppressed, by Bishop Warlewast, before 1126. An Augustinian priory was founded by that bishop, in the W suburb under the castle-hill, and endowed with the best part of the college lands; and several fragments of the priory are included in houses now occupying its site. A Norman arch also, with eight jamb-shafts and chevron mouldings, was removed from the priory ruins, and now forms the entrance of the White Hart inn. The parish church was built in 1524, by Sir Henry Trecarrel; was recently restored; is in the early Tudor style; consists entirely of square granite blocks, all richly filled with sculptured representations of shields, armorial bearings, flowers, and other emblems; and contains a curious polygonal wooden pulpit, and monuments of the Pypers. The tower is of earlier date, and of different material; and it stands apart from the church, but is connected with it by a large vestry. The church of St. Stephen, in the adjacent parish, is a fine granite edifice, with a nave partly early English, and with a later English tower. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, United Free Methodists, and Bible Christians. There are also a mechanics' institute, national schools, St. Leonard's hospital, a workhouse, and charities £105. The hospital was originally founded for lepers, before the time of Richard II.; and has an endowed income of £20.

The workhouse serves for Launceston district; and, at the census of 1861, had 72 inmates.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station, four banking offices, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling place. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on 28 January, the first Thursday of March, 25 March, the third Thursday of April, Whit-Monday, 6 July, and 17 November. The town was chartered by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III.; received numerous subsequent charters from the Crown; is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 12 councillors: sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till the reform act; and now sends one. The municipal boundaries include all Launceston parish, and parts of the parishes of St. Thomas, Lawhitton, and South Petherwin. Corporation income in 1855, £293. Pop. in 1851, 3,397; in 1861, 2,790. Houses, 542. The parliamentary limits include also additional parts of St. Thomas, Lawhitton, and South Petherwin parishes, and the entire parish of St. Stephen, with its disfranchised borough of Newport. Area 22½ square miles. Amount of property and income-tax in 1863, £1,578. Electors in 1863, 431. Pop. in 1851, 6,005; in 1861, 5,140. Houses, 1,020.

The parish bears the name of Launceston-St. Mary Magdalene. Acres, 2,180. Real property, £9,231. Pop. in 1851, 2,589; in 1861, 2,069. Houses, 374. The decrease of pop. arose partly from the stoppage of mining operations, partly from other causes. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £116. Patron, H. H. Campbell, Esq.—The sub-district contains also Lawhitton parish and the St. Thomas-street portion of St. Thomas parish. Pop., 3,125. Houses, 614.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Northhill, containing the parishes of Northhill, South Petherwin, Lézant, and Stoke-Climsland; the sub-district of Altonon, containing the parishes of Altonon, Laneast, Trewen, and Lewannick; the sub-district of North Petherwin, containing the parishes of Treneglos, Warbstow, Tresmeer, Egloskerry, Tremaine, and North Petherwin,—the last electorally in Devon; and the sub-district of St. Stephen, containing the parishes of St. Stephen, Boyton, Virginstown, Broadwoodwidge, St. Giles-on-the-Heath, Werrington, and part of St. Thomas,—all, excepting St. Stephen, part of Boyton, and the part of St. Thomas, electorally in Devon. Acres, 101,777. Poor rates in 1863, £7,091. Pop. in 1851, 18,305; in 1861, 17,005. Houses, 3,373. Marriages in 1863, 132; births, 563,—of which 39 were illegitimate; deaths, 312,—of which 128 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 55. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,309; births, 5,642; deaths, 3,326. The places of worship, in 1851, were 21 of the Church of England, with 5,670 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,317 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 215 s.; 23 of Wesleyans, with 3,555 s.; 22 of Bible Christians, with 1,877 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,082 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 200 s.; and 2 undefined, with 90 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,302 scholars; 37 private day schools, with 696 s.; 54 Sunday schools, with 2,794 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 15 s.

LAUNCESTON AND SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY, a railway in Devon and Cornwall; from a junction with the South Devon at Tavistock, northwestward to Launceston. It is on the broad gauge, and is 19 miles long; and the capital for it was £180,000 in shares, and £60,000 on loan. It was authorized in 1862, and opened in 1863.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT. See **TARRANT-LAUNCESTON**.

LAUNCEINGE. See **LANSING**.

LAUND-BOOTH (NEW). See **REEDLEY-HALLOWS**.

LAUND-BOOTH (OLD), a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; near the river Henburn, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 3 miles N of Burnley. Acres, 410. Pop., 431.

LAUNDE, an extra-parochial tract in Billesdon district, Leicester; adjacent to Rutlandshire, 5 miles NW of Uppingham. Acres, 1,649. Real property, £1,612.

Pop., 42. Houses, 5. The property belongs to E. F. Dawson, Esq. An Augustinian priory was founded here in 1125, by Richard Bassett; and was given, at the dissolution, to Lord Cromwell. A large mansion, in the Tudor style, now occupies the priory's site; was built partly with its stones, bears its name, is the seat of Mr. Dawson, and has attached to it a handsome small chapel.

LAUNDITCH, a hundred in Norfolk; nearly in the centre of the county; bounded by the hundreds of Gallow, Eynsford, Mitford, South Greenhoe, and Freebridge-Lynn; and containing the two Dunham parishes, thirty-two other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 56,978. Pop. in 1851, 13,561; in 1861, 13,177. Houses, 2,804.

LAUNTING. See **LANSING**.

LAUNTON. See **LAUNCESTON**.

LAUNTON, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; on the Oxford and Bletchley railway, near the boundary with Bucks, 2 miles E of Bicester. It has a station on the railway, and its post-town is Bicester. Acres, 3,550. Real property, £3,907. Pop., 711. Houses, 163. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £613.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church has a rude exterior, a very ancient rude tower, an agreeable interior, a nave early and decorated English, and a chancel early Tudor; and was improved in 1844. There are an independent chapel and national schools.

LAURENCE (ST.). See **LAWRENCE (ST.)**.

LAURENS, or LAURENCE (ST.), a parish in Jersey; N of St. Aubin bay, and 2½ miles NW of St. Helier. It contains the village of Millbrook, and is traversed by the Millbrook rivulet. Post-town, Jersey. Pop., 2,255. Houses, 363. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £140.* Patron, the Governor. The church is a plain edifice, without a tower; but has more interior ornament than any other of the Jersey churches out of St. Helier. The chapelry of St. Matthew, partly in this parish, partly in those of St. Helier and St. Peter, is a separate benefice; and the living of it is a p. curacy, of the value of £90, in the patronage of the rectors of the three parishes.

LAVAN SANDS, a sandy expanse, alternately covered and left bare by the tide, in Beaumaris bay, between Anglesey and Carnarvonshire. It extends 4 miles across, from Beaumaris to Aber; and 5 miles seaward, from Bangor to a line 2½ miles NE of Beaumaris. It can be crossed on foot, with a guide, from Aber to Beaumaris; but it is subject to shiftings, and has been the scene of many fatal accidents. It abounds with cockles; and it is fabled to have been once a flourishing plain, thickly inhabited, and suddenly submerged. Its name is supposed to be a corruption of a Welsh word signifying to weep; and is alleged to allude to the wailing of the inhabitants at the time of submergence.

LAVANT (THE), a rivulet of Sussex; rising in Charlton forest, and running about 9 miles south-south-westward to Chichester harbour.

LAVANT (EAST), a village and a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex. The village stands near the Lavant rivulet, near Goodwood Park, and adjacent to the Chichester and Haslemere railway, 2 miles N of Chichester; and is a pleasant place.—The parish includes also West Lavant tithing; and its post-town is Mid-Lavant, under Chichester. Acres, 2,884. Real property, £3,182. Pop., 421. Houses, 87. The manor was known at Domesday as Loventone, and belonged to the Bishop of Exeter; it passed at some time to the Archbishops of Canterbury, and at a subsequent time to the Crown; it was given, in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Richard Baker; and it went, by sale, in 1775, to the third Duke of Richmond. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £410.* Patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke. The church is Norman, in good condition. There is a national school; and there is also a share in the free school and almshouses of Boxgrove.

LAVANT (Mid), a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; contiguous on the W to East Lavant, and 2½ miles N by W of Chichester. It has a post-office under Chichester. Acres, 350. Real property, £1,344. Pop.,

257. Houses, 57. The property belongs to the Duke of Richmond. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £52. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. The church is a plain building of nave, N aisle, and chancel.

LAVANT (WEST), a tything in East Lavant parish, Sussex; separated from East Lavant village by Mid-Lavant, and lying 2 miles NNW of Chichester.

LAVATRAE. See Bowes.

LAVENDON, a village and a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The village stands 1 mile W of the river Ouse, at the boundary with Beds, 2½ miles NE of Olney, and 6½ W of Oakley r. station; was once a market-town; has still a fair on the second Tuesday before Easter; and has a postal letter-box under Newport-Pagnell. The parish comprises 2,320 acres. Real property, £3,391. Pop., 820. Houses, 182. The property is divided among a few. The Grange is the seat of B. S. Brookes, Esq. A premonstratensian canonry was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by John de Bidun; and was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Edmund Peckham. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Cold-Brafield, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £234.* Patron, the Rev. W. Tomkins. The church is partly Saxon, partly of later date; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; was recently restored, at a cost of £800; and contains four piscines. There are a national school, and church-lands £32.

LAVENHAM, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Cusford district, Suffolk. The town stands in the valley of the river Brett, on the Bury-St. Edmunds and Sudbury railway, 10½ miles SSE of Bury-St. Edmunds; consists of several small streets, mostly with old houses; has a spacious market-place, with a stone cross in the centre; is a polling-place; and has a post-office under Sudbury, a railway station, a church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, national and British schools, a free grammar school, thirty almshouses, and charities £450. The church is later English, of stone and flint; measures 180 feet by 68; and has a very fine steeple 141 feet high, a fine porch, a carved roof, and stained windows. The Independent chapel was enlarged in 1865. A weekly market was formerly held on Tuesday; and fairs are still held on Shrove-Tuesday and 10 Oct. The manufacture of blue cloths, serges, and other woollen stuffs, was formerly carried on; and now there is a manufactory for horse hair-seatings and cocoa-nut-fibre. Richard de Lavenham, who was killed by Wat Tyler's mob, Ruggle, the author of "Ignoramus," and Lord Mayor Cooke were natives.—The parish comprises 2,887 acres. Real property, £7,015. Pop., 1,823. Houses, 413. The manor was given, by William the Conqueror, to Robert Malet; and passed to the De Veres and others. Lavenham Hall is the seat of W. R. Scott, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £850.* Patron, Caius College, Cambridge.—The sub-district contains fourteen parishes. Acres, 27,110. Pop., 7,742. Houses, 1,743.

LAVER (HIGH), a parish in Ongar district, Essex; 4 miles N by W of Ongar, and 4½ SE by E of Harlow r. station. Post-town, Ongar, under Brentwood. Acres, 1,894. Real property, £3,024. Pop., 471. Houses, 95. The property is subdivided. The parish is a meet for the Essex hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500.* Patron, Capt. Budworth. The church is a plain low building, with tile roof, brick tower, and wooden spire; and contains a brass of 1500. The churchyard contains the grave of the philosopher John Locke, who resided in the parish during most of the last fourteen years of his life, and died at Oates manor-house, then the seat of Sir Francis Masham.

LAVER (LITTLE), a parish in Ongar district, Essex; 4½ miles N of Ongar, and 5½ ESE of Harlow r. station. Post-town, Ongar, under Brentwood. Acres, 968. Real property, £1,537. Pop., 111. Houses, 27. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £261.* Patron, R. Palmer, Esq. The church is a brick building, with a wooden belfry.

LAVER (MAGDALEN), a parish in Epping district,

Essex; 4½ miles NW of Ongar, and 4 SE of Harlow r. station. Post-town, Ongar, under Brentwood. Acres, 1,228. Real property, £1,921. Pop., 213. Houses, 42. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £310. Patron, the Rev. S. C. Mason. The church is ancient but good; and is a low building, with tile roof and wooden belfry.

LAVERNOCK, or LARNOCK, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the coast, at Lavernock point, opposite Flattholm island, 5½ miles S of Cardiff r. station. It contains the hamlet of Cosmaston; and its post-town is Penarth, under Cardiff. Acres, 1,014; of which 390 are water. Real property, £876. Pop., 89. Houses, 17. The rocks include traces of lead ore. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Penarth, in the diocese of Llandaff.

LAVERSDALE, a township in Irthington parish, Cumberland; on the river Irthing, near the Roman wall, 3½ miles WNW of Brampton. Acres, 3,415. Real property, £3,739. Pop., 428. Houses, 92.

LAVERSTOCK, a village and a parish in Alderbury district, Wilts. The village stands on the Bourn river, near the Southwestern railway, 1½ mile NE of Salisbury; and has a post-office under Salisbury. Its name signifies "the village of the lark." The parish includes part of Ford tything, and comprises 1,675 acres. Real property, with the rest of Ford, and with Milford tything, £9,789. Rated property, exclusive of Milford, £3,130. Pop., 470. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to the Good Duke Humphrey, and belongs now to John H. C. Wyndham, Esq. Laverstock House was formerly the seat of the Dyke family; and is now a private lunatic asylum, with accommodation for upwards of 100 patients. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury, and is annexed to the commonalty of the Vicars Choral of Salisbury. The church is modern; was built at a cost of £2,350; has a bell turret; and consists of flint, with stone dressings. Part of the previous church still stands, and contains monuments of the Bathursts. There is a national school.

LAVERSTOKE, a village and a parish in Whitchurch district, Hants. The village stands in the valley of the Test, near the Southwestern railway, 2½ miles NE of Whitchurch; and has a paper mill, which was established in the time of George I., and which makes the paper of the notes of the Bank of England. The parish comprises 1,530 acres. Post-town, Whitchurch. Real property, £1,232. Pop., 122. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Laverstoke House, belongs to M. Portal, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £180. Patron, M. Portal, Esq. The church is good, and contains tablets of the Portal family. There is a free school.

LAVERTON, a hamlet in Buckland parish, Gloucester; 5½ miles NE of Winchcomb. Pop., 208. There is an endowed school, with £30 a-year.

LAVERTON, a village and a parish in Frome district, Somerset. The village stands near the boundary with Wilts, 3 miles N by E of Frome r. station. The parish includes the tything of Peart; and its post-town is Beckington, under Bath. Acres, 1,034. Real property, £1,678. Pop., 164. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is ancient but good, without a tower. There is a national school.

LAVERTON, a township in Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on a branch of the river Ure, 5½ miles WNW of Ripon. Acres, 6,707. Real property, £2,807. Pop., 387. Houses, 88.

LAVINGTON, a sub-district in Devizes district, Wilts; containing East L. and West L. parishes, three other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 23,409. Pop., 5,620. Houses, 1,807.

LAVINGTON, Sussex. See LAVINGTON (WEST) and WOOLAVINGTON.

LAVINGTON, or LENTON, a village, a township, and a parish, in Grantham district, Lincoln. The village

stands on an affluent of the river Glen, 4 miles SW of Falkingham, and 5 NE by N of Corby r. station; and is a scattered place. The township includes also the hamlet of Hanby. Real property, £2,520. Pop., 175. Houses, 30. The parish contains also the townships of Keisby and Osgodby; and its post-town is Ingoldsby, under Grantham. Acres, 4,193. Real property, £5,404. Pop., 330. Houses, 58. The property is divided among a few. The manors of Lavington and Osgodby belong to Lord Aveland; and that of Keisby belongs to the Earl of Dysart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £514.* Patron, Lord Aveland. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower and spire. There is an endowed school, with £10 a-year. LAVINGTON (BISHOPS). See LAVINGTON (WEST), Wilts.

LAVINGTON (EAST), a small town and a parish in Devizes district, Wilts. The town stands in a fertile valley, near the Ridge way, and on the N border of Salisbury plain, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Devizes r. station; is irregularly built; consists chiefly of two streets; is commonly called Market-Lavington; and has a post-office of that name under Devizes. A workmen's hall was erected in 1884. A weekly market was formerly held, but has been discontinued; and malting is carried on. The parish contains also the tithing of Easterton. Acres, 4,721. Real property, £7,574. Pop. in 1851, 1,721; in 1861, 1,583. Houses, 381. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of machinery-works and of a foundry. The manor belonged once to the Plantagenets; and passed to the Beauchamps, the Montagues, and the Bouvieres. A mansion, on a picturesque site, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of the town, was built in 1866 by the Right Hon. E. P. Bouvier. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church stands on an eminence W of the town; is later English, with a steeple; and was restored in 1862. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, two national schools, and charities £20. Bishop Tanner, author of "Notitia Monastica," was a native.

LAVINGTON (MAREKT). See preceding article.

LAVINGTON (WEST), a village and a parish in Devizes district, Wilts. The village stands under the Ridge way, 1 mile SW of Market-Lavington, and $\frac{1}{4}$ S by W of Devizes r. station; suffered much from a fire in 1689; is still a considerable place; and has a post-office under Devizes. The parish contains also the tithing of Little-Pannell; and is sometimes called Bishops-Lavington. Acres, 6,238. Real property, £10,461. Pop. in 1851, 1,739; in 1861, 1,539. Houses, 363. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of pauper lunatics from an asylum here to the county asylum. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Salisbury, and is held by Lord Churchill. A seat of the Danvers family was here; passed to the Dauntseys and the Montagues; and was sold to the late Duke of Marlborough. A considerable area is disposed in market gardens, for sending produce to Salisbury and Bath. Limestone is quarried and calcined. Tumuli and traces of ancient camps are on the downs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £350. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is good; has an embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Danverses, and a brass of 1550. There are an endowed school, almshouses for ten persons, and other charities £8.

LAVINGTON (WEST), a chapelry in Woolavington parish, Sussex; comprising detached portions of the parish near Midhurst r. station. It was constituted in 1851; and its post-town is Midhurst. Pop., 172. Houses, 34. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £43. Patron, the Right Rev. S. Wilberforce.

LAWELME. See EWELME.

LAWFORD, a village and a parish in Tendring district, Essex. The village stands on the N verge of the county, on the river Stour, adjacent to the Harwich railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Manningtree; is an ancient place; once belonged to Harold II.; and has a post-office under Manningtree. The parish contains Manningtree r. sta-

tion, and comprises 2,679 acres. Real property, £5,591. Pop., 842. Houses, 195. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Lawford Hall belongs to F. W. Nichols, Esq.; and that of Dale Hall to Mrs. Cox. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £730.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church stands high, with a fine view into Suffolk and toward the sea; and has an ornate chancel, a fine stained window of 1853, and a tower. Charities, £67.

LAWFORD-CHURCH, a parish, with a village, in Rugby district, Warwick; on the river Avon and the Northwestern railway, near the Fosse way, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Brandon r. station, and 4 W by N of Rugby. Post-town, Long-Lawford, under Rugby. Acres, 1,865. Real property, £2,523. Pop., 311. Houses, 69. The manor and all the land belong to the Duke of Buccleuch. A cutting of the railway here was made by excavation of 500,000 cubic yards of earth. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Kings-Newnham, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is good; and consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a small tower. A school is supported by the Duke of Buccleuch.

LAWFORD (LITTLE), a township in Newbold-upon-Avon parish, Warwick; on the Northwestern railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W by N of Rugby. Real property, £1,366. Pop., 64. Houses, 6. The manor belonged to the Allesleys; passed to the Boughtons; was the scene of the poisoning of Sir Theodosius Boughton in 1780; and went by sale, in 1793, to the Caldecotts. The mansion on it is Holbrooke Grange, and superseded a previous mansion of the Boughtons.

LAWFORD (LONG), a village and a township-chapelry in Newbold-upon-Avon parish, Warwick. The village stands adjacent to the Northwestern railway, and near the river Avon, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Rugby; and has a post-office under Rugby. The chapelry's acreage is returned with the parish. Real property, £4,023; of which £58 are in quarries. Pop., 601. Houses, 153. The property is divided chiefly among five. The manor belongs to J. W. Boughton Leigh, Esq. There are lime-works. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Newbold-upon-Avon, in the diocese of Worcester. The church was built in 1829, and is in the pointed style. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

LAWHADEN. See LLAWHADEN.

LAWHITTON, a village and a parish in Launceston district, Cornwall. The village stands near the river Tamar at the boundary with Devon, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SE of Launceston r. station; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Launceston. The parish is partly within Launceston borough. Acres, 2,629. Real property, £3,182. Pop., 435. Houses, 95. Pop. of the part in Launceston m. borough, 61; of the part in L. p. borough, 374. A palace of the bishops of Exeter was here, but has disappeared. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £437.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is ancient, and has a tower. There is a national school.

LAWKLAND, a township in Clapham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Ribbles, 3 miles NW of Settle. It contains the hamlets of Eldroth and Feizor. Acres, 4,220. Real property, £4,094. Pop., 338. Houses, 64. Lawkland Hall is the seat of J. W. Foster, Esq. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

LAW-LEE, a tithing in Winterbourne-Whitchurch parish, Dorset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Blandford-Forum.

LAWLEY, a chapelry in Wellington parish, Salop; on the Wellington and Severn-Junction railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SE of Wellington. It has a station, of the name of Lawley-Bank, on the railway; and its post-town is Wellington, Salop. The statistics are returned with the parish. An eminence here is called Lawley Hill; and coal-pits and sandstone quarries are adjacent to it. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church was built in 1865; is in the early English style; and contains 302 sittings.

LAWRENCE-HILL, a railway station in the S of Gloucestershire; on the Bristol and South Wales Union railway, at the NE outskirts of Bristol city.

LAWRENCE (Str.), a village and a parish on the S coast of the Isle of Wight. The village stands at the Undercliff, 2½ miles WSW of Ventnor; and consists of ivy-mantled thatched cottages, with orchards. The parish consists of a narrow strip, about 1½ mile in length, along the coast. Post-town, Ventnor. Acres, 332. Real property, £783. Pop. in 1851, 111; in 1861, 86. Houses, 18. The manor was formerly called Underwath or Undercliff; belonged to the De Anlans; passed to the Russells, the Hackets, the Leighs, and the Worsleys; and belongs now to the Earl of Yarborough. St. Lawrence villa here was erected, in 1794, by Sir Richard Worsley; high walls encircle it; and a road, of perilous narrowness, cut like a groove, goes up an ascent close to the walls. A strenuous attempt was made by Sir Richard Worsley to form a vineyard, on a plot of 2½ acres, with about 7,000 vines; was conducted under the supervision of an experienced person from France; but was abandoned in 1808. A fountain, called St. Lawrence's well, bubbles out, clear and sparkling, beneath a little Gothic building. About 20 acres are under wood, chiefly juniper trees. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £106. Patron, the Hon. E. A. Pelham. The church is probably of Norman date; made long a claim to be the smallest in England, measuring only 20 feet long, by 12 wide, and 6 high; but was recently enlarged by a chancel 10 feet long, and by a porch and a bell-gable. A picturesque ivy-clad fragment of an early English manorial chapel is in the neighbourhood, at Woolvorton Farm. There is a national school. See UNDERCLIFF.

LAWRENCE (Str.), a village and a parish in Thanet district, Kent. The village stands near the coast, adjacent to the Ramsgate and Canterbury railway, at the junction station of Pegwell, ¼ mile W of Ramsgate. The parish was at first a chapelry of Minster; was made parochial in 1275; and included what is now Ramsgate parish till 1827. It contains the tythings of Ozengell and Newlands; the hamlets of Southwood, Pegwell, Chilton, Little-Cliff's-End, Great-Cliff's-End, Manston, Poleash, Spratting-Street, Coldwood, Haine, Newington, Puddle-Dock, and Whitehall; part of Ellington hamlet; and parts of Northwood, Poisons, Holycondane, Dumpton, and Hereson. Post-town, Ramsgate. Acres, 4,431; of which 1,186 are water. Real property, £17,439. Pop. in 1851, 3,015; in 1861, 3,287. Houses, 636. Cliff House is the seat of Sir William Curtis, Bart. East Cliff Lodge is the seat of Sir Moses Montefiore. West Cliff is the seat of J. H. Warre, Esq. Southwood is the marine residence of the Ladies Ashburnham. Pegwell House is the seat of T. N. Harris, Esq. Ellington is the seat of the Garrett family. Little-Cliff's-End and Great-Cliff's-End belong to Mr. Petley. Manston Court is an ancient mansion, now a farm-house, with ruins of a chapel. Curious subterranean passages lead from East-Cliff-Lodge gardens to the sands. Pegwell is noted for shrimps and lobsters, and carries on trade in the potting of shrimps. There is a coast-guard station. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £162. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is Norman, in good condition; has a central tower, with external arcade; and contains monuments of the Spracklings and the Manstons. Trinity-St. Lawrence is a separate benefice; and was constituted, as a chapelry, in 1845. Pop. in 1861, 1,351. Houses, 253. The living is a p. curacy; the value, not reported; the patron, the Vicar of St. Lawrence. The endowed charities in the parish amount yearly to about £100. Joy, the strong man of Kent, who could lift a ton and pull against a horse, was a native.

LAWRENCE (Str.), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Cleddau, 7 miles NW of Clarboston Road r. station, and 8 N by W of Haverfordwest. Post-town, Wolfs-Castle, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,751. Real property, £2904. Pop., 205. Houses, 41. The property is much subdivided. The living is a

rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £30.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was reported in 1859 as not good.

LAWRENCE (Str.), in Jersey. See LAURENS (Str.).

LAWRENCE (Str.), in Devon and other counties. See EXETER, EYESHAM, ILKETSHALL, IPSWICH, LONDON, NORWICH, READING, SOUTHAMPTON, WINCHESTER, YORK, &c.

LAWRENCE (Str.)-NEWLAND, a parish in Maldon district, Essex; on the estuary of the Blackwater, 8½ miles ESE of Maldon r. station. Post-town, Tillingham, under Maldon. Acres, 2,820; of which 740 are water. Real property, £2,260. Pop., 184. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £557.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was reported in 1859 as very bad.

LAWRENCE-WESTON, a tything in Henbury parish, Gloucester; on the river Avon, ¼ miles NW of Bristol. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £4,320. Pop., 334. Houses, 61.

LAWRENNY, a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; on Milford haven, 4 miles NNE of Pembroke r. station. It has a post-office under Pembroke. Acres, 2,672; of which 310 are water. Real property, £1,692. Pop., 339. Houses, 74. The property belongs to G. Lort Phillips, Esq.; and Lawrenny Hall, a very fine mansion, is Mr. Phillips' seat. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £168. Patron, George Lort Phillips, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £50.

LAWRESS, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, Lincoln; bounded by the wapentakes of Aslaoke, Walshcroft, Wraggaoe, Boothby-Graffo, and Langoe, the liberty of Lincoln, and the wapentake of Well; and containing Aisthorpe parish, twenty-seven other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 46,413. Pop. in 1851, 8,035; in 1861, 7,728. Houses, 1,613.

LAWSHALL, a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk; 3½ miles N by W of Lavenham r. station, and 6½ S by E of Bury-St. Edmunds. It has two post-offices, under Bury-St. Edmund's. Acres, 2,969. Real property, £5,187. Pop., 903. Houses, 204. The property is divided among a few. There is a manufactory of horse-hair sofa and chair covers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £709.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Sir William Middleton. The church was recently restored and improved, at a cost of about £6,000; and has three fine painted windows. There are a national school, and charities £22.

LAWTON, a village in Kingsland parish, Hereford; 3½ miles W of Leominster.

LAWTON and LITTLE SUTTON, a township in Diddlebury parish, Salop; on the river Corve, 5½ miles N of Ludlow. Pop., 85.

LAWTON (CHURCH). See CHURCH-LAWTON.

LAWTON-YATE. See BUGLAWTON.

LAXBOROUGH, a place in the W of Essex; on the river Roding, 5½ miles WNW of Romford.

LAXEY, a village, a bay, a headland, a rivulet, and a vale in Kirk-Lonau parish, Isle of Man. The village stands at the mouth of the rivulet and the vale, on the N horn of the bay, 7½ miles NE by N of Douglas; and has a post-office ‡ under Douglas, Isle of Man, a church, and a good inn. The church is served by a p. curate, appointed by the bishop of Sodor and Man, and receiving £90 of salary. The bay measures fully 2 miles across the entrance, but less than 1 from the entrance-line to the head; and lies all exposed to the E. The headland screens the N side of the bay, and terminates a descent of about a mile south-eastward from the summit of Slieu-Ree, which has an altitude of 840 feet. The rivulet rises in two headstreams on Slieu-Cloar and Snae-Fell; runs about 4 miles south-eastward to the bay at the village; abounded formerly with salmon; but since about 1810 has suffered great damage to its fishery by washings into it from lead and copper mines. The vale, traversed by the rivulet, is very beautiful, and forms a favorable specimen of Manx scenery. The mines are

situated on the left side of the vale, about a mile N of the village; have been worked upwards of 300 years; have reached a depth of more than 200 fathoms; employ about 300 hands; and produce about 80 tons of lead ore, 115 lbs. of silver, 30 tons of copper, and upwards of 200 tons of blende, per month. A cairn, called King Orry's Grave, and traditionally said to contain the remains of the reputed royal founder of the House of Keys, is on a hill-side a little N of the village; and an old cross is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile up the vale, at the opening of Glen Roy.

LAXFIELD, a village and a parish in Hoxne district, Suffolk. The village stands near the river Blythe, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Framlingham r. station; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Wickham-Market, and fairs on 12 May and 25 October.—The parish comprises 3,630 acres. Real property, £7,113. Pop., 1,031. Houses, 237. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to John Crabtree, Esq.; and much of the land, to Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart. Some of the property belonged, in old times, to Leiston abbey and Eye priory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £220.* Patron, the Rev. E. Holland. The church is good and handsome; has a lofty nave and a pinnacled tower; and contains a very large ancient font. There are a Baptist chapel, an endowed school with £184 a-year, a national school endowed with £20 a-year, and charities about £130.

LAXTON, a parish in the district of Uppingham and county of Northampton; near the river Welland at the boundary with Rutland, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Seaton r. station, and 6 SE of Uppingham. It has a post-office under Uppingham. Acres, 1,370. Real property, £1,331. Pop., 119. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. Laxton Hall is the seat of Lord Carberry; has a fine Ionic portico, and a fine vestibule; and contains a good collection of pictures, chiefly by the old masters. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, not reported. Patron, Lord Carberry. The church is very ancient, and was recently in a dilapidated condition. There is a small free school.

LAXTON, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Ouse, 3 miles S of Eastington r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SE by E of Howden; and has a post-office under Howden.—The township comprises 1,520 acres. Real property, £1,950. Pop., 327. Houses, 69. The manor belongs to P. Saltmarsh, Esq.—The chapelry is larger than the township, and was constituted in 1858. Pop., 790. Houses, 154. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £70.* Patron, P. Saltmarsh, Esq. The church is a brick building, with a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

LAXTON, or **LINGTON**, a village and a parish in Southwell district, Notts. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Tuxford r. station; has a postal pillar under Newark; and gave the title of Baron to the Suttons. The parish contains also the hamlet of Moorhouse, and comprises 3,610 acres. Real property, £4,157. Pop., 613. Houses, 121. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Earl Manvers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £224.* Patron, Earl Manvers. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; was recently restored; and contains some old monuments. A chapel of ease, a beautiful small edifice of 1861, is in Moorhouse. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists, a school built by Lord Manvers in 1859, and charities £3. Bishop Chappell was a native.

LAYCOCK, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Keighley. It has a post-office under Keighley.

LAYCOCK, or **LACOCK**, a village and a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts. The village stands on the river Avon, near the Wilts and Berks canal, and near the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Corsham r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Chippenham; was once a market town; and has still fairs on 7 July and 21 December.—The parish comprises 3,639

acres. Post-town, Chippenham. Real property, £9,622. Pop. in 1851, 1,653; in 1861, 1,499. Houses, 325. The decrease of pop. was caused by the removal of the inmates of a workhouse to Chippenham. The manor belonged to the Longspees; became the site of an Augustinian nunnery; went, at the Reformation, to Sir William Sherrington; and passed to the Talbots. The nunnery was founded, in 1232, by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, in memory of her husband, William Longspec, the natural son of Henry II.; had the Countess herself, first as a nun, afterwards as abbess; formed two quadrangular courts; was altered, by Sir William Sherrington, into a private mansion; underwent siege and capture, in 1645, by a parliamentary force; exists now as the seat of W. H. Fox Talbot, Esq., the inventor of Talbotype; and retains the cloister, the dormitory, the ambulatory, the sacristy, the chapter-house, and the refectory of the original buildings. Bowden House, Notton House, Notton Lodge, and Lackham House also are chief residences. A spot on a neighbouring hill, at the gatehouse of Spy Park, commands a very extensive view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £244.* Patron, W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. The church is ancient; has a tower and spire; and contains monuments of the Baynards, the Montagues, and others. The p. curacy of Bowden-Hill is a separate benefice, under the patronage of Trustees. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans; and the Wesleyan one was built in 1863. There are also national schools. Mann, an ambassador to Spain in the time of Elizabeth, was a native.

LAYER-BRETON, a parish, with a village, in Lexden district, Essex; on a branch of the river Roman, 5 miles SE by S of Marks-Tey r. station, and 6 SW by S of Colchester. Post-town, Kelvedon. Acres, 954. Real property, £1,763. Pop., 298. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rev. W. Blow. The church is tolerable. There are chapels for Independents and Quakers; and the Independent one was rebuilt and enlarged in 1860.

LAYER-CROSS, a hamlet in Layer-de-la-Hay parish, Essex. An ancient cross was here.

LAYER-DE-LA-HAY, a village and a parish in Lexden district, Essex. The village stands 1 mile S of the river Roman, and 5 SSW of Colchester r. station; and has a post-office under Colchester.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Layer-Cross, and comprises 2,577 acres. Real property, £4,137. Pop., 807. Houses, 162. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £80.* Patron, T. White, Esq. The church is good, and has a tower. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

LAYER-MARNEY, a parish, with a village, in Lexden district, Essex; on a branch of the river Roman, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Kelvedon r. station, and 7 SW of Colchester. Post-town, Kelvedon. Acres, 1,973. Real property, £2,078. Pop., 276. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to the Bishop of London, and passed to the Tryons, the Tukes, the Marneys, and the Corsellis. Layer-Marney Hall was built, in 1530, by Henry, Lord Marney; was a very fine brick mansion, with diagonal lines of dark glazed bricks, and flint; and is represented now by only the great entrance tower, 70 feet high, with four octagonal corner turrets, and commanding a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £466.* Patron, the Rev. H. P. L. Blood. The church is later English; was made collegiate in 1330; consists of nave, N aisle, and chancel, with a brick tower; and contains a good screen and font, and handsome monuments of the Marneys and the Corsellis. There is a national school.

LAYHAM, a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk; on the river Brett, near the Hadleigh railway, 2 miles S by E of Hadleigh. Post-town, Ipswich. Acres, 2,488. Real property, £5,041. Pop., 534. Houses, 113. The property is divided among a few. The manors of Over-

bury Hall and Netherbury Hall belong to J. F. Robinson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £800.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church was restored in 1861, at a cost of £1,200. There are a national school and charities £4 16s.

LAYMORE, a hamlet in Crewkerne parish, Somerset; 5 miles SW of Crewkerne.

LAYSELLS-GREEN, a place 2 miles SE of Braintree, in Essex.

LAYSTERS, or LEYSTERS, a parish, with a village, in Leominster district, Herefordshire; adjacent to Worcester, 4½ miles SSW of Tetbury r. station, and 5 NE of Leominster. Post-town, Tenbury. Acres, 1,989. Real property, £2,204. Pop. in 1851, 210; in 1861, 283. Houses, 51. The increase of pop. arose partly from the opening of a brick yard. The property is divided among a few. A moated seat of the priors of Sheen was here. A tumulus is near the church. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £335.* Patron, Mrs. Prescott. The church is ancient, has a tower, and was restored about 1841. There are a parochial school and charities £16.

LAYSTHORPE, a township, conjoint with East Newton, in Stonegrave parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SSE of Helmsley.

LAYSTON, a parish in Royston district, Herts; ¾ of a mile E of Buntingford r. station. It was known, at Domesday, as Ichetone; it had a village which, for some time, was a market-town; and it now contains part of the town of Buntingford. Post-town, Buntingford. Acres, 2,208. Real property, £4,777. Pop. in 1851, 1,220; in 1861, 998. Houses, 228. The decrease of pop. arose from the demolition or abandonment of dwelling-houses, and from reduction of the number of inmates in Buntingford workhouse. The manor belongs to W. Butt, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Buntingford, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £300. Patron, W. Butt, Esq. The church is a plain building, with a tower; contains several tablets and monuments; and is used only in the summer months, and for marriages.

LAYTHAM, a township in Aughton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles E of Aughton. Acres, 1,365. Real property, £1,354. Pop., 115. Houses, 21.

LAYTON (EAST), a township in Stanwick-St. John parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Richmond. Acres, 1,046. Real property, £1,925. Pop., 133. Houses, 29. The manor belongs to E. R. Kemp, Esq. There is a chapel of ease.

LAYTONSTONE, See LEYTONSTONE.

LAYTON (WEST), a township in Hutton-Magna parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SE by E of Greta-Bridge. Acres, 570. Real property, £1,395. Pop., 82. Houses, 15.

LAYTON-WITH-WARBRECK, a township in Bismham parish, Lancashire; on the coast and on the Blackpool railway, 2½ miles SW of Poulton-le-Fylde. It contains the town of Blackpool. Acres, 3,241; of which 340 are water. Real property, £17,246; of which £150 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 2,564; in 1861, 3,907. Houses, 761. The manor belongs to J. T. Clifton, Esq. Knowle is the seat of Lord Edward F. Howard.

LAZENBY, a hamlet in Wilton chapelry, Ellerburn parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NW of Guisbrough.

LAZENBY, an extra-parochial tract in Northallerton district, N. R. Yorkshire; near Northallerton. Pop., 25. Houses, 3.

LAZONBY, a village, a township, and a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland. The village stands on the river Eden, 1½ mile SW of Kirkoswald, and 5 NE by E of Plumpton r. station; and has a post-office under Penrith.—The township comprises 8,154 acres. Real property, £4,875; of which £141 are in quarries. Pop., 570. Houses, 117.—The parish includes also the township of Plumpton-Wall; is traversed by Watling-Street; and contains, within Plumpton-Wall township, vestiges of a Roman station, supposed to be Bremetenracum, or Old Penrith. Acres, 11,175. Real property, £3,416. Pop., 896. Houses, 174. The property is much sub-

divided. The manor belongs to Sir George Musgrave, Bart. Lazonby House is the seat of the Macleans. Much of the land is moor. Traces of a ruined moated castle are at Castle-Rigg. A very high rock, with an artificial cave, called the Giant's chamber or Sampson's cave, is in Baron-wood. There are several cairns. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £551.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church has a bell-turret, and is good. The p. curacy of Plumpton-Wall is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel and two slightly endowed schools.

LEA (THE), a river of Beds, Herts, Essex, and Middlesex. It rises in Beds, near Houghton-Regis; runs south-eastward, past Luton, into Herts; goes across that county, windingly, but chiefly in an easterly direction, past Wheathampstead, Hatfield, Hertford, and Ware, to the neighbourhood of Hoddesdon; runs thence southward, on the boundary between Essex on the left and Herts and Middlesex on the right, past Waltham-Abbey, Chingford, and Stratford; and falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall. Its length of course is about 46 miles; and its chief tributary is the Stort. It was known to the ancient Britons as Logodunum or Logrodunum; and it gave the name of Leamouth or Leymouth to the place at its embouchure now called Limehouse. The navigation of its lower reaches was a subject of litigation, in the time of Henry V., between the Corporation of London and the Abbot of Waltham; it was regulated or protected and improved, by various charters in succeeding reigns; and it underwent special improvement, by embankments and by the construction of locks, under an act of parliament passed in 1855.

LEA, a township in Backford parish, Cheshire; on the Ellesmere canal, near Mollington r. station, 3¼ miles NNW of Chester. Acres, 684. Real property, £678. Pop., 85. Houses, 15. Most of the property belongs to J. Fielden, Esq.

LEA, a township in Wybunbury parish, Cheshire; near the Grand Junction railway, 5 miles SE by E of Nantwich. Acres, 404. Real property, £590. Pop., 62. Houses, 10. Lea Hall is now a farm-house.

LEA, a tything in Almondsbury parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles SW of Thornbury. Pop., 51. Houses, 9.

LEA, a village and a parish in Ross district, Hereford. The village stands adjacent to the Hereford and Gloucester railway, near Mitcheldean-Road r. station, and near the boundary with Gloucestershire, 4½ miles ESE of Ross; and has a post-office under Ross. The parish comprises 702 acres. Real property, £1,271. Pop., 226. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £68. Patron, the Vicar of Linton. The church is ancient, has a tower and spire, and was recently restored. There are a parochial school, and charities £6.

LEA, a township in Ashton-on-Ribble chapelry, Preston parish, Lancashire; near Lea-Road r. station, 3 miles WNW of Preston. The manor belongs to Sir Henry de Houghton, Bart. There is an endowed school, with £75 a-year.

LEA, a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; on the Gainsborough and Lincoln railway, adjacent to the river Trent, at the boundary with Notts, 2½ miles SSE of Gainsborough. It has a post-office under Gainsborough. Acres, 2,149. Real property, £3,396. Pop., 194. Houses, 39. The property, with the manor and Lea Hall, belongs to Sir Charles H. J. Anderson, Bart. A Cistercian nunnery was founded in 1180, at Heyning or Heyning, by Reyner Evermere; and has left some traces. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £450.* Patron, Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart. The church is early English, was recently restored, has a tower, and contains an altar-tomb to Sir Ralph de Trehampton, and some other monuments.

LEA, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; 5½ miles SW of Shrewsbury. It has a post-office, of the name of Lea-Cross, under Shrewsbury. Pop., 132.

LEA, a place in the SW of Salop; 2 miles E of Bishops-Castle.

LEA, a place in the E centre of Salop; 3½ miles WSW of Wellington.

LEA, a village and a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts. The village stands ¼ mile ESE of Malmesbury, and 7¼ SW of Minery r. station; and has a post-office under Malmesbury.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Cleaverton, and is all included in Malmesbury borough. Acres, 1,739. Real property, with Garsdon, £4,315. Pop., 432. Houses, 99. The manor belongs to the Earl of Pembroke. There is a large corn-mill. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Garsdon, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is of Norman or perhaps Saxon date; was restored in 1840; and has a tower. There are an Independent chapel, a free school, and charities £6.

LEA, a village in Dethwick chapelry, Ashover parish, Derby; near the river Derwent and the Midland railway, 2½ miles SE of Matlock. It has a post-office, of the name of Lea-Bridge, under Matlock-Bath, chapels for Wesleyans and Unitarians, spacious schools erected in 1860 under supervision of Miss Florence Nightingale, lead smelting works, and hat and hosiery manufactories. Lea Hurst, in the neighbourhood, is a handsome Gothic mansion, the seat of W. E. Nightingale, Esq.; and possesses interest in association with Miss Florence Nightingale.

LEA-BAILEY, a tything in Newland parish, Gloucester; near the river Wye, 4 miles SE of Monmouth. Acres, 54. Pop., 231. Houses, 43.

LEA-BRIDGE, a quondam hamlet, now a part of Leytonstone, in Leyton parish, Essex; on the river Lea at the boundary with Middlesex; and on the Eastern Counties railway, 5½ miles NE by N of London. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office † under Leyton, London NE.

LEA-BRIDGE, Derby. See LEA, Derby.

LEACH (THE), a river in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. It rises near Northleach; and runs about 15 miles south-eastward, past Eastleach-Martin and Eastleach-Turville, to the Thames, 2 miles E of Lechlade. Only its lowest reach, to the length of 3½ miles, has connection with Oxfordshire; and part of that is on the boundary.

LEACH. See MARLSTON-CUM-LEACH.

LEACH-MARTIN (EAST). See EAST-LEACH MARTIN.

LEACH-TURVILLE (EAST). See EAST-LEACH TURVILLE.

LEACROFT, a township in Cannock parish, Stafford; 1 mile SE of Cannock. Most of the inhabitants are edge-tool-makers or colliers.

LEA-CROSS. See LEA, Pontesbury, Salop.

LEADBROOK (MAJOR and MINOR), two townships in Northop parish, Flintshire; 2 miles S of Flint. Pop., 106 and 49. Houses, 21 and 7.

LEADENHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Sleaford district, Lincoln. The village stands on the Lincoln and Grantham railway, 2½ miles W of Ermine-street, and 3¼ NW of Sleaford; is a pleasant place, and a seat of petty sessions; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Grantham, and a fair in May.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Lowfield, and a recently annexed place called Maiden House. Acres, with Beyards-Leap extra parochial tract, 2,260. Real property, £8,645. Pop., 638. Houses, 141. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Leadenham House and much of the land, belongs to Colonel John Reeve. A spring called St. Ann's Well, and a barrow, are near the village. A cliff, commanding a very extensive view, is near Leadenham House. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. O. Smith. The church is decorated English; was restored in 1861; and has a pinnacled tower and a crocketed spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a school with £20 a-year from endowment, and charities £84.—The sub-district contains seven parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 19,202. Pop., 3,940. Houses, 793.

LEADEN-ROOTHING. See ROOTHING-LEADEN.

LEA-DETHWICK. See DETHWICK.

LEADGATE, a village and a chapelry in Lancaester parish, Durham. The village stands near Watling-Street, 1 mile NE of Carrhouse r. station, and 2¼ ESE of Shotley-Bridge at the boundary with Northumberland; and has a post-office † under Gateshead.—The chapelry was constituted in 1863. Pop., 3,413. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in coal-mining and iron-working. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is in the French pointed style, of the 13th century. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics.

LEADHALL, a township in Ryther parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7¼ miles distant from Ryther church. Acres, 900. Pop., 46. Houses, 8. There is an old chapel of ease.

LEADON, a township in Bishops-Frome parish, Hereford; 5¼ miles SSE of Bromyard. Real property, with Haffield, £4,335.

LEADON (HIGH), a hamlet in Rudford parish, Gloucestershire; 5 miles NW of Gloucester. Pop., 97. Houses, 23.

LEADWELL, a hamlet in Sandford parish, Oxford; 3¼ miles SW of Deddington. Pop., 205. A quondam large and elegant mansion here was the residence of Earl Deloraine; and the part connected with it is still an object of interest. There are good sand pits.

LEA-END, a hamlet or yield in Alvechurch parish, Worcester; 2 miles N of Alvechurch. Pop., 204.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry in Shipton-under-Wychwood parish, Oxford; in Wychwood forest, near Akeman-street, 2½ miles SSE of Ascott r. station, and 4 NW by N of Witney. It has a post-office under Witney. Acres, 907. Real property, £2,004. Pop., 568. Houses, 167. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Churchill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £55.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church was built in 1860; is in the early English style; has a central octagonal tower and spire, 145 feet high, and contains 500 sittings. There is a national school.

LEAGRAM, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; 7 miles WNW of Clitheroe. Acres, 1,373. Real property, £1,517. Pop., 111. Houses, 18.

LEA-GRANGE, a hamlet in the E of Leicestershire; near Bilston. Real property, £730.

LEAGRAVE, a hamlet in the S of Beds; near the source of the river Lea, and near Icknield-street, 2½ miles NE of Dunstable.

LEA-GREEN, a place 4½ miles SW of Middlewich, in Cheshire.

LEA-GREEN, a railway station in Sutton parish, Lancashire; on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, between Rainhill and St. Helens Junction.

LEA-HALL, a hamlet in Bradbourne parish, Derby; near the Cromford canal, 4½ miles NE of Worksworth. Acres, 450. Pop., 21. Houses, 3.

LEA-HURST. See LEA, Derby.

LEAKE, a sub-district in Loughborough district; containing two parishes in Leicestershire, and eleven, including East Leake and West Leake, in Notts. Acres, 25,150. Pop., 6,627. Houses, 1,529.

LEAKE, a parish in Boston district, Lincoln; on the East Lincoln railway, the Hobbolt drain, and the coast, 7 miles NE of Boston. It contains Old Leake r. station and New Leake village, and has a post-office under Boston. Acres, 7,655; of which 1,775 are fen. Real property, £15,312. Pop. in 1811, 922; in 1851, 2,062; in 1861, 1,912. Houses, 376. The increase of pop. from 1811 to 1851 arose chiefly from the enclosure of 1,537 acres in the East Fen. The property is much subdivided, but is largely held by four. Moat House, about 1½ mile E of the church, occupies the site of an ancient chantry; was rebuilt, in 1835, by the Hon. C. B. Percy; and contains wainscotted rooms, and some curious carving. Derby Hall, at a short distance, is a large ancient mansion. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200.* Patrons, the Governors of Oakham and Uppingham schools. The church has a nave—

storiéd nave, partly later English, but chiefly decorated, and a tower built in 1490-1547; and contains three sedilia, an octagonal font, and an alabaster effigies of a knight. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a Primitive Methodist chapel, a British school, and charities £150.

LEAKE, a township in Northallerton district, and a parish partly also in Thirsk district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 4½ miles NE of Otterington r. station, and 5½ SE of Northallerton; and anciently contained a flourishing town, which was destroyed about the time of the Conquest. Acres, 210. Real property, £655. Pop., 17. House, 1.—The parish contains also the township of Borrowrow, which has a post-office under Thirsk; and contains likewise the chapelry of Nether Silton, and the townships of Guelddable, Crosby, Landmoth-with-Catto, and Knayton-with-Brawith. Acres, 7,520. Real property, £9,968. Pop., 1,092. Houses, 261. The property is divided among a few. An ancient mansion, the quondam seat of the Danby family, is now a farm-house. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Nether Silton, in the diocese of York. Value, £310. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower. Several stone coffins, supposed to have been Saxon or Danish, have been exhumed in the churchyard. Charities, £15.

LEAKE (EAST), a village and a parish in the district of Loughborough and county of Nottingham. The village stands on an affluent of the river Soar, 2 miles N of the boundary with Leicestershire, 3¼ ESE of Kegworth r. station and 5 N by E of Loughborough; communicates, by post, with Loughborough; has hiring fairs at Candlemas, and on the first Tuesday and last Friday of November; and is a polling-place.—The parish comprises 2,540 acres. Real property, 4,899. Pop., 1,059. Houses, 245. The property is much subdivided. Framework-knitting is largely carried on. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of West Leake, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £719.* Patron, the Rev. J. Bateman. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisle, and large chancel, with tower and spire; and was recently in bad condition. There are a large Baptist chapel, a recent Methodist chapel, a large endowed school, with £49 a-year, and charities £31.

LEAKE (NEW), a village in Leake parish, Lincoln; in the East Fen, near Fodderdyke, ¼ of a mile W of Eastville r. station, and 10 miles NNE of Boston. A Wesleyan chapel is here, and was built in 1838.

LEAKE (OLD), a railway station in Leake parish, Lincoln; on the East Lincoln railway, 7 miles NE by N of Boston.

LEAKE (WEST), a parish, with a village, in the district of Loughborough, and county of Nottingham; on an affluent of the river Soar, 2 miles SE of Kegworth r. station, and 5½ N by W of Loughborough. Post-town, Loughborough. Acres, 1,390. Real property, £1,796. Pop., 171. Houses, 36. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of East Leake, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is ancient; and, in 1866, was in bad repair.

LEA-LANE, a village in Colton parish, Stafford; 2 miles N of Rugeley. Lea Hall, in the vicinity, is the seat of the Gascoynes.

LEALHOLME, a vale and a railway station, in Glaisdale parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The vale is traversed by a brook to the river Esk, at a point 10 miles WSW of Whitby; is well wooded to the length of about a mile; and has rocky sides about 150 feet high. The railway station is on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway, adjacent to the foot of the vale.

LEALHOLME BRIDGE, a hamlet in Glaisdale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Esk, near Lealholme r. station. It has a post-office under York. Danby Castle is about 2½ miles to the W.

LEAM (THE), a river of Northampton and Warwick. It rises near the boundary between the counties; runs 2½ miles north-eastward, within Northampton; proceeds 3½ miles northward along the boundary; and goes windingly westward in Warwickshire, past Leamington-Hastings, Marton, Honingham, and Leamington-Priors, to the

Avon, in the eastern vicinity of Warwick. Its length of course is about 25 miles; and its chief tributary is the Icknere.

LEA-MARSTON, a village and a parish in Meriden district, Warwick. The village stands on the river Tame, near Whitacre r. station, 2½ miles N of Coleshill; and has a post-office under Birmingham.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Marston, and comprises 1,433 acres. Real property, £2,116. Pop., 261. Houses, 60. The manor, with Hams Hall and most of the land, belongs to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley. The church stands embosomed in wood, has a tower, and contains monuments of the Adderleys. There are national schools, and charities £9.

LEAMINGTON, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district and county of Warwick. The town stands on the river Leam, on two lines of railway toward Coventry, Rugby, Oxford, and Birmingham, in a sheltered and well-wooded valley, amid a fertile tract of country, 2½ miles E by N of Warwick, 3¼ NW of the Fossey way, and 23 SE of Birmingham. It took its name from its situation on the Leam; and it is called also Leamington-Priors, from its having belonged to Kenilworth priory, and to distinguish it from Leamington-Hastings. The manor around it belonged to Turchill, the Saxon Earl of Warwick; went, after the Conquest, to Roger de Montmorency, who became Earl of Shrewsbury; passed soon to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and then to Geoffrey de Clinton; was given, by the latter's family, in 1160, to Kenilworth priory; went, at the dissolution, to the Crown; was given, by Elizabeth, to Dudley, Earl of Warwick; reverted, at his death, to the Crown; was given, by James I., to Sir Fulke Greville, who became Lord Brooke; and was subsequently divided among various proprietors. Medicinal waters here were noticed, in 1586, by Camden; they were mentioned afterwards by Speed, Dugdale, Fuller, and the continuator of Dugdale; they began to attract public attention about 1784; and they have occasioned what was only a small and obscure village so late as about 1812, to rise to the condition of a famous watering-place, and of a large, beautiful, and prosperous town. The Queen, when Princess Victoria, visited the town in 1830; and she gave her sanction, in 1838, to its being called Royal Leamington Spa.

Scarcely any trace of the old village remains. The town is all modern, all well built, and nearly all neat, handsome, or elegant. It is cut in two by the river; and the two parts of it are called old and new; but it stands compact, and presents a uniform character. Its streets are spacious, and mostly intersect one another at right angles. Its principal street is scarcely excelled, or even so long since as 1840 was scarcely excelled, by any street in any town in the kingdom. Its squares, its crescents, its terraces, and its parades may nearly or quite bear comparison with those of the metropolis. Its baths are unsurpassed by any in Europe. Its detached villa residences, in the outskirts and in the neighbourhood, are numerous, and may vie with those of any watering-place in England. Its principal hotels, six in number, are first-class, at once in size, in beauty, and in appliances. The Regent hotel was erected in 1819, at a cost of nearly £25,000; has been entirely renovated and largely embellished; presents to the lower parade a noble tetrastyle Doric portico; contains upwards of 100 apartments; and has attached mews, with accommodation for 100 horses, and a corresponding number of carriages. The Clarendon hotel stands at the top of Lansdowne-place; presents one fine frontage to York-terrace and another to Beauchamp-square; has a large and handsome entrance-hall; is noted for the excellence of its arrangements; and partakes materially of the character of a large family mansion. The Bath, the Crown, the Angel, and the Post-Office hotels also are notable. The assembly-rooms, in Regent-street, were built in 1813, at a cost of £10,000; contain a ball-room 86 feet long, 36 wide, and 23 high; and contain also a billiard-room. The music hall, in Bath-street, was erected in 1821, at a cost of £25,000; is

artistically constructed; and contains a good organ. The Public hall, in Windsor-street, and the Temperance hall, in Warwick-street, are used for public meetings, concerts, and assemblies. The town-hall, with police station, in High-street, was erected in 1831, at a cost of £2,000. The theatre, in Clemens-street, was opened in 1849, and superseded a previous one in Bath-street of 1814. The tennis-court, in Lower Bedford-street, was erected in 1847; includes a tennis court-proper, an open racket-court, and a covered racket-court; and has attached to it a reading-room and a library. The public library and reading-room, in Bath-street, was established in 1857; and has upwards of 3,000 volumes, and a good supply of newspapers. The militia stores and armoury, in Radford-road, are a quadrangular brick structure.

The parish church, or All Saints, stands near Bath-street; was originally a chapel to the parish of Leek-Wootton; underwent enlargement in 1816 and subsequent years; was reconstructed and further enlarged in 1843 and following years; is in the decorated English style; comprises nave, chancel, transept, and apse, with tower and spire; measures 126 feet in length, 64 in width, and 76 in height; has a W seven-light window of stained glass, 42 feet high and 20 wide; and contains monuments to Chief-Justice Willes and Messrs. Abbotts and Satchwell. St. Mary's church, near Radford-road, was built in 1839, at a cost of £5,495; is in the style of the 15th century, of cemented brick; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower; and contains 1,200 sittings. Christ church, in Beauchamp-square, was built in 1825; is in the Norman style; and has a low square tower. St. Luke's church, in Augusta-place, was built in 1851. Trinity church, in Beauchamp-square, was built in 1847; and is a cruciform structure, of nave, aisles, and chancel. Milverton church, on Milverton hill, was built in 1836; is in the Doric style; has a tetrastyle portico and a circular bell-tower; and contains about 1,800 sittings. The Independent chapel in Spencer-street was built in 1836; is a fine brick structure; and has a massive portico. The Independent chapel in Holly-walk was built in 1849; and is a fine brick structure in the pointed style. Lady Huntingdon's chapel, in Mill-street, is a neat Gothic edifice of 1829. The Baptist chapel in Warwick-street was built in 1834; is a neat brick structure; and is noted for the ministry of the voluminous religious writer, Dr. O. Winslow. There are also another Baptist chapel, one of Wesleyans, one of Primitive Methodists, one of United Free Methodists, and one of Plymouth Brethren. The Roman Catholic church in George-street was built in 1828; is in the style of the Ionic temple of Ilissus; and contains about 400 sittings. Another Roman Catholic church was built in 1864, at a cost of about £8,000; is in a semi-Byzantine style, of brick with stone dressings; has an elaborately decorated interior, 102 feet long and 75 feet high; and was designed to have, at some future time, a tower and spire 200 feet high. A new cemetery, on Whitnash-road, was formed in 1851, and has a chapel.—The Leamington college, in Binswood-crescent, was built in 1847; is in the pointed style, of red brick, interlaced with grey; presents a frontage of 155 feet; contains a hall 95 feet long and 32 feet high; was founded for sons of the higher classes, on Church of England principles; trains pupils also for the army and the navy; and has an exhibition at one of the universities. There are national schools, three parochial schools, two schools of industry for girls, three infant schools, and several denominational schools.—The Warneford hospital was erected in 1832, for gratuitous medical advice and baths to the poor; was enlarged with two wards and a receiving-room in 1838; and was further enlarged, with a sanatorium for fever-patients, in 1862. The female penitentiary, in Wise-street, was established in 1839; and the young girls' daily home, in Queen-street, was instituted in 1854.

The spas are twelve in number; are variously saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate; are used both externally and internally; and are regarded as beneficial in diseases of the skin, the stomach, and the viscera. The one first

discovered, now called the old spring, is in the vicinity of the parish church, and was inclosed within a small edifice, in 1803, by the Earl of Aylesford. The Royal baths, and pump-rooms were erected there in 1812, at a cost of £25,000, by the Earl's grandson; they had a frontage 106 feet in length and 30 feet in height, flanked by two wings each 30 feet in length, and surrounded on three sides by a handsome Doric colonnade; and they recently were reconstructed at a cost of nearly £15,000. The old pump-room was converted into a spacious saloon for balls and concerts; the hot and cold saline baths were entirely renovated; a large swimming bath, and Turkish baths were added; and attached gardens were beautifully adorned. Baths, formerly called the Original, now called Wood's, are in Bath-street; and comprise warm and cold mineral water-baths, and vapour and hot-air-baths. Hudson's baths are in High-street; and comprise warm sulphureous baths, and cold and warm saline baths. Oldham's open-air swimming baths are near Leam terrace; are enclosed by a high wall; and have convenient small dressing-rooms. A hydropathic establishment is on an elevated spot, at a short distance from the town; was erected in 1863; draws its supply of water from a perennial open spring; and has accommodation for 40 visitors. The arboretum is on the Lachbrook-road, adjacent to the hydropathic establishment; covers about 15 acres; is ornamentally disposed in walks and terraces; belongs to John Hitchman, Esq.; and is open to the public. The Jephson gardens are near the foot of Lower Parade; have two handsome small lodges at their principal entrance; are traversed by ornamental paths, and beautified with a large artificial lake, and with the waters of the Leam; contain a Corinthian temple, with a marble statue of Dr. Jephson; are vested in trustees, for the uses of the public; and are the scene, in summer, of daily performances of an instrumental music-band, and of occasional archery fêtes, galas, and horticultural exhibitions. Many attractive objects and places are in the near neighbourhood, or within easy distance; including Warwick Castle, Guy's Cliff, Kenilworth Castle, Hatton, Stoneleigh Abbey, Coventry, Stratford-on-Avon, and Combe-Abbey.

The town has a head post-office † in Bath-street, receiving post-offices in Upper Parade and Clarendon-square, five postal pillar boxes, two railway stations, and two telegraph offices; publishes two weekly newspapers; and is governed by a local board of health, established in 1852, and possessing police powers. Little trade, except subordinatedly to the resort of visitors, is carried on; but there are iron-foundries, and a large brewery. The town, as outlined by the superintendent registrar of births and deaths, includes all the parish of Leamington-Priors, and parts of the parishes of Milverton and Lillington. Pop. in 1851, 15,692; in 1861, 17,958. Houses, 3,257. Pop. of the Milverton portion, 341; of the Lillington portion, 215.

The parish comprises 1,720 acres. Real property, £112,298; of which £2,925 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 15,724; in 1861, 17,402. Houses, 3,160. The parochial living is a vicarage, and the other livings are p. curacies or chapelries, in the diocese of Worcester. Value of the vicarage, £255; * of the p. curacies or chapelries, not reported. Patron, of the vicarage, Mrs. E. Wise; of St. Mary, Trustees; of Christ Church, the Proprietor; of St. Luke, the Rev. E. Clay; of Trinity, the Rev. W. H. Lambart; of Milverton, the Earl of Warwick.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Leamington-Priors and Milverton. Acres, 2,900. Pop., 18,768. Houses, 3,441.

LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS, a parish in Rugby district, Warwick; on the river Leam, 1½ mile SE of Birdingbury r. station, and 4 NNE of Southam. It contains the hamlets of Kill, Broadwell, and Kites-Hardwick; and its post-town is Stockton, under Rugby. Acres, 3,244. Real property, £5,354. Pop., 450. Houses, 105. The manor belonged anciently to the family of Hastang,—whence, by corruption, came the postix name Hastings; and belongs now to the Rev. H. W. Sitwell. L. H. Hall belongs to the Rev. U. W. Sibwell, and is occupied

by the Rev. W. Sawyer. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £695.* Patron, the Rev. H. W. Sitwell. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and is good. There are an endowed school with £50 a-year, alms-houses with £168, and other charities £70.

LEAMINGTON-PRIORS. See **LEAMINGTON.**

LEAM (New), an artificial cut of the river Nen in Cambridgeshire; 13 miles long, east-north-eastward, from the eastern vicinity of Iteborough.

LEAMSIDE, a railway station in Durhamshire; at a junction of railways 3½ miles NE of Durham city.

LEA-NEWBOLD, a township in St. Oswald parish, Cheshire; on an affluent of the river Dee, 5½ miles SSE of Chester. Acres, 723. Real property, £1,225. Pop., 35. Houses, 4.

LEA (Old), a place in the W of Staffordshire; 3½ miles SW of Eccleashall.

LEAP, a tything, with a fishing-village, in Exbury parish, Hants; on the Solent, opposite the Isle of Wight, 8½ miles S of Southampton.

LEARCHILD, a township in Edlingham parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles SW of Alnwick. Acres, 460. Pop., 40. Houses, 8.

LEARMOUTH, a quondam market-town, now extinct, in the N of Northumberland; 11 miles NW of Wooler.

LEA-ROAD, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Preston and Fleetwood railway, 3 miles WNW of Preston.

LEASINGHAM, a township and a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln. The township lies 2½ miles NNW of Sleaford r. station, and 4 E of Ermine-street; and has a post-office under Sleaford. Pop., 381. Houses, 84.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Roxholme, and comprises 2,959 acres. Real property, £5,127. Pop., 473. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The present parish is a consolidation of two quondam parishes, North L. and South L. The living is a double rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £924.* Patron, Sir John H. Thorold, Bart. The N church has disappeared. The S church has a tower, with a tall spire; and was recently restored. The parsonage was built in 1840, at a cost of £2,300. There are a United Free Methodist chapel and a national school.

LEASOWE CASTLE, a seat in Wallasey parish, Cheshire; on the coast, between the rivers Dee and Mersey, 4 miles NW of Birkenhead. Races were anciently held in the vicinity; had much repute; are noted for the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., having personally ridden at them, and won the plate; and were discontinued about the year 1760. Leasowe Castle is believed to have been built by the Earls of Derby, in the time of Elizabeth, for the purpose of seeing the races; it contains a curious old picture of a race in which James I. and his queen figure; it contains also the carved oak fittings of the Star chamber in the old palace of Westminster; and it has, in its staircase, a pictorial record of all the chief British victories, military and naval, from Blenheim to Waterloo. Its form is octagonal, with turrets on the alternate faces; and all its sides are pierced with windows, commanding fine views over land and sea. It is the residence of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust. A lighthouse stands about a mile to the W; has been twice removed backward from the shore, in consequence of encroachment by the sea; is 118 feet high; and shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 15 miles.

LEASOWES, a seat in Halesowen parish, Worcester; near the boundary with Stafford, 5 miles SSE of Dudley. It was the birthplace, the residence, and the death-place of the poet Shenstone; and it passed to the Attwoods.

LEATH, a ward in Cumberland; bounded by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, and by the wards of Eskdale and Allerdale; and containing Addingham parish, twenty other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 216,296. Pop. in 1851, 29,103; in 1861, 28,675. Houses, 5,319.

LEATHERHEAD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Epsom district, Surrey. The town stands on the river Mole, at a fourteen-arched bridge across the stream, and at the terminus of a branch of the South-

western railway, 4 miles SW by S of Epsom; was known to the Saxons as Leodre, Ledret, and Leadride; appears to have been long a place of considerable importance; was the seat of the sheriff county court prior to the end of Henry III.'s reign; was also a market-town; consists now of four streets, with large gardens sloping down from the back of one of them to the river; and has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, two chief inns, a church, an Independent chapel, a mechanics' institute, national and infant schools, and charities £200. One of the inns has a spacious apartment for balls, concerts, and public meetings. A small inn, a timber-built house recently much altered, close to the bridge, is said to be the hostel of "Dame Eleanor Rummyng," celebrated by Skelton, the laureate of Henry VIII. The church stands on an eminence above the Mickleham road; is a cruciform edifice of the 13th century; was given, about the middle of the 14th century, to the priory of Leeds in Kent; has a tower with octagon staircase at the NE corner, and strong double buttresses at each of the other corners; contains carved screens at the division between the nave and the transepts; contains also, in its E window, stained glass brought from Rouen by the Rev. J. Dallaway, at the time when he was publishing his history of West Sussex; and contains likewise a beautiful monument to Mrs. Dickson, and many ancient marble tablets. A fair is held on 10 October; and malting, brewing, and tanning are carried on.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Pattersham, and comprises 3,507 acres. Real property, £10,336. Pop., 2,079. Houses, 384. The manor, with Randall Park, belongs to R. Henderson, Esq. Leatherhead House was the seat of the Gores, and of Judge Jeffreys. Thorncroft is the seat of A. Colvin, Esq.; and Gibbons Grove, of D. Fletcher, Esq. Bricks and tiles are made. An extensive common was enclosed in 1862. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 16,684. Pop., 6,160. Houses, 1,153.

LEATHER-MARKET. See **BERMONDSEY.**

LEATHES-WATER. See **THIRLMERE.**

LEATHLEY, a village, a township, and a parish in Otley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Wharfe, 3 miles NW of Arthington r. station, and 3 NE of Otley; and is a picturesque place.—The township comprises 1,568 acres. Real property, £3,489. Pop., 199. Houses, 44.—The parish contains also the township of Castley; and its post-town is Otley. Acres, 2,095. Real property, £4,416. Pop., 272. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to F. H. Fawkes, Esq. Leathley Hall is the seat of the Rev. A. Fawkes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £302. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very ancient, of various dates; comprises nave, three aisles, and transept, with a Norman tower; and contains several mural monuments. There are a Methodist chapel, an endowed school, a national school, and an hospital.

LEATON, a township in Shrewsbury-St. Mary parish, and a chapelry partly also in Fitz and Preston-Gubbals parishes, Salop. The township lies on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, near the river Severn, 4½ miles NNW of Shrewsbury; and has a station on the railway.—The chapelry was constituted in 1860. Post-town, Shrewsbury. Pop., 434. Houses, 101. Pop. of the St. Mary portion, 279; of the Preston-Gubbals portion, 141. Leaton Knolls is the seat of C. S. Lloyd, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £105. Patron, C. S. Lloyd, Esq. The church was built in 1860, at a cost of £5,475; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire.

LEATON, a township in Wrockwardine parish, Salop; near the river Tern and the Shrewsbury canal, 2 miles NW of Wellington. Pop., 43.

LEAVELAND, a parish in Faversham district, Kent; 3½ miles SW of Selling r. station, and 4½ S by W of

Faversham. Post-town, Badlesmere, under Faversham. Acres, 372. Real property, £685. Pop., 94. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The manor and much of the land belong to Lord Sondes. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Badlesmere, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church has a wooden turret, and is good.

LEAVEN, or LEVEN (THE), a river of N. R. Yorkshire. It rises near Comondale Moor; and runs winding westward, about 20 miles, past Ayton, Stokesley, and Kirk-Leavington, to the Tees below Yarm.

LEAVENHEATH, a village in Stoke-by-Nayland parish, and a chapelry partly also in three other parishes, in the S of Suffolk. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Nayland, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Bures r. station. The chapelry originally included only the Stoke portion, but was recently reconstituted. Post-town, Nayland, under Colchester. Pop., 520. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £98.* Patron, the Vicar of Stoke. The church is modern. There is a national school.

LEAVENING, a village and a township in Acklam parish, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands at the W foot of the Wolds, 6 miles SSW of New Malton; and has a post-office under York. The township comprises 1,110 acres. Real property, £2,052. Pop., 405. Houses, 102. The manor belongs to Lord Middleton. Much of the land is disposed in market gardens. There are a chapel of ease, and chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and the chapel of ease is used also as a schoolhouse.

LEAYSDEN, a hamlet in Watford parish, and a chapelry partly also in St. Stephen parish, Herts. The hamlet lies between the Northwestern railway and the Watford and St. Albans railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Watford. The chapelry was constituted in 1853. Post-town, Watford. Pop., 756. Houses, 164. Pop. of the Watford section, 538. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £116.* Patron, the Vicar of Watford. The church is modern.

LEAVINGTON (CASTLE). See CASTLE-LEAVINGTON.

LEAVINGTON (KIRK). See KIRK-LEAVINGTON.

LEAVISHAM. See LEVISHAM.

LEBBERSTON, a township in Filey parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Scarborough. Acres, 1,590; of which 110 are water. Real property, with Gristhorpe, £3,721. Pop., 156. Houses, 29.

LEBTHORPE. See LOTHORPE.

LECH (THE). See LEACH (THE).

LECHLADE, a small town and a parish in the district of Faringdon and county of Gloucester. The town stands on the river Thames, and on the Thames and Severn canal, at the boundary with Berks, and near the lower part of the river Leach at the boundary with Oxford, a short distance W of the railway northward from the Great Western to Chipping-Norton, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Faringdon; has been supposed, from the discovery of a hypocaust and tessellated pavements in a meadow near it, to occupy the site of a Roman station; had a black priory from the time of Henry III. till that of Edward IV.; enjoyed, till recently, important traffic on the Thames; consists chiefly of two long wide streets, crossing at right angles; and has a post-office under Swindon, a good inn, a handsome bridge, a church, Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels, a national school, and charities £109. The church is of the time of Henry VII.; had once a chantry; and comprises nave and chancel, with tower and spire. A small market is held on Friday; and a fair, on 9 Sept. Coxeter, the antiquary, was a native.—The parish includes St. John's Bridge, Lemhill, Thornhill, Manor-Farm, and Butler's Court. Acres, 3,542. Real property, £3,016. Pop., 1,328. Houses, 295. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Henry de Ferrars; passed to the Mortimers, Richard Earl of Cornwall, the Talbots, the Despencers, Queen Catherine of Arragon, and others; went afterwards to the Wheates; and belongs now to G. Milward, Esq. The manor house stands at the E end of

the town, and is a plain building of the early part of the 16th century. Clayhill House is the seat of G. A. Robins, Esq. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £710.* Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

LECHMORE-HEATH. See LETCHMORE.

LECK, a township-chapelry in Tunstall parish, Lancashire; on a rivulet of its own name, a tributary of the Lune, and on the Ingleton railway, adjacent to the boundaries with Yorkshire and Westmoreland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Post-town, Kirkby-Lonsdale, under Burton, Westmoreland. Acres, 4,636. Real property, £2,482. Pop., 324. Houses, 57. Leck House is the seat of H. T. Welsh, Esq. Leck Fell is an upland tract connected with Gragareth mountain, which has an altitude of 2,250 feet. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £30.* Patron, the Vicar of Tunstall. There are endowed schools with £50 a-year.

LECKBY. See CUNDALL.

LECKFORD, a village and a parish in Stockbridge district, Hants. The village stands on the river Test, adjacent to the Andover railway, 2 miles NNE of Stockbridge; and has a post-office under Winchester, and a small fishing club-house, patronized by Earl Craven and several neighbouring gentry.—The parish comprises 2,236 acres. Real property, with Wherwell, £6,835. Rated property of L. alone, £1,615. Pop., 279. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to W. Longman and J. Anderson, Esqs. There are some chalk pits. The living is twofold, a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, of the vicarage, £142.* of the rectory, £400; Patron of the former, the Rector; of the latter, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is ancient but good. There is an endowed school, with £11 a-year.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, a chapelry, with a village, in Chieveley parish, Berks; 3 miles NW of Chieveley village, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Newbury r. station. Post-town, Chieveley, under Newbury. Real property, £2,312. Pop., 385. Houses, 86. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, by Edward II., to Piers Gaveston. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Chieveley, in the diocese of Oxford. The old church stood about a mile from the village. The new church stands in the centre of the village; is of recent erection, in the pointed style; consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with a bell-turret; and contains wood-work and an ancient font taken from the old church.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Buckingham. The parish lies on an affluent of the river Ouse, adjacent to the Buckingham canal and to the boundary with Northamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Buckingham r. station. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 2,522. Real property, £4,288; of which £14 are in the canal. Pop., 482. Houses, 106. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to H. W. Beauclerk, Esq. Much of the land is under wood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £517.* Patron, H. W. Beauclerk, Esq. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, N aisle, S porch, and chancel, with W tower; and contains three sedilia, a piscina, an effigy of a knight, and a brass of 1506. There is a national school.—The sub-district contains also twelve other parishes and two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 21,474. Pop., 4,093. Houses, 908.

LECKHAMPTON, a village and a parish in Cheltenham district, Gloucester. The village stands under the Cotswolds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Cheltenham r. station; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Cheltenham.—The parish contains also outskirts of Cheltenham, with numerous villas. Acres, 1,330. Real property, £13,617; of which £100 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,149; in 1861, 2,523. Houses, 459. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Despencers; passed to the Giffards, the Norwoods, and the Tryes; and, with Leckhampton court, belongs now to the Rev. C. B. Trye. Leckhampton Hill is a steep and curious unem-

ber of the Cotswolds; has an altitude of 979 feet; comprising 749 of lias formations, and 230 of inferior oolites; includes, in the latter, a fossiliferous freestone, quarried for building; and commands, at the summit, a most exquisite view. A tramway, for the conveyance of stone, leads from the foot of the hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. C. B. Trye. The church is of the 15th century; was repaired and enlarged in 1866, at a cost of £1,800; comprises nave, S aisle, chancel, and porch, with tower and spire; and contains several fine mural tablets. A church, called St. Philip and St. James, was recently erected near Cheltenham Park; and is a tasteful structure, served by a p. curate, appointed by trustees. There are national schools.

LECKONFIELD, a village and a parish in Beverley district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile W of Arram r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Beverley; and gives the title of Baron to the Wyndhams.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Arram. Post-town, Beverley. Acres, 4,030. Real property, £4,631. Pop., 343. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Leconfield. A seat of the Druids was here; gave rise to the name Leckonfield, which etymologically signifies "the cromlech in the gloom;" and was succeeded, first by a chapel for the early Christians, afterwards by a palace for the occasional use of the Archbishops of York. A stately castle of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, also stood here; was taken down in 1600; and has left traces of its moat on the W of the village. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Scarborough, in the diocese of York. The church is a brick structure, and was recently in disrepair.

LECKWITH, or LECHWYDD, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the river Ely, 2 miles SW of Cardiff r. station. Post-town, Cardiff. Acres, 1,302. Real property, £1,221. Pop., 133. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectories of Llandough and Cogan, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £182.* Patron, the Marquis of Bute. The church is ancient but good.

LEDAN (THE), a rivulet of Carnarvon; rising under the E side of Snowdon, and running about 10 miles eastward, past Dolwyddelan, to the Conway above Bettws-y-Coed.

LEDBURN, a hamlet in Mentmore parish, Bucks; near the Northwestern railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Leighton-Buzzard. Acres, 570. Real property, £1,537. Pop., 169. There is a Baptist chapel.

LEDBURY, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Hereford. The town stands within a small valley, on the Gloucester and Hereford canal, chiefly on a declivity, near the river Ledd and the Hereford and Worcester railway, at the W skirt of the Malvern hills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the meeting-point of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, and 13 miles E by S of Hereford city. It dates from Saxon times; was given, by Edwin, to the bishops of Hereford; had once a palace of the bishops; became a market-town in the time of Stephen; was noted for silk and broad-cloth manufactures in the time of Elizabeth; consists now of three principal streets and a number of small ones; contains many ancient houses, of brick and timber, with projecting stories, but contains also some handsome modern houses; and has a head post-office, a railway station, two banking-offices, three chief inns, a police station, a market-house, a church, three dissenting chapels, a literary institution, two endowed schools, national schools, a magnificently endowed hospital, a dispensary, a workhouse, and charities, inclusive of the schools and hospital endowments, £1,797. The market-house stands near the centre of High-street; is an old timber structure, with projecting front; and rests upon sixteen massive oak pillars. The church is variously Norman, early English, and perpendicular; was formerly collegiate, from the year 1401; is almost covered with ivy; has a very fine Norman W door, a beautiful early English N porch, and a handsome early English detached tower, surmounted by a symmetrical spire 60 feet high; and contains stalls, part of a carved

screen, an altar-piece after Rubens, four stained glass windows, and numerous brasses and monuments. St. Catherine's chapel adjoins the N side of the church; took its name from Catherine Audley, the hermit; and is a good specimen of decorated English. The endowed schools are Hall's with £72 a-year, and a grammar school dating from the time of Edward VI. with £8; but the latter has been merged in the national schools. The endowed hospital bears the name of St. Catherine; was founded in 1332 by Bishop Foliot, and refounded by Queen Elizabeth; was rebuilt in 1822, after designs by Smirke, on the site of a previous old timbered house; makes provision for 24 poor persons; has an endowed income of £1,687; and includes a chapel, which is used two times a-week. The workhouse is recent, and has accommodation for 150 inmates. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; a great market, on the last Tuesday of every month; and fairs, on the Tuesday before Easter, the second Tuesday of May, the third Tuesday of June, the second Tuesday of August, the first Tuesday of October, and the Tuesday before 21 December. The old manufacture of broadcloth is extinct; a more recent manufacture of gloves, sacking, and ropes also has much declined; and the present trade has connexion chiefly with agriculture, and includes malting, tanning, and traffic in hops, cider, and perry. The town sent members to parliament in the time of Edward I.; received a borough charter from Elizabeth; is now governed by constables, elected annually at courts leet and baron; and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place. Tonson, the bookseller, died in it. Pop. in 1851, 3,027; in 1861, 3,263. Houses, 598.

The parish is divided into five sections, called the Borough, Wall-Hills, Wellington-Heath, Leadon and Haffield, and Mitchell and Netherton; and it includes the township of Parkhold. Acres, 3,194. Real property, £26,770; of which £156 are in gas-works, £3,133 in the canal, and £80 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 4,624; in 1861, 5,598. Houses, 1,039. Traces of ancient camps are at Wall-Hills, Haffield, and Vineyard. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £656.* Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The p. curacy of Wellington-Heath is a separate benefice.—The sub-district excludes Parkhold township, but includes the parishes of Coddington, Bosbury, Castle-Frome, Canon-Frome, Donnington, Easton, Colwall, and Mathon,—the last electorally in Worcester. Acres, 27,704. Pop., 10,295. Houses, 1,950.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Yarkhill, containing the township of Parkhold and the parishes of Yarkhill, Stretton-Grandsome, Tarrington, Ashperton, Munsley, Fixley, Putley, Aylton, Little Marcle, and Woolhope, and parts of the parishes of Bishops-Frome and Much Marcle. Acres, of the district, 48,783. Poor-rates in 1863, £6,646. Pop. in 1851, 13,139; in 1861, 14,880. Houses, 2,350. Marriages in 1863, 70; births, 398,—of which 35 were illegitimate; deaths, 214,—of which 58 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 774; births, 3,940; deaths, 2,529. The places of worship, in 1851, were 22 of the Church of England, with 6,088 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 130 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 250 s.; 4 of Wesleyans, with 580 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 165 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 20 s.; and 2 undefined, with 135 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,461 scholars; 13 private day schools, with 186 s.; and 17 Sunday schools, with 1,062 s.

LEDDER (THE). See LEDAN (THE).

LEDDON (THE), a river of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester. It rises within Worcester, near Acton-Beanchamp; passes very soon into Hereford; goes 10 miles southward through that county, past Evesbatch, Bosbury, Ledbury, and Donnington; turns southeastward at Dymock; and runs 11 miles in that direction, chiefly within Gloucestershire, but partly on the boundary with Worcestershire, and past Pauntley, Hartpury, and Rudford, to the Severn near Gloucester. It is followed through much of its course, from above Ledbury, by the Hereford and Gloucester canal.

LEDSDHAM, a township in Neston parish, Cheshire; near the Chester and Birkenhead railway, 6 miles NNW of Chester. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 803. Real property, £983. Pop., 93. Houses, 15.

LEDSDHAM, a township and a parish in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 3½ miles SW of Milford-Junction r. station, and 6 N of Pontefract. Acres, 1,564. Real property, £3,315; of which £1,050 are in mines, and £30 in quarries. Pop., 459. Houses, 34.—The parish contains also the townships of Fairburn and Ledstone. Post-town, South Milford. Acres, 5,176. Real property, £3,494. Pop., 1,146. Houses, 239. The property is divided among a few. The manors of Ledsham and Ledstone belonged formerly to the Withams, the Earls of Strafford, the Huntingdons, and others; and belong now to the Rev. C. Wheler. Ledstone Hall, the manorial mansion, is a stately edifice, in a beautiful park. The manor of Fairburn belongs to the Rev. H. Sullivan and Lady Palmerston. Limestone abounds, and coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. C. Wheler. The church is ancient; comprises nave, aisle, porch, and chancel, with tower and spire; and contains a fine monument of Lady Elizabeth Hastings. There are an Independent chapel, two Primitive Methodist chapels, an endowed school for twenty boys, an endowed school for twenty orphan girls, and an endowed hospital or charity for eleven aged men and women. The schools are supported by Lady E. Hastings' trust; and the hospital was founded by Sir John Lewis, and has an income of about £170. There are also some small charities.

LEDSTONE, a township in Ledsham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Selby railway, 1 mile N of the river Aire, and 4 SW by W of Milford-Junction r. station. Acres, 1,926. Real property, £2,353. Pop., 229. Houses, 43.

LEDWELL. See **LEADWELL**.

LEDWYCHE, a rivulet in the S of Salop; rising under Titterstone Clee, and running about 10 miles south-eastward to the Teme, 3 miles above Tenbury.

LEE (THE), a rivulet in the NW of Kent. It rises near Farnborough, and runs about 10 miles north-westward, past Bickley Park, Sunderidge Park, Mottingham, and Lee, to the Thames at Greenwich.

LEE, a hamlet in Ilfracombe parish, Devon; on a small bay of its own name, near Ilfracombe. It has a chapel of ease.

LEE, a parish, with a village, in Amersham district, Bucks; 3¼ miles SE of Wendover, and 6¼ SW of Tring r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Lee-Town, under Tring. Acres, 500. Real property, £645. Pop., 116. Houses, 21. The manor-house is the seat of A. Watson, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £53. Patron, J. Deering, Esq. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to Weston-Turville; and is good.

LEE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Lewisham district, Kent. The village stands on the rivulet Lee, near Lewisham and Blackheath r. stations, 1½ mile SSE of Greenwich; is a pleasant, salubrious, and picturesque place; and has a metropolitan-police station, and a post-office, under Lewisham, London SE. Both itself and its environs, within the parish, are a resort of merchants and wealthy families from the metropolis; and many handsome residences have been erected, since 1860, in Lee Park, Manor Park, and Lee Road. The parish comprises 1,273 acres. Real property, £37,952. Pop., in 1851, 3,552; in 1861, 6,162. Houses, 953. Lee Manor House, Lee House, Lee Grove, Lee Place, Lee Villa, and others are old mansions; a continuous line of new villas connects the village with Blackheath Park; and so very many other new villas and ornate cottages are disposed in terraces or lines that a large proportion of the parish may be pronounced a metropolitan suburb. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £404.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The old church went to ruin; but the cemetery of it continues to be interesting, for containing several handsome monuments, one of which is to the Dacre family,

and another to the astronomer Dr. E. Halley. A new church was built in 1842; but this was found, in a few years, to be too small for the increasing population, and was then taken down. The present church stands near the old one, in a beautiful situation with an extensive prospect; was erected at a cost of £8,000; and is a handsome structure with a lofty spire. Two other churches, Christ Church and Holy Trinity, are within the parish; and serve for chapelries constituted in 1840 and 1863, and containing a pop. of respectively 2,333 and 1,100. The livings of them are p. curacies; the former in the patronage of the Rector, the latter in that of L. Glenton, Esq. Value of the former, £300;* of the latter, not reported.* Christ Church stands in Lee Park; and is a neat structure, in the pointed style. Holy Trinity church was completed in 1864; is cruciform, in the early English style, of Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings; has an external staircase turret, surmounted by an open-work oak bell-turret and shingled spire; and presents a somewhat novel yet heavy appearance. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans; a well-conducted proprietary school; national and infant schools; thirty good almshouses, for the wives of freemen of the Merchant Tailors' company; almshouses, with endowed income of £71, founded by C. and T. Boone; and other charities £62.—The sub-district contains Kidbrook liberty, and the part of Lewisham parish lying N, NE, and NW of Plough-Bridge. Acres, 2,399. Pop. in 1851, 3,473; in 1861, 11,807. Houses, 1,876.

LEE, a township, conjoint with Oakley, in Bishops-Castle parish, Salop; 2 miles E of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 48.

LEE, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; 1 mile S of Ellesmere. Pop., 130.

LEE, a hamlet in Allerton township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NW of Bradford.

LEE, a tything in Romsey parish, Hants; near Romsey. Real property, £999. Pop., 156. The property belonged to the late Lord Palmerston. A small church was built here in 1862; is in the Norman style, of red and white brick, with stone dressings; and consists of nave, apsidal chancel, and vestry, with a bell-turret.

LEE, Northumberland. See **JOHN-LEE** (Sr.).

LEE ABBEY, a seat on the N coast of Devon; 1½ mile W of Lynton. It stands adjacent to a magnificent small encroachment of the coast, called Lee Bay; it occupies the site of a splendid seat of the De Wichehalse family, who fled to England from Holland about the year 1570; and it is itself a modern edifice, belonging to C. Bailey, Esq., and containing a collection of curiosities.

LEEBOTWOOD, a village and a parish in Church-Stretton parish, Salop. The village stands on Watling-Street, adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 4 miles NNE of Church-Stretton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury.—The parish comprises 1,267 acres. Rated property, £1,759. Pop., 210. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. Coal and limestone are worked, and bricks and tiles are made. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Longnor, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £135. Patron, Lieut. Col. Corbett. The church belonged to Haughmond abbey; is ancient but good; and has a tower.

LEE-BANK, or **LEE-BRIDGE**, a village in Ovenden township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2¼ miles NW by N of Halifax. It has woollen and cotton mills.

LEE-BROCKHURST, a parish, with a village, in Wem district, Salop; on the river Roden, 2¼ miles SE by E of Wem r. station. Post-town, Wem, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 664. Real property, £1,161. Pop., 133. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Viscount Hill. Sandstone for building is quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £60. Patron, J. Walford, Esq. The church is ancient but good, and has a bell-turret.

LEE-BROOK, a hamlet in Brampton-Bierlow township, Wath-upon-Deane parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles NNW of Rotherham.

LEECE, a village in Aldingham parish, Lancashire; 3½ miles SE of Dalton.

LEECH. See LEACH.

LEE-CHAPEL, an extra-parochial tract in Billericay district, Essex; ¼ miles S of Billericay. Acres, 484. Pop., 6. House, 1. A chapel which gave name to it was anciently a chantry, and has been destroyed.

LEE COMMON, a hamlet in Wendover parish, Bucks; 3½ miles SE of Wendover.

LEEDS, a village and a parish in Hollingbourn district, Kent. The village stands on a group of abrupt eminences, adjacent to an affluent of the river Medway, 5 miles ESE of Maidstone r. station; was anciently called Esledes, Ledes, and Ledian; may perhaps have taken its name from the Saxon word *slade*, signifying a glade or opening in woods; was long, with an adjacent great castle, a central strength of Kent, commanding an important line of communication through the county; is now a scattered but picturesque place: contains a small farm-house, with windows of later English date; and has a post-office under Maidstone.—The parish comprises 1,610 acres. Real property, £3,856. Pop., 656. Houses, 136. The chief landowners are C. Wykeham-Martin, Esq., and Sir Brook W. Bridges; and there are several smaller ones. The manor belonged to Bishop Odo; was given, by the Conqueror, to the Crevecoeurs; passed, in the time of Henry III., to the Leybournes; went to the Crown in the time of Edward I., and, with the exception of occasional temporary grants, remained with it till the time of Edward VI.; was then given to Sir Anthony St. Leger; passed, in 1632, to the Colepepers; went afterwards, by marriage, to the Fairfaxes; and belongs now to C. W. Martin, Esq. Leeds Castle, the seat of Mr. Martin, dates from about the year 1119; includes, at present, a considerable portion of about the year 1280; includes a larger portion, believed to have been the work of William of Wykeham, about the year 1359; includes also a portion of the keep, added by Henry VIII., about the year 1535; is, however, in great degree, modern; and was partly rebuilt in 1822. It comprises two courts, together with outer buildings; stands amid a broad sheet of water, forming a moat; is crowned by towers and turrets; and has a beautiful park, finely wooded, and encircled by low green hills. It was erected, and long maintained, as a fortress; it presents features which give a good idea of the military architecture of the 14th century; and the original plan of its fortifications, on three islets in the moat or lake, can still be discerned. "On the first islet are the remains of the barbacan, and adjoining the castle-mill. On the second are the gate house; the outer bailey, surrounded by a wall of enciente; and, at the further end, one wing of the castle. On the third are the principal mass of the castle, and a small inner court. The walls rise straight from the water; and there is a curious original boat-house under part of the castle. Each islet was connected with the other by a drawbridge only; so that each could be defended separately." Lord Badlesmere was keeper of the castle under Edward II.; and, having connected himself with the Earl of Lancaster, held it out against the queen. Richard II. frequently visited it, and was imprisoned in it. Henry IV. was at it in 1400; and his second queen, under a charge of conspiring against the life of Henry V., was imprisoned in it. Archbishop Chicheley conducted in it, in 1440, part of the trial of the Dukes of Gloucester for sorcery; and George III. and his queen were entertained at it in 1779. A house, called Battle Hall, stands ¼ of a mile W of the castle; is partly of the 14th century, with alterations of the 16th; shows but slight traces of fortification; belonged, in the time of Henry VIII., to Robert Chambre; and passed afterwards into junction with the Leeds Castle property. An Augustinian priory was founded by the Crevecoeurs at the same time as the castle, or about 1119, at a distance of about ¾ of a mile from it; was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Anthony St. Leger; passed to the Coverts and the Merediths; had a large and beautiful church, with a famous shrine of the Virgin; was mainly transmuted into a dwelling-house, in 1593, by the Coverts; and continued

to present considerable remains till 1795. Elstfield House was built by a brother of Mr. Martin. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Broomfield, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £163. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is partly early English, partly perpendicular; has a low Norman tower; and contains a good screen, a piscina, and some interesting monuments of the Merediths. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

LEEDS, a great town, a township, a parish, and a district in W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Aire, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at a centre of railways, 24 miles SW of York, 42½ NE of Manchester, and 186½, by railway, N by W of London. It is the largest town in Yorkshire, the capital of the West Riding, and the chief seat of the woollen manufacture; it communicates, by inland navigation, with the eastern and the western seas, and with most of the canals and navigable rivers in the kingdom; and it commands an ample system of railway conveyance in all directions, both by main lines, and by connecting branches.

History.—The name is of very doubtful origin. It was anciently written *Loidia*, *Leodyis*, and *Ledes*; and it may possibly have been taken from a Saxon possessor, called *Loidi*. The town is very ancient, yet figures obscurely and sparsely in early record. Many writers suppose, from the discovery of considerable Roman relics on its site, particularly bricks, tiles, and coins, that it was a Roman settlement; and Dr. Whitaker believes it to have been traversed, in the line of Briggate, by the Roman road from *Calcaria* to *Camodunum*. The Venerable Bede mentions it as a place of some note about the year 650; but he speaks of it in terms which have been understood variously as referring to the town itself, to a place 3 miles south-east of it, and to a tract of about 10 miles in radius all around. Numerous vestiges of the Saxons, of various kinds, have been found in the town and its neighbourhood; fragments of crosses, with some Runic sculptures, were found at the rebuilding of the parish church; and the evidence of these relics, together with that of some faint intimations in history, are thought to prove that Leeds was a residence of the Northumbrian princes, throughout much of the Saxon period, and even after the Danish invasions. About 135 persons were landowners of Leeds and Holbeck at the Conquest; and most or all of them seem to have stoutly resisted the Conqueror; for their lands at Domesday were in a devastated condition. Ilbert de Lacy obtained large property here and at Pontefract from the Conqueror; and either he or one of his dependents built a castle at Leeds, on or near the spot now occupied by the Scarborough hotel. The castle was besieged by Stephen, in 1139; served as a temporary place of confinement for Richard II., in 1399, prior to his removal to Pontefract; and is mentioned, in connexion with mills, in a record of 1379; but was, long ago, demolished and obliterated. An extensive park appears to have surrounded it, and is commemorated in the names Park-place, Park-lane, Park-row, and Park-square. Leeds was called on for its proportion of ship-money in 1638; and Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford are characterized by Lord Clarendon, in 1642, as "three very populous and rich towns, depending wholly upon clothiers." The town was seized for the parliamentarians early in 1643; and it repeatedly changed masters during the vicissitudes of the civil war; but it happily never was the scene of much bloodshed. Charles I. is said to have for some time occupied a mansion in it called the Red Hall, and alleged to have got that name from its being built of brick, or from being the first, or nearly the first, brick edifice in Yorkshire. The great plague of 1644-5 made such havoc in Leeds that a fifth of the population died, the town was nearly deserted, and the streets were green with grass. A body of Marshal Wade's troops, in 1745, encamped on the N side of the town, at a place still called Camp-road; and the Marshal established his own head-quarters at Wade Hall, a Tudor edifice in Wade-lane, recently demolished for the purpose of making a new street from Wade-lane to Woodhouse-lane. A riot occurred in 1753, in consequence of

the improvement of roads and the erection of toll-bars; and was not quelled till several persons were killed, and upwards of twenty wounded, by the fire of the military. The first coach from Leeds to London was started in 1764; and the progress of events thence till now has been smooth and prosperous. The town has been free from popular tumults; it has enjoyed the results of great enterprise and much intelligence, without spasmodic speculation; and, at times of temporary commercial depression, it has never experienced as much distress as most other great seats of manufacture.

Eminent Men.—Very many distinguished men have figured in connexion with Leeds and its neighbourhood as natives or residents. Dr. Hartley, author of "Observations on Man," was born at Armley. Dr. Priestley, the experimental philosopher, was born seven miles distant, officiated for several years as minister of a Unitarian chapel in the town, and founded here a very extensive library. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, was born in the neighbourhood. Joseph Milner, the ecclesiastical historian, and his brother Isaac, Dean of Carlisle, originally a weaver, were born in the town. Baron, the political writer, Bergenhout, the physician and author, Cappe, the Socinian writer, Adams and Clapham, the theologians, Fawkes, the poet, Lodge, the engraver, Saxton, the geographer, Bishop Lake, once vicar of the parish, and Dr. Scott, known as "Anti-Siganus," also were natives. The senior Edward Baines, though not a native, held so distinguished a place here as to have been not inaptly called the "Franklin of Leeds;" and the junior Edward Baines, who has maintained the senior's honours, is a native. The noble family of Osborne was originally connected with the town, and takes from it the title of Duke.

Streets and Environs.—The Aire goes windingly through the town, from W to E; and cuts it into a smaller section on the S, and a larger one on the N. The S section is suburban to the township, or to Leeds proper; comprises Holbeck and Hunslet; contains a great number of streets, most of them short and narrow, but some tolerably long and spacious; and presents, on the whole, an inferior and uninviting appearance. The N section occupies the summit and slopes of an eminence; extends nearly 2 miles from W to E, and about 1½ mile from S to N; and exhibits much variety of character. The central part of it, forming Briggate, Kirkgate, and Swinigate, with intermediate short streets and lanes, is the most ancient, and was once surrounded with a wide extent of open fields. Briggate goes nearly due N; may be regarded, in some degree, as the backbone of the town; is spacious, well built, and picturesque; and displays, in a somewhat striking manner, intermixtures of ancient small houses with modern magnificent buildings. Kirkgate goes from the upper part of it, as a main artery, to the SE. Vicar-lane goes from Kirkgate, parallel with the northern part of Briggate; North-street is a continuation of Vicar-lane, to the N; George-street and High-street lead out toward the ENE; York-street runs nearly parallel to High-street, at some distance to the S; Marsh-lane goes nearly in the same direction, further to the S; and all these, as well as some others, are considerable thoroughfares. Swinigate goes curvingly, from the lower part of Briggate, to the W. Boar-lane and other streets go from Briggate, in the same direction, into communication with Wellington-street, Infirmary-street, Bond-street, Park-place, West-street, Park-square, Park-lane, and other principal thoroughfares or places; and both these streets and those to which they lead are crossed, mostly at right angles, by streets running N and S. The west part of the town generally is well-aligned and well built; and contains some very excellent spacious streets, and a large aggregate of highly respectable dwelling-houses. Wellington-street, running westward through its southern portion, is a long, spacious, modern thoroughfare; formerly the great avenue for stage coaches from Bradford, Halifax, and Manchester; and now notable for immense factories at its W extremity, and for the railway stations contiguous to its centre. This thoroughfare is a noble business one for the W wing

of the town; and a corresponding one further E was formed, in 1867–8, by the reconstruction of Boar-lane. The greater part of the property there was purchased by the town-council; the carriage-way was greatly widened; nearly all the old buildings were taken down; and splendid new buildings were erected.

The general aspect of Leeds is unmistakably that of a great, rich, energetic seat of trade. Its blaze of industry, its huge factories, its splendid warehouses, its superb public buildings, instantly strike the eye of every intelligent stranger. Yet, when entered from the S or from the E, or when seen in detail, much of it looks far from handsome or pleasant. The part N of the river, or Leeds proper, was officially reported, in 1839, to contain 586 streets, of which only 244 were in good sanitary condition, while 109 were middling, 137 bad, and 96 very bad; and the part S of the river had probably a less proportional extent of good streets. Great improvements, indeed, have been made since that time,—at a cost to the Corporation of not less than about £200,000 or upwards, from 1849 till 1868; and these, besides including better sewerage and higher cleanliness, have considerably altered the aggregate character and appearance of the houses. The general building material is brick, tinged of a deep red colour from the presence of iron in the clay; and this makes the old streets look very dingy. But the new streets, new buildings in the old ones, and particularly the new warehouses and the public buildings, greatly redeem the general aspect. The outskirts and the environs, also, show many interesting features. Numerous handsome villas and mansions are in the suburbs and in the neighbourhood; charming spots, ornamented with wood and water, are on the N and W sides; and several vantage-grounds, especially on the road to Bradford, looking toward Kirkstall abbey, command very fine views.

Public Buildings and Works.—The new town-hall stands in an open space, in Park-lane; was built in 1853–8, after designs by Brodric, at a cost of about £120,000; and was opened by the Queen. It occupies a parallelogram of 250 feet by 200; has an elevated platform, a peristyle of Corinthian columns and pilasters, with entablature and attic, rising to the height of about 65 feet; is surmounted by turrets at the corners, 115 feet high, and by a domed square tower in the centre, 50 feet each way at the base, and 212 feet high; and has, in the principal front, a recessed portico of ten columns, approached by a flight of 25 steps 135 feet long, with magnificent stone lions on pedestals at the ends. It contains a magnificent apartment called the Victoria Hall, two assize courts, a borough court, police accommodations, and official rooms for all the municipal departments. The Victoria Hall is 161 feet long, 72 wide, and 75 high; can accommodate about 8,000 persons; the ceiling is arched and panelled, the side walls are disposed in five bays, with double Corinthian columns; the N end is semi-circular, and has an organ which cost about £5,000; the S end has a glass screen, separating the hall from the vestibule; and the floor is formed of Minton's tessellated pavement. A white marble statue of the Queen, on a polished granite pedestal, is on one side of the vestibule, and one of the Prince Consort is on the other; and statues of the late Edward Baines, Esq., and the late Robert Hall, Esq., are in recesses inside of the Victoria Hall. A bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti, on a polished granite pedestal, is in the open space in front of the building. The assizes for the West Riding began to be held in the court-rooms here, instead of at York, in 1864. A splendid course of building improvement, in the erection of banking-offices, warehouses, and private houses, of ornamental character, went on in the neighbourhood of the town-hall, from the time of its erection till 1868. A suite of new Corporate buildings, on vacant land at the E side of the Town-hall, to cost about £40,000, was projected in the autumn of 1865; but, in consequence of the council not having requisite powers to carry it out, the project was postponed. The quondam Court-house, now the Post-office, in Park-row, was built in 1813; was purchased by Government in

1861 for £6,000, and adapted, at small additional cost, to its present use; comprises centre and two wings; has a tetrastyle Corinthian portico; and contains spacious accommodation.—The Commercial buildings, or Exchange news-rooms, stand at the S end of Park-row, nearly opposite the post-office; occupy an area of more than 1,300 square yards; were built in 1826–9, at a cost of nearly £35,000; are in the Ionic style, in the form of a parallelogram, with the south-western corner rounded off; have a spacious, circular, tetrastyle portico, surmounted by an attic concave, with a circular corniced dome rising behind; and contain an exchange entrance hall, a very spacious reading-room, a coffee-room, dining-rooms, and the rooms of the Leeds district court of bankruptcy.—A bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, 8½ feet high, on a granite pedestal 11½ feet high, stands nearly opposite the Commercial buildings; and was erected in 1852, at a cost of £1,200.

The ancient Moot-hall was demolished in 1825.—The old Corn Exchange, in Briggate, was built in 1826, at a cost of £12,500; and is now let for workshops and other places of business.—A statue of Queen Anne stood in front of the Moot-hall, and was transferred to a niche between two Ionic columns in the front of the old Corn Exchange.—The new Corn Exchange is situated in Call-lane; was erected in 1863, at a cost of £30,000, inclusive of the site; occupies an area of 2,055 yards; has an oval ground plan, and the exterior form of a Roman amphitheatre; is 190 feet long, 136 wide, and 86 high; has an iron roof, surmounted by an elliptical dome; and includes a factor's market of 960 square yards, a farmers' market of 400 square yards, fifty-six sets of offices, a telegraph office, and news-rooms.—The Stock Exchange, in Albion-street, was built in 1847, at a cost of £12,500; and is a handsome and spacious edifice.—The first Cloth-hall was built in 1711, and was superseded by another in 1755; but the latter, in consequence of the rapid increase in trade, was speedily abandoned.—The present coloured or mixed Cloth-hall stands near the Commercial buildings; was erected in 1753; is a quadrangular brick structure, 380 feet long and 198 feet wide; contains 1,800 stalls, arranged in six departments, called streets; and is open to merchants on a portion of every Tuesday and Saturday.—The white Cloth-hall stood in the Calls, in Kirkgate ward; was erected in 1775; was on the same plan as the other Cloth-hall, and of nearly the same extent; and was open on the same days as the other hall, but at a different hour. A new white Cloth-hall, in lieu of the preceding one, was erected in 1866–8 on the old infirmity grounds; is a quadrangular structure, 302 feet long and 180 wide, with an Italian frontage to King-street two stories high, and with a square clock-tower 70 feet high; contains 1,251 stalls in eight streets or departments; includes likewise board-room, keeper's residence, and five suites of offices; and cost £20,000 for construction, exclusive of land. The old hall was wanted for railway extension by the Northeastern railway company; and the new one erected entirely at that company's expense.—The Central market, in Duncan-street, was built in 1824–7, at a cost of £35,000; has a handsome Grecian front, of centre and wings; is disposed in avenues, shops, and galleries; and communicates, by a new street of 1833, with Briggate.—The Free market, in Vicar-lane and Kirkgate, on ground formerly called Vicar's Croft, is a recent elegant iron reconstruction, in the Gothic style; was constructed at a cost of about £16,000; forms an obliquely ended parallelogram, about 300 feet long and 130 feet wide; contains eighty-one shops, in a double row, one-half facing into the streets, the other facing into the interior; is surmounted, above the shops, by a glass screen of about 12 feet in height, and covered by three longitudinal roofs; and has about 200 gas-lights, and a central fountain.—The South market, between Hunslet and Meadow-lanes, was built in 1823, at a cost of £22,000; consists of commodious shops, around a spacious area, with a Doric cyclostyle in the centre; and is adorned externally with columns and entablature, and with a surmounting dome.—The Smithfield cattle market was constructed in 1855,

at a cost of £16,000; comprises about 5 acres; and extends about 780 feet westward from North-street to Camp-road.—The Shambles are in Cheapside and Fleet-street, two thoroughfares going off from Briggate; and they have recently been much improved.

The Assembly rooms, near the white Cloth-hall, were built in 1775, but were not used for some time. An assembly room, in Assembly-court, was opened in 1777, but soon ceased to be used. The Music hall, in Albion-street, was erected in 1792, and came to be used for lectures, public examinations, and other purposes. The old theatre is in Hunslet-lane; was very much enlarged and improved in 1867; and is now called the new theatre royal and opera-house. The Princess theatre is in King Charles-croft. A new theatre was formed, in 1863, by transmutation of a large and elegant saloon, called the amphitheatre. A plan for a large theatre in Great George-street was projected in 1861, but was not carried out. The Leeds club, in Albion-street, is a convenient edifice, with handsome apartments. The West Riding club in Bond-street was opened in 1866, and is admirably arranged. The Union club is in Wood's-yard, Briggate. The baths, in Wellington-street, were adorned with Ionic columns and pilasters, contained two complete suites of apartments, for the two sexes; and included cold, hot, vapour, and shower baths, with Matlock and Buxton baths; but these, as also the Waterloo swimming bath, near the canal, are now extinct. The Oriental baths in Cookridge-street, were erected in 1866, by a company with a capital of £10,000; are in the Moorish style, chiefly of brick; and containing Turkish, douche, graduated shower, cold, hot, and swimming baths.—The Royal Park, as similar in object to the baths, though including little building, may be mentioned here. It lies on the edge of Woodhouse-moor; commands an extensive view of suburban villages, villas, hill and dale, wood and river; was formed about 1859; and, comprising originally 14 acres, was enlarged in 1865 by 14 additional acres. The old Botanic Garden, at Headingley, was laid out with fine taste; but was broken up; and laid out for villas, and is traversed by a wide street.

Leeds bridge, over the Aire, at the foot of Briggate, was probably of Norman origin, possibly Saxon; figures in record at 1376, when a chapel stood on it; was widened in 1730, so as to have space for two rows of carriages; was again widened in 1760; when the chapel on it was taken down; was further improved in 1796; is a free-stone structure of five arches, neither commodious nor strong, nor fine enough to suit its situation; and was regarded, in 1864, as having become unsafe. Wellington bridge, on a line of communication with Wortley and Armley, was constructed in 1819, after designs by Rennie, at a cost of £7,000; and is a handsome stone structure, with an elliptical arch of 100 feet in span. Monk bridge, on the line of the Geldard road, was constructed in 1827, after designs by G. Leather, at a cost of about £4,200; has a suspension arch of 112 feet across the Aire, two small land arches, and an elliptical arch of 24 feet over the Leeds and Liverpool canal; is altogether 260 feet long, and 36 feet wide; and was formed on a plan so novel as to occasion it to be popularly called the bow and string suspension bridge. The Hunslet bridge, on the line between Hunslet-lane and Knostrop-road, was constructed in 1832, also after designs by G. Leather, at a cost of £4,800; is on the same principle as Monk bridge; has a suspension arch of 152 feet, and two small land arches; and measures 240 feet in length, and 38 in width. Victoria bridge, between Water-lane and Sandford-street, was built in 1837–8, by a company of shareholders, at a cost of nearly £8,000; superseded a foot-bridge of 1829; and is a massive stone structure, with an arch 80 feet in span, and a roadway 45 feet in width. Crown-Point bridge, a little below the parish church, and giving communication from Hunslet-lane and the southern parts of the town to Kirkgate and the northern and eastern parts, was constructed in 1842, at a cost of £8,750; consists chiefly of one handsome iron arch, 120 feet in span, east at the Park iron-works in Sheffield; and has a carriage-way 30 feet wide, and two foot-paths

each 6 feet wide. Numerous small bridges cross the small streams; and grand massive bridges are on the railway lines. The Marsh-lane railway station, at the E end of the town, was erected in 1834, by the Leeds and Selby company, now incorporated with the Northeastern; and is still used for passenger-trains toward Manston, Seacroft, Garforth, Micklesfield, and Milford. A short line to connect this station with the Wellington one was made through the town in 1869. Hunslet-lane station was formerly the only ingress to passenger-trains of the Midland railway; but is now used entirely as a goods depot. The Wellington station, at the E end of Wellington-street, is one of the largest and most commodious structures of its kind in England; and belongs to the Midland company. The Central station, also in Wellington-street, but near the centre, is a spacious structure in the Grecian style; has three platforms, 130 feet long and 20 feet wide; was erected at a cost of £30,000; and belongs to the Great Northern company, but is used also by the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Leeds and Wakefield, and the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax. A new station for the joint use of the Northeastern and the London and North-western, was opened in 1869.

The Leeds prison stands near Armley, on the S side of the Aire's valley, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town; was erected in 1847, at a cost of £45,500; underwent great enlargement in 1864, to provide additional space for prisoners brought to be tried at the assizes; had capacity, previous to the enlargement, for 347 male and 100 female prisoners; and is a massive castellated pile, visible from many distant points.—The cavalry barracks, in Chapeltown-road, were erected in 1820, at a cost of £28,000; stand in an open and healthy locality; and occupy an area of fully 11 acres.—The militia barracks, at Carlton-hill, were erected in 1865, at a cost of £9,000; and occupy an area of $\frac{1}{4}$ acrea.—New and greatly improved water-works were constructed about 1833, at a cost of £100,000; they bring a plentiful supply of excellent water, from a place about 6 miles distant in the neighbourhood of Eccup, through pipes into large reservoirs; and they were considerably extended in 1865–8, by the erection of large pumping-engines at Arthington and Headingley. The total cost of the water-works, from 1838 till 1868, was about £330,000. The original works of the Old Gas Company are in York-street; additional works, erected in 1857, are at New Wortley; and a gasometer station is at Sheepscar. The capital of this company, originally £20,000 in 1818, was £296,000 in 1865. Oil gas-works were constructed in 1824; but, proving unsuccessful, were relinquished in 1833. The works of the New Gas Company include the Oil Gas Company's apparatus, purchased for £5,300, and are situated in Meadow-lane, with gasometer stations in Kirkstall-road, Dewsbury-road, and Whitehall-road. The capital of this company was originally £30,000 in 1833, and was about £273,000 in 1868.

Churches and Chapels.—The parish church, or St. Peter's, stands in Kirkgate; was rebuilt in 1839–40, at a cost of £40,000; is in the later decorated and early perpendicular styles; comprises nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and ante-chapels, with a beautiful N tower 139 feet high; measures 1804 feet by 86; affords accommodation to 3,000 sitters; was extensively repaired and re-decorated in 1861; and contains rich stained glass windows, a richly-carved oak screen, an elaborately-carved pulpit, a fine altar-screen of stone, and several very beautiful monuments. The previous church was partly Norman, and was cruciform, with a central tower; had a roof painted in fresco by Parmentier; and was taken down in 1838. Some of the fragments of ancient crosses which we noticed in the historical paragraph, as discovered at the demolition of the old church, were found on comparison to form nearly the whole of one cross and the greater part of another; and a cross formed of them was set up in a garden not far from Brighton. St. John's church, in St. John's-street, was built in 1634; shows no feature of architectural interest except as a specimen of the taste which prevailed at the time of its erection; was restored and improved in the course of 1867; and con-

tains a black marble monument to John Harrison, who founded it and was a great benefactor to the town. Trinity church, in Boar-lane, was built in 1721, by a nephew of Harrison, at a cost of £4,500; is in the Roman Doric style; and has several good memorial windows. St. Paul's church, in St. Paul's-square, was built in 1794, by R. M. Atkinson, at a cost of £10,000; is in a mixed Greek and Roman style; and has a very fine steeple. St. James' church was originally a dissenting chapel, and passed to the Establishment by purchase. St. Mark's church was built in 1825, at a cost of £10,456. Christ church, in Meadow-lane, was built in 1824, at a cost of upwards of £10,000; and is in the decorated English style. St. Mary's church, at Quarry-hill, was built in 1824, at a cost of £10,951; and is in the early English style. St. George's church, in Mount Pleasant, was built in 1837, at a cost of about £11,000; and has an altarpiece by Cope, and a fine organ. St. Luke's church, in North-street, was built in 1841; and is in the early English style. St. Saviour's church, on Cavalier-hill, East-street, was built in 1845; is in the decorated English style; consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with towered spire; and is fitted interiorly in the manner of ancient churches, with three sedilia, a piscina, and other antique features. St. Matthew's church, at Little London, was built in 1851, and enlarged and beautified in 1862; and is now floored, on the communion and the chancel with Minton's tiles. St. Andrew's, St. Philip's, St. Thomas', All Saints', St. Michael's, and St. Stephen's churches are modern erections. Eighteen other churches also are in the suburban or the rural districts of the parish. A resolution was taken in the summer of 1864 to build ten additional churches in the town, at a cost of £50,000; and the sum of £25,000 was subscribed toward it at a single meeting.

The Independent chapel at East Parade, with sidea toward Greek-street and Russell-street, was built in 1841; has a hexastyle Doric portico of fluted columns; and contains 1,700 sittings. The Independent chapel in Beeston-road was built in 1835, at a cost of £2,300; is in the Italian style, with transepts and turrets; and contains 700 sittings. The Independent chapel in Marshall-street was enlarged in 1865. The Baptist chapel in Call-lane was enlarged and improved in 1862, at a cost of about £1,000; and now contains 800 sittings. The Baptist chapel in Woodhouse-lane was built in 1864, and is a commodious edifice. The Presbyterian chapel, in Woodhouse-lane, was built in 1856; and is in the early decorated English style. The Wesleyan chapel in Roscoe-place was built in 1862; and is a handsome cruciform edifice, in the decorated pointed style. Brunswick chapel, erected in 1825, has 2,500 sittings; Oxford-place chapel, erected in 1836, has 2,800 sittings; and St. Peter's chapel, erected in 1835, has 2,500 sittings. The Unitarian chapel in Park-row was built in 1848, at a cost of £10,000; occupies the site of a previous chapel of 1673; and is an elegant edifice, in the later English style. The Roman Catholic chapel in Park-row was built in 1838; is a very handsome edifice, in the style of the 15th century; and consists of nave and aisles, with tower and spire 150 feet high. The Roman Catholic chapel in York-road was built in 1832; is ornamented with turrets and crosses; and has lancet windows and a large dome. The Jews' synagogue in Belgrave-street was built in 1861, at a cost of £1,200; and superseded a previous one in Rockingham-street. There are also, in the town, two other Independent chapels, five other Baptist chapels, six other Wesleyan chapels, two other Roman Catholic chapels, five Primitive Methodist chapels, eight New Connexion Methodist chapels, eight United Free Methodist chapels, a Unitarian chapel, and three chapels for respectively Quakers, Inghamites, and Swedenborgians; and there are meeting-rooms for Plymouth Brethren, Latter Day Saints, and two small congregations of other names.

The proportions of church sittings among the various denominations, in 1851, were shown by the census returns of that year; and they may be proximately in-

ferred, for the present time, from the same document. The places of worship, within the borough or parish, in 1851, according to the census, were 36 of the Church of England, with 25,436 sittings; 11 of Independents, with 8,305 s.; 13 of Baptists, with 5,781 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 1,100 s.; 3 of Unitarians, with 1,240 s.; 26 of Wesleyans, with 20,475 s.; 7 of New Connexion Methodists, with 2,717 s.; 13 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,900 s.; 10 of the Wesleyan Association, with 4,354 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 200 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 850 s.; 2 of Brethren, with 259 s.; 5 of isolated congregations, with 280 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 240 s.; 2 of Roman Catholics, with 1,220 s.; and 2 of Jews, with 140 s.

The general cemetery near Woodhouse-moor was opened in 1835; cost £4,000 at its origin, and about £11,000 thence till 1866; lies on a gentle acclivity, overlooking the town and the Aire's valley; is beautifully adorned with walks, lawns, shrubs, and trees; has an imposing entrance-structure, in the Grecian style, containing the residences of the registrar and the sexton; and has, in the centre, an elegant chapel in the Grecian style. Three other cemeteries have since been opened; one at Burmantofts, of about 16 acres; one at Woodhouse-hill, of about 10 acres; one on Beeston-hill, of about 9 acres; and all are tastefully laid out.

Schools and Institutions.—The Grammar school was founded in 1552, by Sir William Sheafild; has £1,675 a-year from endowment, and a title to compete for an exhibition at Oxford, and for four scholarships at Cambridge; had Archbishop Pullen for a master, and the antiquary Thoresby, the physician Berkenhout, Dean Milner, Bishop Wilson, and Judge Kerrison for pupils; stood originally in North-street; was rebuilt in 1859, at St. John's hill, near Woodhouse-moor, at a cost of £3,000 for the site, and upwards of £11,000 for the structure; occupies an area of 3 acres; is in the decorated English style, in the form of a Latin cross, with pinnacles, dormer windows, and lofty ventilating turrets; includes a handsome chapel, erected in 1863, at a cost of about £3,000; and can accommodate 400 scholars. The Industrial school, in Burmantofts, was built in 1848, at a cost of £16,000; stands on an elevated plot of 6 acres; is in the Tudor style, with a frontage of 276 feet, above a spacious terrace; consists of centre and wings, with eight octagonal turrets at the angles; trains boys for a trade, and girls for domestic work; and has accommodation for 160 boys, 160 girls, and 80 infants. St. John's charity school was founded in 1750, by subscription, for educating and maintaining 40 poor children; was changed, in 1815, into an institution for educating, clothing, and industrially training 80 girls; and has an endowed income of about £400. The total number of public schools, within the town and its immediate suburbs, in 1866, was upwards of fifty; and nine of them were endowed, and many of them national. The schools within the borough or parish, at the census of 1851, were 76 public day schools, with 13,176 scholars; 295 private day schools, with 8,658 s.; and 147 Sunday schools, with 25,761 s.

The Philosophical and Literary Society was established in 1819; supports lectures and publishes transactions on all kinds of scientific subjects; and has an elegant hall in Bond-street, erected in 1819 at a cost of £7,000, enlarged and remodelled in 1862 at a further cost of more than £11,500, and containing a commodious lecture-room, a council-room, a library, and a very valuable museum. A new Wesleyan college, in the early Gothic style, with a clock-tower, was erected on Headingley-hill, in 1861-8, at a cost of about £12,000. The Mechanics' Institution possesses all the appliances of the best institutions of its class; has connexion with a school of art; and now carries on its operations in a splendid building, opened in 1868, in Cookridge-street. This building cost £20,000; is in the Florentine style, two stories high, with lofty entablature; has a lofty arched entrance, flanked by four caryatid female figures, and surmounted by a pediment filled with sculpture; and contains a circular lecture-hall, with accommodation for about 2,000 persons, a news-room, a library, a picture gallery, and a dome-shaped

observatory. The school of art was previously very ill accommodated; yet had 5,936 pupils in 1864, and 7,430 in 1865. The school of medicine has long had a high character as an extra-academical place of instruction; maintains courses of lectures, both in winter and in summer, on all the branches of medical science; and has a new and convenient building, in the Italian pointed style, erected in 1865, after designs by Corson. The Leeds library, in Commercial-street, was founded in 1768, by Dr. Priestley; is very extensive; and is kept in a room which cost £5,000. The Church Institute is now located in an elegant building, opened in 1868, has an excellent library, and maintains classes. There are also other public libraries, a Young Men's Christian association, a Catholic literary institution, four suburban mechanics' institutes, two working men's institutes, and very many mutual improvement, benevolent, and Christian societies.

The Leeds infirmary, in Wellington and King streets, was built in 1768-71; was a spacious but plain edifice of red brick with stone facings, in the Roman style; stood on a plot of 4,000 square yards, enclosed by a palisaded wall; had accommodation for upwards of 150 patients; was pronounced by Howard, in 1788, to be one of the best regulated hospitals in the kingdom; gave relief, for many years, to about 1,600 in-patients, and 3,000 out-patients annually; was eventually found to be much too limited for the demands made upon it; and has been superseded by a very spacious and very handsome structure, near St. George's church, in the secular Gothic style, after designs by G. G. Scott, at a cost of £100,000, containing accommodation for 300 in-patients, and opened in 1868 by the Prince of Wales. The House of Recovery, for fever patients, stands at Burmantofts; on an elevated site, within an enclosure, laid out as gardens; succeeded a building of 1803, in Vicar-lane; was itself erected in 1846, at a cost of about £6,000; contains accommodation for about 100 patients, and is conducted on a system of daily payment.—The public dispensary, in North-street, was established in 1824; is conducted on the system of visiting the poor in their own homes; and has now a new building, erected in 1865-6, after designs by Mr. Hill, at a cost of £5,000.—There are also a lying-in hospital, an eye and ear infirmary, a women and children's hospital, a sanitary association, an institution for the deaf and dumb, a guardian asylum and penitentiary, a temperance lecture hall, and some other institutions of kindred character. Harrison's alms-houses were founded in 1653, serve for 64 persons, and have an endowed income of £860. Potter's hospital was founded for 10 poor widows, and has an endowed income of £160. Jenkinson's alms-houses were founded in 1643, and have an endowed income of £37. The total amount of endowed charities is £5,196.

Trade and Manufactures.—Receiving post-offices; are at Holbeck, Hunslet, Hyde-Park-Corner, Kirkstall-Road, Marsh-Lane, North-Street, New Wortley, Park-Lane, and Sheepshead; and pillar or postal letter boxes are at about forty places. The banks, till recently, were five,—the Branch of the Bank of England, the Leeds Bank, the Yorkshire Bank, Beckett's Bank, and Williams' Bank; but two others, the Leeds and County Bank and the Leeds and Northern Bank, both limited, have been added; and the Discount Bank, with offices of four banks, has been established in Park-row. Some of the chief hotels are the Great Northern Railway, the Midland Railway, Winder's Gt. Northern, the White Horse, the Bull and Mouth, the Albion, the Golden Lion, the Griffin hotel, Andrew's Temperance, and Beecroft's Temperance. The Great Northern Railway hotel is at the Central r. station; and was built in 1865-9, at a cost of about £22,500. The Midland Railway hotel stands close to the Midland r. station; was built in 1862; and is in the renaissance style, of deep red brick with stone dressings. Four newspapers are published,—the Leeds Mercury, established in 1719; the Leeds Intelligencer, established in 1754; the Leeds Times, established in 1833; and the Leeds and West Riding Express. The Mercury passed into the proprietorship of the senior Edward Baines in 1801; has, since his own time, been con-

ducted by members of his family; became a daily paper in 1861; and is now issued from a new and elegant edifice. The Leeds Intelligencer became a daily paper in 1866, and is now called the Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday; a fair for cattle and sheep, on every alternate Wednesday; a fair for horses, on 10 and 11 July; a fair for horses and cattle, on 8 and 9 Nov.; and fairs for leather on the third Wednesday of Jan., April, July, and Oct., and on the first Wednesday of March, June, Sept., and Dec.

The great woollen manufacture, which ramifies to the extremities of the kingdom, is concentrated principally in Leeds and its neighbourhood as in a focus. The cloth manufacture is not confined to any one kind, but includes all kinds; it produces fabrics equal to the best which were formerly produced in the west of England, and which seemed at one time to be producible only there; it produces also such varieties, from superfine to coarse, from broad to narrow, and from the shawl to the blanket, as place all descriptions in one mart before the buyer; and it has undergone every improvement, for quality, for adaptation, and for price, which experience and science could suggest. In 1855, this manufacture was carried on, within the borough, in 102 works, employing 10,350 persons; and, at the census of 1861, the manufacture itself and occupations akin to it employed, within the registration districts of Leeds and Hunslet, the following numbers of males and females of 20 years and upwards:—the woollen cloth manufacture, 3,313 m. and 1,236 f. in Leeds,—4,426 m. and 2,070 f. in Hunslet; the worsted manufacture, 102 m. and 67 f. in L.,—132 m. and 101 f. in H.; the stuff manufacture, 336 m. and 44 f. in L.,—112 m. and 79 f. in H.; the carpet and rug manufacture, 103 m. and 8 f. in L.,—57 m. and 11 f. in H.; wool and woollen dyeing, 135 m. in L., 114 m. in H.; other occupations akin to these, 209 m. and 8 f. in L.,—103 m. and 12 f. in H. Woollen cloth goods to the value of from £8,000,000 to £7,000,000, a-year are turned out of the Leeds warehouses. The spinning and the weaving of flax are more extensive than in any town of the three kingdoms excepting Belfast, and employ nearly 12,000 persons. The cotton manufacture employs about 170 adults; and the silk manufacture, about 245. The making of locomotive engines, stationary engines, machinery, tools, and other iron products, employs about 8,000 persons. The leather manufacture is carried on in very large tanneries, and employs about 706 adults in the Leeds registration district, and about 323 in that of Hunslet. Tobacco is sent from nine large factories, to the extent of paying about £400,000 of duty a-year. Glass-making also is prominent; and many other departments of manufacture and trade employ considerable numbers of the people. A tract of coal-field, around the town, supplies it well with fuel; contains 33 collieries; and produced, in 1860, an output of 2,459,500 tons. The town enjoys rich facilities of conveyance, to all points near and far, either by carriers, by coaches, by omnibuses, by the Aire navigation, by the canals, or by the network of railways; it is a warehousing town under the inland bonding act of 1860; and it has a chamber of commerce in Park-row, and a custom-house in Hunslet-lane.

The Borough.—Leeds was incorporated by Charles I., and received charters also from Charles II. and James II.; it sent a member to parliament in the time of Cromwell, but was not made a parliamentary borough till the passing of the reform act; it is now divided into 12 wards, and governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors; and it sends two members to parliament. It is the head of an excise collection, a polling place for the West Riding, and the seat of a county court, a district court of bankruptcy, courts of quarter sessions, and the assize courts for the West Riding. Its police force, in 1867, comprised 270 men, at an annual cost of £18,361; and the crimes committed in it, during the year ending 29 Sept. 1867, were 1,054,—the persons put to trial, 553,—the depredators and suspected persons at large, 2,372,—the houses of bad character, 329. The borough, both

municipally and parliamentarily, is conterminous with the parish; and measures 19,221 acres in area, 7½ miles from N to S, 7¼ miles from E to W, and 30 miles in circumference. Real property, in 1860, £683,668; of which £6,823 were in mines, £1,407 in quarries, £4,460 in iron-works, £57,827 in canals, and £24,868 in gas-works. Amount of property and income tax charged in 1863, £71,933. Electors in 1833, 4,171; in 1863, 7,616. Pop. in 1801, 53,162; in 1821, 83,746; in 1841, 152,313; in 1861, 207,165. Houses, 44,651. Pop. in 1867, according to registrar's estimate, 229,471.

The Township and the District.—The township comprises the South, the Kirkgate, the East, the North, the Northeast, the Northwest, the West, and the Millhill wards of the borough. Acres, 2,100. Real property in 1860, of the S. ward, £80,038; of the K. w., £27,607; of the E. w., £33,453; of the N. w., £31,355; of the NE. w., £45,975; of the NW. w., £41,424; of the W. w., £95,793; of the M. w., £90,914. Pop. in 1861, of the S. w., 7,154; of the K. w., 3,088; of the E. w., 18,954; of the N. w., 14,554; of the NE. w., 26,532; of the NW. w., 16,561; of the W. w., 25,361; of the M. w., 5,312. Houses of the whole, 25,005.

The district, or poor law union, is conterminous with the township; and is divided into three sub-districts, containing respectively the S., K., and E. wards, the NW. and NE. wards, and the NW., W., and M. wards. Poor-rates in 1863, £55,014. Marriages in 1863, 1,797; births, 4,864,—of which 328 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,095,—of which 2,068 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1861–60, 17,941; births, 41,425; deaths, 30,345. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 15,760 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 6,275 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 3,490 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 1,100 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 800 s.; 10 of Wesleyans, with 12,192 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,225 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,612 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 2,444 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 750 attendants; 1 of the New Church, with 350 s.; 4 undefined, with 200 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 1,220 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 240 s.; and 2 of Jews, with 140 s. The schools were 41 public day-schools, with 7,847 scholars; 163 private day-schools, with 4,789 s.; 64 Sunday-schools with 14,662 s.; and 12 evening schools for adults, with 338 s. The workhouse stands on a commanding site, in a salubrious situation, at Burmantoffs; was built in 1858–60, at a cost of £45,000; is in the Tudor style, and of striking appearance; has attached to it a separate cruciform chapel, in the Byzantine style, and a plot of about 26 acres; contains accommodation for 348 inmates; and, at the Census of 1861, had 438 inmates. The offices are at the junction of East and South Parades; were built in 1860, at a cost of £10,000; and form a handsome and commodious edifice of brick and stone.

The Parish.—The parish, in addition to Leeds township or district, contains the townships of Hunslet, Holbeck, Beeston, Chapel-Allerton, Potter-Newton, Bramley, Armley, Wortley, Farnley, and Headingley-with-Burley, in Hunslet district; and, as already noted, it is conterminous with the borough. It was ecclesiastically partitioned at different dates from 1831 till 1864, into eighteen sections of the same names as the eighteen churches which we have noticed in our account of the town, and into the eighteen sections of Hunslet-St. Mary, Hunslet-St. Jude, Holbeck-St. Matthew, Holbeck-St. John, Holbeck-St. Barnabas, Beeston, Chapel-Allerton, Moor-Allerton, Bramley, Armley, Wortley, Wortley-St. John, Farnley, Headingley, Burley, Stanningley, Kirkstall, and Meanwood. The livings of St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. Saviour, All Saints, and St. Stephen are vicarages, and those of Trinity, St. Paul, St. James, St. Mark, Christ Church, St. Mary, St. George, St. Luke, St. Philip, St. Thomas, St. Matthew, and St. Michael, are p. curacies, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, of St. Peter, £1,000; * of St. John, £600; * of St. Andrew, £135; * of St. Saviour, All Saints, Christ Church, and St. Mary, each £300; * of St. Stephen, £210; *

of Trinity, £299;* of St. Paul, £133;* of St. Mark, £140;* of St. Luke, £126;* of St. Philip, £150;* of St. Thomas, £30;* of St. Matthew, £130;* of St. Michael, £150;* of St. James and St. George, not reported. Patrons of St. Peter and St. Mark, Twenty-five Trustees; of St. John, the Vicar of St. Peter, the Mayor, and three of the Corporation; of St. Andrew, St. Saviour, and St. George, Trustees; of All Saints and St. Matthew, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of St. Stephen and St. Michael, Five Trustees; of Trinity, the Vicar of St. Peter, the Recorder, and the Vicar of St. John; of St. Paul, St. James, Christ Church, St. Mary, and St. Luke, the Vicar of St. Peter. The other eighteen livings, together with the townships in the Hunslet district, are noticed in their respective alphabetical places.

LEEDS AND BRADFORD RAILWAY, a railway in W. R. Yorkshire, and in Lancashire; from Leeds, north-westward, by Skipton, into junction with the East Lancashire at Colne. It was constructed on a capital of £1,240,000; and the receipts for it, at June 1849, amounted to £1,384,223,—the expenditure to £1,376,812. It is 45½ miles long; and it now, by incorporation, forms part of the Midland system.

LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL, a canal in Yorkshire and Lancashire; from Leeds, past Bingley, Skipton, Colne, Blackburn, and Wigan, to Liverpool. It was commenced in 1770, by a company empowered to raise £320,000 in shares; and was opened in 1816, when a splendid aquatic procession went from Leeds to Liverpool. It is 127 miles long and 42 feet wide; it rises 413 feet, and falls 433 feet, with 56 locks; it has a branch of 7 miles from Wigan to Leigh, and another branch, cut in 1830, with a long tunnel, to Selby; and it connects the navigation of the German-ocean with that of the Irish sea. A joint lease of its tolls, for 21 years, optionally determinable at the end of 15 years, was taken, in 1861, by the East Lancashire, the Midland, the North-western, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway companies, at the rate of £40,000 a-year, divisible in the proportion of their traffic.

LEEDS AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY. See **MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY**.

LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND HALIFAX JUNCTION, a railway in Yorkshire; connecting with the Lancashire and Yorkshire at Bowling Junction. It was authorized in 1852, and opened in 1855; it was extended, by authority in 1853, in an independent branch of 1 mile to Bradford, and in a branch of 6 miles to Drighlington and Gildersome-street collieries; it was further extended, by authority in 1854, in a branch to Ardsley, which was opened, with the Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds, in 1854; it was still further extended, by authority, in 1861, by a branch of 2½ miles from Drighlington to Batley, on the Birstal branch of the Northwestern, opened in Aug., 1863; and it was sold, in 1865, on a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. to the Great Northern.

LEEDS, DEWSBURY, AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY, a railway in W. R. Yorkshire; south-westward from Leeds to Mirfield, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire. It was formed on a capital of £799,300; was incorporated, in 1845, with the Manchester and Birmingham; and went, in 1846, into amalgamation with the Northwestern.

LEEDS (New), a chapelry in Horton township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; suburban to Bradford. It was constituted in 1864; and its post-town is Bradford, Yorkshire. Pop., about 7,000. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, not reported. Patron, F. S. Powell, Esq. The church is quite recent.

LEEDS NORTHERN RAILWAY, a railway in Yorkshire; from Leeds, in the direction of N by E, past Ripon, into junction with the North Yorkshire and Cleveland at Picton, near Yarm. It was made in 1845-9, at a cost of £36,000 per mile; it passes, at Bramhope, through a tunnel about 2 miles long; and it was amalgamated with the Northeastern, along with the North Yorkshire and Cleveland, in 1854.

LEEFAIR, a hamlet in West Ardsley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles NW of Wakefield.

LEEFORD, a hamlet in Brendon parish, Devon; on the N coast, near Lynton.

LEEGATE, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, 3½ miles SW of Wigton.

LEE-GRANGE, a place in the central W of Bucks; 5½ miles of Winslow.

LEE-GRAVE, or **LIGHTGRAVE**, a hamlet in Luton parish, Beds; 2½ miles NW of Luton. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £1,600. Pop., 426. Houses, 37. The manor belongs to John S. Leigh, Esq.; but most of the property, to Sir John Filmer, Bart. Leegrave marsh here is the source of the river Lea. There is a Methodist chapel.

LEEK, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Stafford. The town occupies the summit and declivities of a pleasant eminence, on the left bank of the river Churnet, nearly in the centre of a deep but spacious valley, adjacent to the North Staffordshire railway and near the Caldon canal, 5 miles from the boundary with Cheshire, and 13½ SSE of Macclesfield. It dates from very early times; was held by Algar, the Saxon; passed to the Norman Earls of Chester; and was given by them to Delacres abbey, which they founded near it in 1220, and which has left some remains. A few ancient British weapons have been found at it; Thomas Parker, born in 1666, who became Earl of Macclesfield and Lord Chancellor of England, was a native; and the Pretender passed through in 1745.—The town contains several spacious well-built streets; and is one of the most handsome in the county. The town-hall was built on the site of an ancient market-cross, in 1806, at a cost of £900. The public hall was built in 1862. A literary and mechanics' institute was established in 1837; and a new building for it, at a cost of about £700, was erected in 1862. The parish church, or church of St. Edward the Confessor, is early English; and has a pinnacled tower. The churchyard contains a dilapidated ancient cross, called Danish; and commands a very fine view toward the hills in the N and the W, including a rocky mountain, called the Cloud, which occasions sunset, at the summer solstice, to appear double. St. Luke's church was built in 1846. The new Independent chapel was erected in 1864, at a cost of about £4,000; is in the decorated English style, of Laddridge and Hollington stone; has a large five-light window, and a tower and spire 120 feet high; and contains 600 sittings. There are chapels also for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, and Roman Catholics. There are a grammar school, national schools, a dispensary, alms-houses for eight widows, and charities, including the alms-houses, £379. The town has a post-office; under Stoke-upon-Trent, a railway station with telegraph, two banking offices, four chief inns, and a police-station; and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; a cattle market, on every alternate Wednesday from 28 July to 25 December; cheese markets, on the second Monday of March and the third Monday of September and November; and fairs, on the Wednesday before 13 February, Easter-Wednesday, 18 May, Whit-Wednesday, 3 and 23 July, the Wednesday after 10 October, 13 November, and the Wednesday after Christmas. The twisting and doubling of silk, the sewing of silk, and the making of twist ferrets, galleons, handkerchiefs, shawls, buttons, ribbons, sarcenets, and broad-silks are largely carried on. The town's limits include portions of the townships of Leek, Leek-Frith, and Tittesworth; and were defined by a local improvement act of 1855. Pop. in 1851, 8,377; in 1861, 10,045. Houses, 2,219.

The township bears the name of Leek and Lowe. Real property, £17,640; of which £200 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 8,602; in 1861, 9,057. Houses, 1,983. Pop. of the part within the town, 8,859. Houses, 1,950.—The parish contains also the townships of Leek-Frith, Tittesworth, Bradnop, Onecote, Radyard, Heaton, Rushton-James, Rushton-Spencer, and Endon-with-Longsdon and Stanley. Acres, 34,370. Real property, £54,526; of which £31 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851,

12,301; in 1861, 14,326. Houses, 3,064. The manor belongs to the Earl of Macclesfield. The chief seats are Highneld, Ashcombe Park, Ashenhurst, Bassford Hall, Westwood Hall, Bailhaye, and Haregate. The parochial living is a vicarage, and that of St. Luke is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value of each, £300.* Patron of the vicarage, the Bishop of Lichfield; of the p. curacy, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The chapelrys of Endon, Meerbrook, Rushton, and Onecotecum-Bradnop, also are separate benefices.

The sub-district contains only the Leek, Tittesworth, Bradnop, Onecotec, and Rudyard townships of Leek parish, but contains also the parish of Horton. Pop., 12,341. Houses, 2,648.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Leek-Frith, containing the townships of Leek-Frith, Heaton, Rushton-James, and Rushton-Spencer; the sub-district of Norton, containing the township of Endon-with-Longsdon and Stanley, and two townships of Norton-in-the-Moors; and the sub-district of Longnor, containing the parishes of Grindon, Wetton, and Sheen, a township of Mayfield, and six townships of Alstonefield. Acres, 72,593. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,640. Pop. in 1851, 23,031; in 1861, 24,306. Houses, 5,263. Marriages in 1863, 135; births, 854,—of which 76 were illegitimate; deaths, 587,—of which 218 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 35. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,513; births, 8,270; deaths, 5,733. The places of worship, in 1851, were 22 of the Church of England, with 6,372 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 540 s.; 25 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,039 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 262 s.; 7 of Primitive Methodists, with 372 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 181 s. The schools were 25 public day schools, with 1,593 scholars; 30 private day schools, with 610 s.; and 44 Sunday schools, with 4,600 s. The workhouse is in Leek township, on the London-road; and, at the census of 1861, had 94 inmates.

LEEK, Yorkshire. See LEAKE.

LEEK-FRITH, a township and a sub-district in Leek parish and district, Stafford. The township includes part of Leek town; extends thence to the N; contains a considerable village of its own name; and contains also the church of Meerbrook. Real property, £7,380. Pop., 763. Houses, 150.—The sub-district contains also three other townships. Pop., 1,790. Houses, 362.

LEEK-WOOTTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Warwick. The village stands near the river Avon and the Leamington and Coventry railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Kenilworth r. station, and 2 N of Warwick; and has a post-office under Warwick.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Hill-Wootton. Acres, 1,860. Real property, £4,389. Pop., 359. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Clarendon. Woodcote House is the seat of H. C. Wise, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £400.* Patron, Lord Leigh. The church was rebuilt in 1792; has a new chancel, in the decorated English style, built in 1843; has also an embattled tower; is adorned, in its windows, with beautiful stained glass, partly put up in 1864; and contains several handsome monumental tablets. There are a national school and charities £18.

LEEMAILING, a township in Bellingham parish, Northumberland, on the North Tyne river, 1 mile NW of Bellingham. Pop., 234. Houses, 48. Hesleyside

here is the seat of the Charltons, and has a neat domestic chapel. Stone is largely quarried.

LEE-MILL-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the SW of Devon, partly in Plympton-St. Mary parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Plymouth. It has a Wesleyan chapel.

LEEMING, a hamlet and a chapelry in Burneston parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on Ermine-street, here called Leeming Lane, 1 mile SSE of a station of the name of Leeming-Lane on the Northallerton and Leyburn railway, and 2 miles NE by E of Bedale.—The chapelry is conteminate with the township of Exelby, Leeming, and Newton. Post-town, Bedale. Acres, 2,331. Pop., 780. Houses, 179. The name Leeming signifies a stone-way, and alludes to the stone-paved Ermine-street. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £130. Patron, the Vicar of Burneston. The church is an edifice of red brick. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

LEEMING-LANE. See preceding article.

LEEMING (LITTLE), a hamlet in Aiskew township, Bedale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on a branch of the river Swale, 1 mile NE of Bedale.

LEEN (THE), a rivulet of Notts; rising near Newstead-Abbey, and running about 12 miles southward to the Trent, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham.

LEE PRIORY, a seat in Ickham parish, Kent; on the Little Stour river, 4 miles E by S of Canterbury. It belonged to the Leighs; passed to the Southlands and the Barretts; had three fronts of an appearance like that of a small convent; was entirely re-modelled, toward the end of last century, by T. Barrett, Esq., after designs by Wyatt; went, in 1803, to the eldest son of Sir Egerton Brydges, then a minor; was afterwards inhabited by Sir Egerton himself, who established at it the famous Lee Priory press; and was purchased, about 1860, by Francis Philips, Esq., and afterwards restored and enlarged, in the domestic Gothic style, after designs by G. G. Scott. Some fine old cedars are in the grounds.

LEES, a hamlet in Dalbury parish, Derbyshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Derby.

LEES, a village in Leesfield chapelry, and in the Knott-Lanes division of Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire; on a branch of the river Medlock, adjacent to the Oldham and Delph railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Oldham. It adjoins Springhead in Saddleworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; is a large and prosperous place, well paved and drained; enjoys ample supply of water and of gas from the Oldham works; carries on the cotton trade, in a closely-clustered group of mills; and has a post-office,† under Manchester, a railway-station, a public hall, a public newsroom and library, a mechanics' institute, a church, 3 dissenting chapels, and handsome national schools.

LEES, Essex. See LEIGHS.

LEES, or HEY, a chapelry in Ashton-under-Lyne and Rochdale parishes, Lancashire; contiguous to Yorkshire, and containing the village of Hey, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N of Lees village, near Lees r. station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Oldham. It was constituted in 1860; and its post-town is Lees, under Manchester. Pop., 3,132. Houses, 669. Pop. of the Ashton portion, 653. Houses, 145. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £165.* Patron, the Rector of Ashton. The church was built in 1742, as a chapel of ease to Ashton; and is a plain edifice. There are national schools.

